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&c. &c. &c.

MEMOIR CONCERNING THE CHINESE.

By JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S.

[From the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.]

THE empire of China furnishes a subject of investigation, highly deserving the attention of the antiquarian and the philosopher; and one which, in proportion as it has been little attempted, affords the ampler field for research. It may in some measure be considered as a reproach to this country, that, notwithstanding our having a much greater interest in the subject, we should have permitted the learned of France and of Germany to anticipate us on many points of inquiry: although the labours of the last twenty years, and more especially of the last ten, have gone far towards giving us the first place in the ranks of Chinese literature: and much more may be expected from the future.

I shall endeavour, in this paper, to take a cursory view of such facts connected with the *earlier* history of the Chinese, as may be depended upon, in order to obtain a correct idea of the antiquity of their empire, and their advancement in knowledge, points on which the most vague and unfounded notions have been prevalent; and the view may not be without its utility, in shewing what parts of the subject stand in need of further investigation. Great as is the antiquity of the Chinese, it has still been extravagantly over-rated. The best-informed and most reflecting among themselves reject, as unprofitable fables, the earliest traditions of their history: and indeed the prodigies that are recorded, as well as the fanciful names that are given to their first emperors, carry with them the most unquestionable marks of fabrication. National vanity and a love of the marvellous have influenced in

See, in Morrison's Chronology, p. 57, a quotation from *Chao-foo-ze*, in which he says "It is impossible to give entire credit to the traditions of these remote ages."

in a similar manner the early history of most other countries, and furnished materials for nursery tales, as soon as the spirit of sober investigation has supplanted that appetite for wonders, which marks the infancy of nations, as well as of individuals. The person called *Po-hi*, and some of his immediate successors, appear to have been of the number of those gifted men, who rescued the human race from primeval barbarism, and whom their gratitude has invested with superhuman attributes. All institutions and inventions, of whose real origin no history remains,* have been referred to them as to a common source; but the grave appellation of *Emperor* is only applied by the ignorant and the unthinking, to savages who first taught their contemporaries to make fishing nets, to till the ground, and live together in a state of society.†

In order to prove how little dependence can be placed on the accounts which the Chinese give of their own antiquity and inventions, I need only produce the following quotation from the abstract of history given by Du Halde. "*Chuen-hiü regulated the calendar, and desired to begin the year the first day of the month in which the sun should be nearest the 15th degree of Aquarius, for which he is called the author and father of the Ephemeris. He chose the time when the sun passes through the middle of the sign, because in this season the earth is adorned with plants, trees renew their verdure, and all nature seems re-animated. This of course means the spring season. Now Chuen-hiü is said to have lived more than two thousand years before Christ, and according to the usual mode of calculating the procession of the equinoxes, the sun must have passed through the 15th of Aquarius, in his time, somewhere about the middle of December.*"

This strange blunder might very well have been expected from a Chinese historian, but that Du Halde should have quoted it, without any comment, is certainly extraordinary. I am inclined to think that the present rule for commencing the Chinese year, near the middle of Aquarius, has a reference to the position of the *Winter Solstitial Colure* at a remote period, though it would not be so far back as the reputed age of *Chuen-hiü*, but short of it by about six hundred years. From the circumstance of the Winter Solstice being at present observed as a festival, there is a possibility that it was at first the period of their year's commencement; though I mention this merely as a conjecture.

The only direct and positive testimony that we seem to possess, out of China, relating to the first origin of the Chinese nation, exists in the Institutes of Menu: and I cannot help thinking that the observations of Sir W. Jones on the passage in question are deserving of great attention. It is there written, that "many families of the military class, having gradually abandoned the ordinances of the Veda, and the company of Brahmens, lived in a state of degradation, as the *Chinas* and some other nations." The great antiquity of the laws of Menu is in favour of the authenticity of the above testimony; for at the period at which Sir W. Jones supposes them to have been written (above one thousand years B.C.), there can be no doubt whatever but the Chinese nation was yet in its infancy, and that it could lay no claim

* "All they relate concerning the progress of the arts and sciences, is an incongruous mass of fictions. Every thing with them is produced as if by enchantment; and events succeed each other with incredible rapidity; but the greatest absurdity consists in attributing all inventions of that nature to persons, who we know have few opportunities of making discoveries."—*De Pauw, Preliminary Discourse on the Egyptians and Chinese.*

† "At this time," says a Chinese author, speaking of *Po-hi*, "man differed but little from brutes: they knew their mother, but not their father."—See *Dr. Halde.*

claim to the character of an extensive, united, and powerful empire, until many centuries after that date: as I shall attempt to shew. I content myself with noticing in this place the statement of one of their own histories,* that twelve hundred years before Christ, "the Chinese nation was small and feeble, the eastern foreigners (that is, the aborigines, perhaps Tartars, between them and the east coast) numerous and strong," and that the former "gradually obtained a residence in the middle of the country," namely, in *Honan*. It is universally admitted among themselves, that the seat of government was at first in *Shen-si*, the north-west part of the present empire, where the colonists, mentioned by the Indian lawgiver, are supposed to have settled, and that they subsequently carried on wars against a state called *Yen*, in *Pé-ché-li*, and another named *Tsi*, in *Shan-tung*, until they succeeded in fixing themselves in *Honan*.

The opinion, hazarded by M. de Guignes, that the Chinese were a colony from Egypt, seems hardly capable of being supported by sufficient proof. Such a distant and extensive emigration could not have taken place without the knowledge and notice of the nations inhabiting the vast countries that intervene; besides which, there exists no resemblance between the mysterious hieroglyphics of Egypt and the Chinese characters, which might, as Sir W. Jones observes, "have been contrived by the first *Chinas*, or outcast Hindius, who either never knew, or had forgotten, the alphabetic character of their wiser ancestors." Though M. de Pauw and other learned men have been of opinion that the Chinese were originally a tribe of Tartars, or Scythians, I cannot help thinking that there are some reasonable grounds for concluding that they were a colony from India, and that they owe their present distinctive character to their subsequent mixture with the aborigines of the country, and with the Tartars.

The *Empire of China* cannot be dated earlier than the dynasty called *Tsin*, about two hundred years before Christ; and the term *Wang*, or Prince, instead of *Hoang-ti*, or Emperor, is applied by their own historians to all the monarchs of the race of *Chow*, which immediately preceded it. From this race of *Chow* (B.C. 1100 to 240) we may date the *Authentic History* of the Chinese, which commences with the *Chun-tsew* of Confucius, the annals of his own times, in which he relates the wars of the different petty states against each other.† The northern half of modern China, from the great river *Keang*‡ to the confines of Tartary, appears then to have been divided by a number of petty independent states, which contended against each other with various success, and as one obtained a temporary ascendancy over the rest, it assumed the pretensions of a doubtful sovereignty, which was acknowledged or denied, in proportion as adversity or success might influence the dispositions of its neighbours. The province of *Pé-ché-li* was occupied by a nation or state called *Yen*, *Shan-tung* was held by the kings of *Loo* and *Tsi*, *Keang-nan* by the sovereign of *Woo*; while a large portion of the modern half of the empire to the south of the *Keang*, together with the province of *Sze-chuen*, was occupied by barbarians, who are seldom mentioned in the histories of that period, except as provoking, by their incursions, the chastisement of the more civilized states in the north.

The

* See Morrison's Chinese Chronology, p. 52.

† It would perhaps be going too far to condemn all that precedes the time of *Chow*, as absolutely fabulous; but it is so mixed up with fable, as not to deserve the name of history. They have no records older than the compilations of Confucius.

‡ *Yéng-tsé-hung*, or, *Yéng-tsé-hung*, *Keang*. "The River."

The period of *Chow*, from about the middle of which the era of authentic history may be dated, was distinguished by the birth of *Confucius*, and of *Laou-keun*, the founders of two of the sects of China; while *Fo*, or *Buddha*, the author of the third, was also born in India about the commencement of the same period, although his worship was not introduced into the empire until long after, in the first century of the Christian era. The memory and the doctrines of *Confucius* have met with almost uninterrupted veneration down to the present time; while the absurd superstitions of the other two have been alternately embraced and despised by the different sovereigns of the country. Under the present Tartar government, they can merely be said to be *tolerated*. In the instructions of the Emperor *Yung-ching* to the people, the tenets of *Fo* and of *Laou-Keun* are stigmatized among the "impure doctrines" against which the nation is warned to guard itself with especial caution.

Leaving the religion of his countrymen as he found it, *Confucius* embodied in sententious maxims, the first principles of morals and of government, and the purity and excellence of some of his precepts (whatever may have been said to the contrary by persons ignorant of the language) will bear a comparison with even those of the gospel. He, and he only, of the men who have at different times aspired to teach the Chinese, was truly deserving of the title of *Philosopher*; and he alone, during the revolutions of ages, has met with uniform veneration. Guided by the light of reason, he applied the energies of a powerful intellect to the study of *man*, and grounded his doctrines on the fixed and immutable principles of human nature. His works are at this day the Sacred Books of the Chinese, and when compared with the evanescent relics of *Fo* and of *Laou-keun*, confirm the superiority of truth over the fictions of artful, and the ravings of fanatical teachers. Thus it is that "*opinionum delet dies, nature judicia confirmat.*"

After the death of *Confucius*, who appears to have been respected by the sovereigns of nearly all the independent states of China, a series of sanguinary contests arose among them, which gave to this period of history the name of *Chen-kuo*, or the "contending nations," and proved at length the ruin of the race of *Chow*. The king of *Tsin*, who had long been growing very powerful at the expense of the neighbouring states, fought against six other nations, and after a course of successes, compelled them all to acknowledge his supremacy (B.C. 200). The chief government began now to assume the aspect of an empire, which comprehended the greater portion of the northern half of modern China; but which, after the lapse of not much more than four centuries, was doomed again to be divided into three or four parts.

Chi-hoang-ti, the *First Emperor*, as his name seems to import, had hardly established his authority, when the Tartars, or barbarians of the north, began to make incursions over the extensive frontiers. The Emperor succeeded in driving them back into their deserts, and then employed the united resources of his dominions in the erection of the vast wall, which has existed during a space of two thousand years, and remains to this day a stupendous, though nearly useless, monument of the ambitious disposition of this prince.* As if determined, however, to have a counterpoise to the reputation which this great work entitled him to, or influenced by a spirit not unlike that by which

* The substance of the Great Wall, which extends along a space of 1,500 miles, from the shore of the Sea to Western Tartary, has been estimated by Mr. Barrow to exceed in quantity that of the houses in Great Britain, and to be capable of surrounding the whole earth with a wall, several feet high.

which Erostratus was inspired, when he burned the Ephesian temple, the same Emperor issued a general order that all the books of the learned should be cast into the flames. Though a great many, of course, escaped this sweeping sentence, his memory is execrated by the literati of China.

It is stated in the history of that period, that Japan was colonized from China during the same dynasty; and there appears to myself some grounds for giving credit to the record. The union of the different states under his single authority, and the magnificent turn of mind that prompted *Chi-hoang-ti* to carry into execution such a work as the Great Wall, were most likely to urge him to schemes of colonization, which are sometimes very analogous to those of conquest; and the extension of his new dominions to the shores of the Eastern Sea was still further calculated to suggest such ideas. I am well aware that the Japanese have been asserted by some to have peopled their islands as early as the 13th century before Christ, and that those people are said to disclaim the very idea of being descended from the Chinese. If, however, we remark the striking similarity that exists between the persons, the manners, the dispositions, and the policy of the two nations, we cannot but recognize them to be of *one family*; and the fact of the Japanese making use of the Chinese written language, and reverencing the books of Confucius, may fairly be considered as evidence that they carried them from China, at, or some time previous to, the period in question.* The earliest traditions of every country must be listened to with distrust, unless corroborated by circumstantial proof; and the most fastidious native of Japan need not be offended with the chronology that gives to his country an antiquity of more than two thousand years.

During the succeeding dynasties of *Han* (B.C. 200—A.D. 220), the first of which is called *Si*, or western, from holding its metropolis in *Shen-si*, while the latter bears the opposite name of *T'ung*, or eastern, from its court having been removed to *Honan*, the empire suffered several revolutions. The ambition of the rulers of the different states, as well as of the ministers of the Emperor, gave rise to various wars; and, in the last days of *Han*, so little was left of an empire, that the sovereigns of that period are called *Chou*, or Lord, instead of *Hoang-ti*. The Tartars, too, by their fugitive and predatory mode of warfare, were the cause of much trouble, and forced the Chinese to propitiate them with alliances and tribute. This impolitic system, which commenced so early, was in subsequent ages carried to a still greater height, and terminated, many centuries afterwards, in the overthrow of the empire, by the Mongol Tartars.†

‡ The dynasty of *Han*, however, is a very celebrated period in Chinese history, and learning especially is said to be under great obligations to it. At the present day, the term for a Chinese, in contradistinction to a Tartar, is *Han-jin*, “a Man of Han.” *Paper and ink*, instead of the awkward and cumbrous method of pricking characters on the bark of trees with a stile, are stated to have been invented during this dynasty, shortly previous to the Christian era;§ and it is probable that the rapid progress of Buddhism, or the religion

of

* Allowing that this might have happened before the burning of the book, B.C. 300, it must necessarily have been after the time of Confucius, B.C. 500.

† During the learned and polite, but unwartlike dynasty of *Sung* (A.D. 936—1221), who were crushed by the Mongols, enormous supplies of money and silk were repeatedly demanded and obtained by the barbarians. This unwise submission had the natural effect of increasing their insolence, and hastening the ruin of the empire.

‡ The art of printing is not regarded to have arisen until about A.D. 1000, a little before the time of *Sung*.

of *Fó*, which was soon after introduced from India, was in some measure owing to those inventions. The leading tenets of this sect were taught in the Chinese language, while the mere *sounds* of the characters were used, as a system of syllabic spelling, to express the principal epithets or attributes of the Indian god, as well as the more mysterious, or unintelligible portions of his sacred books. These are now chaunted by the priests, or bonzes, without being understood, even by themselves; and may perhaps serve to excite the greater veneration for the object of their worship, on the principle of "omne ignotum pro magno." The appellation *o-mee-to*, which, during my travels with Lord Amherst in the interior, I once saw inscribed around every division of a seven-storied pagoda, is supposed by Sir W. Jones to express *amita*, "immeasurable," the Sanscrit epithet of Buddha: and it is probable that a person acquainted with both the languages would recognize abundance of Sanscrit words in the books of the Chinese bonzes.*

The *San-kuó*, or three nations into which the empire was divided, towards the close of *Han*, A.D. 200, were *Wei* in the north, *Woo*, whose capital was at *Nan-king*, and *Shü* in the modern *Sze-chuen*. The period of the three nations is a very favourite subject of the historical plays of the Chinese, as well as of a well-written and much prized historical romance, which bears the same name, and of which Sir George Staunton possesses a curious Latin translation.† The dress of that period, as represented on the stage, and in pictures, forms a singular contrast with the modern garb which has been forced upon the Chinese by their Tartar conquerors. Instead of the long queue or tail, proceeding from a single tuft at the back of the head, and which forms the usual handle for seizing offenders, the ancient Chinese are depicted with five heads of hair, folded beneath their caps, and with dresses of a fashion differing altogether from the national costume of the present day.

Few circumstances could more strongly prove the complete subjection of the Chinese by the Manchew Tartars, than this one of the total change in their national dress. Modes of government and political institutions may be altered, in despotic countries, without the notice or even knowledge of a large mass of the community: but a change in the national costume, in consequence of a peremptory command, affects every individual equally, from the highest to the lowest, and is, perhaps, of all others, the most open and degrading mark of conquest. It can never be submitted to, except by a people who are thoroughly subdued; nor ever imposed, except by a government that feels itself well able to enforce a measure, which is perhaps resorted to for no other purpose than to try, or to break, the spirit of the vanquished. The second conquest of China, in the seventeenth century, by the Eastern, or Manchew Tartars, who had not entire possession of the southern provinces until the reign of *Kang-hi*, was not so violent, or so bloody, as its first conquest by the Western or Mongols, under Coblai Khan, in the thirteenth; but it was not less complete, and has already continued much longer.

After the time of *Han*, and at the commencement of the period called *Wu-tai*, or the Five short Dynasties, A.D. 416-620, China is recorded to have

* The literary world is under great obligations to Professor Bopp of Germany, for proving beyond a doubt that the Sanscrit and the Greek are little more than dialects of the same language. The similarity of a few scattered words might have been regarded as accidental coincidence, but it requires considerable hardihood of disbelief to set aside the resemblance that runs through the whole conjunctions of verbs, &c. &c. Even in the above mentioned word *amita*, it is impossible not to allow a great resemblance to *το ἀμετρον*, the (α) in both cases having the negative force.

† The translation has since been presented by Sir George to the Royal Asiatic Society, and is now in their Library.

have been divided into two Empires, the Northern and Southern. The Emperor of the North, however, having promoted a person, named *Yang-keen*, to the situation of his first minister, and formed an alliance between his own daughter and the minister's son, soon after made *Yang-keen* sovereign of the state *Suy*. During the following reign, this ambitious person took the title of Emperor, and having crossed the *Kiang*, dethroned the sovereign of the south, and united the two empires into one, A.D. 585. The seat of government was soon afterwards removed from *Shen-si* to *Honan*, as to a more central situation.

During the Dynasty *Tung*,* which immediately succeeded, and which lasted from A.D. 620-900, a circumstance highly deserving of attention is the extraordinary power which the Eunuchs of the palace seem to have assumed. For a considerable time, their influence and authority were such, as to enable them to make and unmake emperors at pleasure, like the Pretorian guards at Rome. As they could not, like the latter, have possessed any real or substantial power, we must necessarily refer so curious a circumstance to the operations of intrigue. The uncontrolled access which their neutralized condition gave them to all parts of the palace, and to the company of both sexes, was greatly calculated to facilitate their projects: and projects of mischief and disorder were likely enough to be formed by persons in their miserable condition, who looked with an eye of envy and hatred on all the rest of the human race. The awe of state was not long felt by those who were the immediate attendants, and perhaps the companions of the sovereign, in his private haunts: and that barrier being once passed, the approaches of insolence and usurpation advanced with less interruption. At the close of the dynasty, however, their power was finally crushed in a general massacre: and though eunuchs are at this day employed at Peking in great numbers, the more modern history of China has not recorded their interference in the revolutions of the Empire.†

In the above brief view of the principal facts connected with the earlier history of China, I have contented myself with noticing such points, as seemed best calculated to convey a general notion of the real antiquity of the Empire, or were most deserving of attention in themselves; and I am of opinion, that a careful examination of its authentic annals, undertaken with a proper degree of scepticism towards the misrepresentations of national vanity, will establish the following facts: that the antiquity of China as an Empire, has been greatly exaggerated, and that it cannot be dated earlier than the reign of *Chi-koang-ti*, about B.C. 200; that it was then confined almost entirely to that half of modern

	A.D.	A.D.
* After <i>Tung</i> , we have the five latter dynasties ...	900	950
<i>Sung</i> ...	950	1251
<i>Yuen</i> , or Mongols	1251	1365
<i>Ming</i> , or Chinese restored	1365	1644
<i>Ts-tung</i> , the present Manchews	1644	down to the present time,

† It was about the end of the same dynasty of *Tung*, or very soon after, that the strange custom of cramming the feet of the higher classes of women is recorded to have commenced. As it has always appeared to myself impossible to refer the origin of such shocking mutilation to any notions of physical beauty, however arbitrary, I am inclined to ascribe it to a principle which unquestionably dictates the long tails of the literal and higher classes of Chinese men. The idea conveyed by these is exemption from labour, and as the small feet make perfect cripples of the ladies, it is fair to conclude that the ideal gentility which they convey, arises from a similar association. That appearance of helplessness which the mutilation induces, is much admired by the Chinese, notwithstanding its usual concomitant of extreme unhealthiness; and in their poetry, I have frequently observed the flattering gait of the poor women compared to "the waving of a willow in the breeze." A Mandarin once told me, with great gravity, that the compression of the ladies' feet in early youth was highly desirable, — and even as *pedibus crura minuit, et pinguis ora obliuiscit causam fecit*.

modern China, which lies between the great river Keang, and the confines of Tartary; that it was subsequently split into several independent nations, which, after various contests and revolutions, were formed into *two* Empires, the Northern and Southern, and became finally united under *one* head, about A.D. 585; that China has been the theatre of as bloody and continued wars as have ravaged most of the other countries of the globe; that it has twice, and at no very distant periods of time, been completely conquered by foreign barbarians; and that its last conquerors exercise over it, at this day, an imperious, and by no means impartial sway, but one in which the precedence and the trust are, in most cases, conferred on the Tartar.

[*The remainder next month.*]

JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

[*Continued from Vol. XVIII., page 473.*]

AT Konar Tukht we found a caravan-serai, in which the accommodation was clean, and complete; but I was surprized to find no slight a variation in the thermometer, which continued at 96°; the same hot wind blowing from which we had suffered so much the preceding day. The plain of Khist, in which the caravan-serai is built, is flat, but surrounded by ranges of mountains, which spoke most ominously to our feelings: for though the pledge was before us of an improved temperature, in proportion to the ascent, we were aware, from the preceding night's experience, with what labour and fatigue it would be redeemed. The harvest was just getting in on the plain; and it was collected on the ground in each field, to be trodden out by bullocks, after the custom of India. It will be observed, that although the heat was little short of that in India at the same season, the harvest is more than two months later. We resumed our march on the 23d, and travelled during the whole night; but we found great relief by preceding the Kafila at a round pace, and resting until it arrived. This often gave us a considerable interval of rest: and I found time to bathe in one of the mountain streams, which intersected the road, and whose waters were collected in a picturesque natural basin of rocks, which, from their regular columnar appearance, I supposed basaltic. The heat, even during the night, was intense; and I suffered so much from inflammation of my eyes, that I obtained relief only by constant allusion with a wet sponge. By the succeeding morning, however, we were

rendered sensible of the elevation we had attained, by the first sensation of cold which had been experienced during the journey; and we rode in high spirits into Kauzeroun, which we reached after being on horseback nearly twelve hours.

We put up in a house belonging to the governor of the town, which stood in the midst of a very neat garden, and of which the accommodations bespoke the rank and opulence of the owner. The light in several of the apartments was admitted through large windows of stained glass, which opened nearly to the floor, and occupied the whole side of the room. I thought these remarkably elegant and useful, in a climate where a dim light relieves the painful affections of the eye from the glare and dust; but the convenience could never be very general from its great expense. These windows are made at Shirauz, and cost from four to five hundred rupces. A quantity of snow was brought to us: and the luxury of iced water, after a night of heat, and great personal exertion, may be imagined more easily than described. I may add, that from the day I left Bushire, until I reached Tabreez, I took but one glass of wine, which revived me in a moment of great exhaustion; and I used no meat, my food consisting altogether of bread, vegetables, rice, milk, and sherbets. The town of Kauzeroun is well-built, and extends about a mile in length, and perhaps half that proportion for its breadth. Its chief is a person of some consequence, but he was absent, having been sent for by the Prince Governor of Ghirauz to answer for the murder of a rival

rival Khan. We had now been constantly ascending for more than twenty-four hours; and still the mercury stood at 88° at 12 o'clock in this very excellent building. It continued afterwards at 90° , and it rose to 126° in the sun. But I found many plants which I had not seen since I left England, growing very luxuriantly; and it was a pleasure to gather once more the pink, the sweet-william, and the corn-flower. The oranges of this place, which are just formed, are much admired, and sent in quantities to Shiraz, but we had not yet lost sight of that grand feature of tropical scenery, the palm. Plantations of this tree are numerous at Kauscroon; but I never saw it again in any number. At Shiraz it is cultivated as an exotic.

After a rest of two days, which were passed very agreeably, we put ourselves again in motion, having provided ourselves with better cavalry than had been procurable at Bushire. For a very smart active horse I paid about 200 rupees, a price which I had often quadrupled for an inferior animal in Bengal. My fellow traveller also made an addition to his stud; and on the 25th we made a stage of five furlongs, or about eighteen miles, to the pass, so celebrated in that country, of the Khotlah Peer Zun. The road from Kauscroon lay over the steep and difficult heights of the Khotlah Dokter; which, as I was better mounted, I passed with more ease than those which we ascended after leaving Daulkee, but I did not think the road at all less dangerous than the first. I frequently exchanged my horse for one of the mules rode by my servants; and were I to recommence the journey, I should hire one altogether for my own use, as they keep their footing so much more surely than the horse among the rocks, and almost precipitous ascents. The scenery was grand beyond description; and the appearance of the kafla of camels and mules was extremely remarkable as they ascended the brow of the precipice, and "wound with toilsome march their long array." A low parapet of masonry appeared alone to secure those who had reached the top from falling on those who were ascending in a zig-zag direction, at different angles on the mountain. It was difficult to imagine how the light field of artillery which accompanied General Malcolm's embassy was ever conveyed over

these dangerous and difficult passes; for walking as I did, very lightly armed, I moved with the utmost difficulty; and one slip, and I had fallen to rise no more. At length, however, the top of the pass was attained at a little after sunrise; and the plants I now remarked sufficiently indicated the elevation we had reached, the change of temperature which we were to experience with so much delight. The oak, the white thorn, the ash, and the plane, were growing luxuriantly at the gorge of the pass; while the primrose, the wild strawberry, and the broom, now presented to me, after an interval of nearly ten years, awakened recollections which no pen can describe. We were nevertheless nine hours getting over a distance of little more than sixteen miles; and it was considerably past eight ere we reached Khotlah Peer Zun, where we fixed ourselves in a caravanserai, in which the accommodation was far from flattering. The traveller from India may perhaps be flattered if he quarrels with the wretched hovels in which from time to time he must be content to "set up his rest." In the present instance I own I could scarcely help thinking that the romance of the morning was rather too suddenly dispelled, and too dearly purchased, when, after a severe contest with a drove of pig, some jackasses, a mule or two, and several half-starved children, we found ourselves confined, with those who had successfully resisted the exertment, in a little den, about ten feet square, into which a narrow stream of light, gleaming on us from above, scarcely sufficed to mark out to the eye the size and desolate appearance of the cavern which enclosed us. We breakfasted, however, contentedly enough; and now on an inspection of the thermometer, at 11 A.M., I found that the mercury stood at 70° . I walked out from the den as soon as we had completed our repast; and I found several patches of snow still visible on the N.W. aspect of the mountain, immediately above the caravanserai, the windings of which supplied a little stream of water so intensely cold, that it was painful to keep the hand immersed in it. The valley here was still green; and if it be recollected that at the last stage only it had generally been removed from the ground, sometimes may be formed of the elevation which we must necessarily have reached, to occasion

so great a difference. I learnt, however, that, upon the whole, the climate of this place, and that of Dustarjoon, the next stage, is nearly the most severe in Persia; and in the winter the snow lies on this range so as often to shut up the road to Bushire for many days. The mountains here are composed principally of sandstone, with quartz occasionally intermixed, and occasional strata of limestone were also observable.

26th.—We quitted this place at 8 P.M., having been advised not to travel before that hour, on account of the banditti; and we commenced the ascent of the most difficult of all the passes in this wild and desolated country. I dismounted at its commencement, and walked to the end of it; an operation which lasted me more than four hours. The road is less dangerous than that which we had passed the preceding day, for it led over, and not along the side of, the precipice; but it was so steep that we rather climbed than walked, and the quantity of loose stones and pieces of rock detached from the masses which overhung the pass, rendered our footing so insecure, that I often lay down quite dispirited and out of breath. I could not be insensible, however, to the magnificent scenery which surrounded me. The ascent was one of nearly three miles, and on reaching the top, the valley of Dustarjoon lay outstretched before us, presenting that variety of scenery which recalls to the Anglo-Indian the country which gave him birth. We reached Dustarjoon about one o'clock, where my fellow-traveller betook himself to rest; but I preferred going on, though occasionally obliged to dismount, and endeavoured to acquire warmth by exercise. I reached the caravanserai of Koueh Zeneoon at a little after day-break, having been on horseback or walking nearly nine hours; and was glad to sit down by a large fire, which one of the guards lighted, and stop until Major M. came up. The building in which we breakfasted, was dirty and miserable beyond all description; but the delightful temperature of the atmosphere precluded all complaint, and rendered this the pleasantest day I had passed since I left Bombay. Here was every appearance of an European climate. A fair, fresh and healthy peasantry, ruddy countenances, bleached by the winter wind; and limbs

whose athletic make proclaimed the strength and hardihood of the inhabitants of the north. The cattle, fed on the fine pastures of the valley, were large and beautiful; and the milk and butter which the people supplied for the most trifling remuneration, were of the most delicious flavour and firmness. The range of mountains, which extended in a boundless amphitheatre, in which our station held a nearly central position, was still partially covered with snow; and the thermometer, during the whole day, never rose higher than 60°. In the morning the mercury indicated 40°, a wonderful change, which a few hours' ride only had given us. It may be a question, however, how far the great variations of temperature to which we had been exposed for some days past, can be considered favourable to the Indian constitution; and though I probably should select the same route, were it my fortune to have once more the option of taking it, I would recommend it to no one who has not excellent health, buoyant spirits, and a determination to meet with cheerfulness the extreme fatigue and constant privation to which he will be exposed, I may almost say from Bushire to Warsaw. But to return to our journey. We were now within a march of the far-famed city of Shirauz, and I shall be pardoned the impatience with which I longed to approach the classic stream of Rocknabad, and the fragrant bowers of Mossellay. I rose, therefore, with the dawn, and having called my fellow-traveller, we despatched a horseman with a letter to the Company's agent in the city, requesting him to meet us in one of the gardens in the immediate vicinity of the town. We then mounted our horses and commenced this last march, which was one of twenty-eight miles. The road was stony and bad, but there were no steep passes; the climate was delightful, and I cannot say that I remarked any thing of that desolation of which a late intelligent traveller has given, in my opinion, rather an exaggerated description. I recollect, on the contrary, eulogizing, in concert with Major M., the luxuriant cultivation and beautiful pastures which we observed in the valley through which we approached this celebrated city; and the only peculiarity which struck me was the road being unmarked by a single wheeled carriage, even to the very gates of Shirauz.

Shiraz. At a small pass where a guard is established we rested for a short time; and on remounting our horses, and reaching a little eminence, we stopped to contemplate one of the finest prospects which nature, varied as she is, ever presented to the traveller. On the right was a valley, through which a pure and sparkling river wandered through a vast and wild expanse of the most luxuriant crops of meadow grass, whose light green mantle glittering in the morning sun-beam, and strikingly contrasted with the russet grey of the more distant mountains, presented a scene of unequalled romantic beauty. The flocks which were scattered over the pastures added life and cheerfulness to the general appearance of the country; and here and there the white tents of an Illiant encampment harmonized with the pastoral scenery which lay outstretched before me. On the left the domes and minarets of Shiraz were distinctly perceptible, although many miles distant from us, and sometimes for an instant hid from our view by the clouds which occasionally passed over this magnificent picture; while rising behind them, in awful majesty the snow-clad summits of the range of mountains, which form the boundary of the province, fenced in a prospect which the poet and the painter might alike have

chosen. We had yet to traverse this plain, of about ten miles in length, to the walls, and we found it frequently intersected by streams, the water of which was to be traced by its coldness to the snow of the neighbouring mountains. We were joined by a number of peasants, carrying vegetables and fruits to the city; and some Persians, who had been riding for exercise approached and conversed with us on different topics. they related principally, as may be supposed, to the local history and "remembrances" of the city; and it was pleasing to observe that one and all were impressed with the conviction of the vast superiority of which their climate, their fruits, their poets, and their wine, had secured to them the unrivalled possession. That which is seen through the medium of enthusiasm is always pleasing; and we pardoned the hyperbole of the legends repeated to us; for here imagination exaggerated not only to others, but to herself. At length we entered the city by a gate of no very imposing appearance, and after riding through several streets, which offered nothing to detain attention, we dismounted at a house where we received our welcome from the son of the late Jaffer Allee Khan.

[To be continued.]

THE WISHES.

Give me draughts of rosy Wine; ,

Wine's the antidote to sorrow.—

No; the sparkling cup may shine

To-day, but wraps in gloom the morrow.

Then give me Music—strains that smooth

Wrinkled brows, and rugged souls.—

No; sweetest music cannot soothe

The mind that keen remorse controuls.

Then give me Sleep, the wretch's friend,

The common joy of lord and slave.—

No; ne'er will blissful slumber send

Her gifts, 'where virtue finds a grave.

Then give me Death, if joy's refused;

For what is life, when pleasures flee?—

To him who has not life abused

Death may be ease, but not to thee.

ANAS.

MISSION TO SIAM AND COCHIN CHINA IN 1822.

MR. CRAWFORD, the agent of the Governor-General of India to the Court of Siam and Cochin China, has made an official report of the proceedings of his Mission. The following is the substance of those parts of the Report which relate to the commercial character, aspect, and resources of those countries.

SIAM.

The kingdom of Siam, though reduced in its geographical limits within the last half century by the encroachments of the Burmans, is probably at present of more solid strength and resources than at any former period of its history. The Siamese territory extends to the south as far as 7° north latitude, and the Malayan tributaries of Siam as far as 3° . To the north the extreme confines of the Siamese territory extend, as far as could be learnt, to latitude 25° . On the Bay of Bengal, however, the Siamese territories reach at present no further than the port of Tauey, belonging to the Burmans, in latitude 13° north, and longitude 98° east. On the east coast of the Gulf of Siam its territories extend to latitude 11° , and to longitude 104° east, as far as the port and town of Athien or Kang-Kao, which itself is in possession of the Cochin Chinese. The neighbours of the Siamese to the north-west are the Pegu or Mon race, subject to the Burmans; to the north the Burmans and Chinese of the province of Yunnan; and to the east and south-east the Kambojans and Cochin Chinese.

The natural advantages of Siam in point of harbour, rivers, and internal navigation are very considerable. The navigation of the Gulf itself is one of the safest and easiest in the eastern seas. On its west coast are the ports of Sanguora and Ligor, and that of Ban-dou, less known. This last is formed by the mouth of a river, where there is fourteen or fifteen feet water, and which is therefore navigable for vessels of considerable burden. At the head of the bay are three ports, formed by the three *embouchures* of the Me-nam. At the western and the middle one of these, called Mok-long and Ta-chin, no more than eight feet water are found at spring tides, so that they are inaccessible to vessels of any considerable burden. The eastern branch of the river Me-nam, or that of Bang-kok, is the great port of Siam. This is navigable with ease and safety to all merchant vessels under two hundred and fifty tons.

Towards the eastern coast of the Gulf, the merits of one harbour, that of the Si-Chang islands, were determined by actual survey. From this, indeed, down to the latitude of 11° , the coast is so thickly crowded with islands, having navigable channels and good anchorage between them, that it may almost be looked upon as one great harbour throughout. The principal ports of native commerce in this quarter are Chantilum and Tang-yai, the principal seats of the culture and trade of pepper, cardamoms, and gamboge. Chantilum the most important, has an extensive Chinese population engaged in the pepper culture. The town is about fifteen miles up a small river, which has no more than five feet water at its entrance, but off this, where there is shelter behind the neighbouring islands, it has water enough for ships of considerable size. To these ports the Siamese do not admit strangers.

The wide extent of the Siamese dominions admits of great diversity of soil and productions, and it may safely be said, that no country in the world is more highly gifted by nature. Its productions, in the mineral, vegetable, and

and animal kingdoms, are not only of great variety, but such as are well suited to stimulate commercial enterprize, and attract the resort of foreign nations.

In the mineral kingdom the products are iron, tin, copper, lead, and gold: the iron mines are found at from two hundred to three hundred miles distant from the capital, and to the north of it, either directly in the neighbourhood of the river, or very near to it. Much of the ore is imperfectly smelted upon the spot, and in this state carried down to the capital, where it is fabricated into culinary and other utensils. The Chinese have of late years entered with spirit into the smelting and manufacture of iron, and consequently it forms at present one of the most valuable articles of exportation, and is sent in large quantities to the Malayan islands, Kamboja, and Cochin China. The small labour at which this product is obtained in Siam is implied in its price—a picul of the common bar iron costing no more than four rupees.

Tin in Siam is diffused over more extensive geographical limits than in any other part of the world; and for productiveness, the mines of Junk-Ceylon may be considered to stand next in rank to those of Banca, if they be not, indeed, in this respect equal to them: neither, however, the mines of this metal, nor those of copper, lead, or gold, have in Siam experienced the benefit of the industry and enterprize of the Chinese, and the produce, therefore, is comparatively of small importance. The tin and gold mines are wrought by the Siamese, those of copper and lead by some of the mountain tribes, who deliver them as tribute. The quantity of tin which finds its way to the capital, and is from thence exported, amounts to eight thousand piculs, or about five hundred tons.

Although the alluvial tract of the Me-nam and other spots be highly cultivated, yet from all the information that could be obtained, the far greater portion of the country is covered with primeval forests. The most valuable productions of these are teak-wood, rose-wood, eagle-wood, and sapan-wood; the teak is of the same quality with that of Ava, and found indeed nearly in the same forests; it is floated down to the capital of Siam, often to a distance of three hundred miles. Little of this is exported by foreigners; the Siamese themselves construct their large junks of it, and four or five of these are always to be seen on the stocks at the capital. A close-grained wood of a red-colour, somewhat resembling mahogany, and called by the Portuguese "pao roza," or rose-wood, is produced in abundance in the forests of Siam. This wood, which is fit for furniture and ornamental purposes, is exported in very large quantities by the Chinese, particularly to Canton and the Island of Hoi-nan.

The most valuable produce of these forests, however, is probably the dye-wood, called sapan. There is no part of the world that gives this production in such cheapness or abundance. It forms the dunpage of all the Chinese junks, and the principal parts of the cargoes of many of them. The precious perfume called agila, or eagle-wood, is obtained in the islands on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam, and some on the mountains of the continent: this commodity, which is in great demand in all the western countries of Asia, is believed to be the exclusive production of Siam and Cochin China.

The staple productions of culture are rice, sugar, pepper, and tobacco. The great rice country is of course the tract subjected to the inundations of the Mekong. This portion of the country is of remarkable fertility, and yields rice with a comparatively small portion of labour; so that there is no place where, in ordinary years, grain can be had at a cheaper rate than in Siam.

Sugar

Sugar was first produced in Siam from the cane about thirteen years ago, when the Chinese, in consequence of some additional privileges conferred upon them by the Court, entered upon the cultivation of the cane: in a very few years afterwards the commodity began to be exported; and such has been the rapidity of the growth of this branch of industry, that it is reckoned that at present not less than eighty thousand piculs are annually exported.

Pepper is another article, the culture of which is in the hands of the Chinese. The east coast of the Gulf, about the latitude of 11° and 12° , are the countries in which this branch of agriculture is successfully carried on. The quantity of this article which is exported, and almost entirely to China, is about sixty thousand piculs, which is four times the quantity produced upon Prince of Wales' Island, and equal to the whole production of the west coast of Sumatra, hitherto considered to afford the great bulk of all the pepper of commerce. The Siamese minister informed the mission that upwards of forty thousand piculs were annually given in as tribute to the King. The branch of revenue arising from this monopoly is realized nearly on the same principles as the forced deliveries of the Dutch, in this same production, in coffee, and in other articles.

The same portion of the country which produces pepper, produces also large quantities of gum, gamboge, and cardomoms, the latter of a fine quality, and in great esteem amongst the Chinese. Benjamin is produced chiefly in the kingdom of Lao, and has of late years been exported in considerable quantities. This is a commodity which has commonly been supposed to be peculiar to the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

Of annual products a remarkable variety, applicable to the purposes of commerce, is afforded by Siam. The Chinese deal extensively in almost all of them. These consist of hides, peltry, horns, bones, ivory, feathers, salt fish, sticklac, and esculent birds'-nests.

The hides consist principally of deer-skins, of which the Dutch used in former times to take from Siam to Japan about one lack and fifty thousand a year, with buffaloe, or elephants' and rhinoceros' hides. The peltry consists of tiger, leopard, otter, and cat skins, besides the horns exported for economical uses. Rhinoceros' horns and deer's antlers, in a peculiar stage of their formation, are exported by the Chinese for their supposed medicinal virtues. Of bones an immense quantity is carried to China. A few of them for medicinal purposes, but by far the greater quantity to be ground down and used as a dressing for the highly cultivated, but exhausted soils of some of the most populous districts of China.

Sticklac of the finest quality, which is any where to be found, forms a very valuable product. It is chiefly obtained from Lao and the northern parts of the country. Of this production not less than eighteen thousand piculs are annually sent to China.

One valuable article remains still to be mentioned;—culinary salt, which is produced in a degree of excellence and cheapness which is no where exceeded. This commodity is manufactured in the districts lying upon the central and western entrances of the Me-nam; the whole is obtained by solar evaporation: and the peculiar fitness of the soil and climate for the manufacture is sufficiently indicated, not only by the cheapness of the salt, but by the size and purity of its crystals. This commodity is brought to the capital, and easily distributed over the most populous parts of the country by means of the innumerable canals or small rivers which intersect the tract of navigation: the traffic in it indeed constitutes the largest branch of native commerce.

From

From Western India, in exchange for these, they receive opium, cotton piece-goods, and a small quantity of embroidered silks. Of opium, from the best information that could be obtained, the annual consumption seems to be about two hundred chests. The whole of this is the product of our Bengal provinces, and indeed it is believed that no other description of opium has ever been tried in the Siamese market, notwithstanding the enhanced price; the consumption has been increasing from year to year with the increasing foreign commerce of the country. The current price, previous to the extraordinary rise, was five thousand ticals a chest: allowing this price for the quantity consumed, it appears that the Siamese pay a million of ticals a year for our opium, or about a million and a quarter of Calcutta rupees.

The cotton piece-goods of India, especially the chintzes of Surat and the Coromandel Coast, appear, from time immemorial, to have been articles of considerable demand. About the capital especially, a very large proportion of the population is clothed with these articles. The mission was informed that the annual quantity either imported direct by European vessels brought by junks from Batavia and the Straits of Malacca, or across the Peninsula, does not fall short of five hundred bales.

Of European manufactures, those most in demand among the Siamese are white cotton goods, cheap woollens, fire arms, and glass-ware. The taste for this class of commodities appeared to be so good amongst the Siamese, that nothing seemed wanting to give the branch of trade connected with it value and stability, but a moderate share of freedom and security.

The foreign trade of Siam is conducted with China, Cochin China, and Kamboja, certain native ports of the Indian islands, Batavia, the European ports in the Straits of Malacca, British India, and America.

Of all these, the trade with China is incomparably of the greatest value and amount. This is conducted with almost every port of that great country, being by no means confined like the trade of Europeans to one part of that Empire, or two at the most. The trade with the provinces of Canton, including the island of Hoi-nan and Fokien, is the most considerable; but there is also a trade carried on with the more northern provinces of Chi-Kiang and King-nan.

The trade of Cochin China and Kamboja is chiefly conducted with the ports of Saigon and Kang-Cao, and, compared to the latter, is very inconsiderable indeed in point of amount: these junks are also exclusively navigated by Chinese mariners. The main export from Siam is iron, and the import raw silk.

The trade with British India is conducted principally from Surat and Bombay, and occasionally from Bengal. During the long war with France, when every other branch of this trade ceased, the Surat ships, generally from two to three, annually continued to frequent the port of Bang-kok. The super-cargoes of these vessels have generally been Parsees or Mahomedans; they have commonly imported gold and silver, silk tissues, and printed cloths, the manufacture of Western India, and have carried away benjamin, gamboge, eagle-wood, sapan wood, and, of late years, sugar.

It appears that the native trade of Siam, conducted exclusively by the Chinese, amounts to near thirty-nine thousand tons; and that supposing the Chinese vessels require, as is probable, three-times the number of mariners that our European vessels do, that this trade gives employment to above

If to this Chinese trade be added eight hundred tons annually for the American trade, and one thousand for that of British India, and we conjecture the native Malayan trade also to amount to about this last sum, then we shall have an aggregate for the whole trade of forty-one thousand and eight hundred tons.

The Custom-house duties consist of imposts upon goods imported and exported, and duties upon tonnage or measurement. The imposts upon goods often purport to be an *ad valorem* duty, but rudely assessed: upon the import cargoes of European vessels it is levied as a per centage upon the whole value, as appreciated by the officers of government. With respect to the tonnage or measurement duty, it varies with the place or nation with which the trade is conducted. The direct trade with the continent of China, and which is really carried on by the native shipping of the port of Bang-kok, is on that account free from all impost, whether on goods or tonnage. The junks trading with Hoi-nan, and which actually belong to the ports of that island, pay a measurement duty at a certain fixed rate per fathom of the breadth of the beam, and European vessels twice as much. The amount of revenue derived from the customs, it was found impracticable to obtain.

With regard to our commercial relations with Siam, which are highly deserving of attention, it is believed that there is no country of India in proportion to its extent and population, with which, were the intercourse placed upon a fair and liberal footing, a more valuable commerce could be conducted by Europeans, but especially by our own nation.

It may be remarked, that the great obstacle to the extension of European commerce is not directly the arbitrary character of the Government itself, and the insecurity of property which may be supposed to result from it, for the property of strangers is as secure from positive depredation in the Menam, as in the Hooghly; nor from contempt of foreign trade in general, for the Government holds this in the highest esteem; nor from political jealousy itself, for even of this the foreign trade does not experience the effects: but almost entirely from the injurious principle of the Government interfering in commercial matters, and appearing itself as the chief trader in all the most valuable productions of the country, as well as exercising a monopoly over much of what is imported by strangers.

Upon the principal articles of monopoly, a fixed price is placed, and there is no trade carried on in them with private individuals, except clandestinely. Unrestrained dealing on the part of an European merchant is by no means a matter of course, even when the established regulations of trade are implicitly complied with; for a specific license must be obtained, and every license so granted is considered as a boon on the part of the Government.

The import duty amounts to eight per cent. The export duty is a fixed and specific impost upon each commodity. Thus, upon the great article of European export, sugar, it is one and a half tical the Chinese picul. The presents are considered to amount generally upon vessels of every description to about one thousand ticals, but as a return is made to the extent of at least fifty per cent. of these, the real amount is no more than five hundred ticals. Upon the exportation of bullion, or even of the coin of the country, there is neither duty, restriction, nor prohibition; and, upon the whole, it must be acknowledged that there is nothing illiberal nor oppressive in the nominal and ostensible regulation of the Siamese trade in its relation to Europeans, and that it is the practice only which is vexatious and oppressive.

[Cochin China in next number.]

ON DRIVING FUZES.

COLONEL MACDONALD'S REPLY TO MAJOR PARLBY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: If multiplied instances did not verify the fact, the following letter would alone evince the manifest utility of the *ASIATIC JOURNAL*, as constituting a ready medium of communication with India, highly calculated to promote scientific improvements, and the interests of the public service.

Major Samuel Parlby, of the Bengal Artillery, has evidently been led away by an intemperate zeal, to print in his *Military Repository*, what is erroneous, to say the least of it. When in command of a corps of artillery in India, I constructed an engine for driving fuzes in a more accurate manner than can be effected by the *varying action* of the hand, a public comparative trial was ordered by the Military Board; and to prepare for it, Lieut. Grace was directed to get fuzes driven by selected men, whose steadiness could be depended on; because the requisite number taken from those in the arsenal could not be hazarded in the trial. Major Parlby, it appears, had his accounts from General Grace, who would have denied so leading a circumstance had it been otherwise. The fact was as palpably known in Fort William at the time, as that I was very cavalierly treated by the commander of the artillery. Old officers now in existence can inform the worthy major, that his printed assertions on this score are gratuitous.

I drove a certain number of 13, 10, and 8-inch fuzes, by the engine, to meet an equal number by the *select drivers*; and the comparative trial took place in the arsenal on the 8th day of April 1788. Now, if Major Samuel Parlby had printed the report of the captains, my reply to it, and the rectification of an error in the report, he would not have printed that "the result was, that no advantage whatever appeared to be gained by Colonel Macdonald's engine, the fuzes driven by the hand being, if any thing, found superior to those made by the engine; and in all cases burning longer than the latter, as they were found to do in Woolwich in the recent experiment." In reply to these such and sweeping assertions, take the following paragraphs from my letter to the Military Board, under date the 11th April 1788: "It appears, that out of 50 of my fuzes, 31 burnt in exact equal times. It appears, that out of 46 of the camp, or common fuzes" (driven by special process) "burnt in exact equal times. It appears, that the quarters of seconds above and below the greatest number of my

fuzes, that burnt even (of the various kinds used) amount to 42, making the medium difference of the times of burning of 40 fuzes less than a quarter of a second. It appears that the quarters of seconds, reckoned in the same manner, respecting the common fuzes, amount to 88, making the medium difference of 46 fuzes half of a second nearly, or exactly. It appears, that the greatest difference in the times of burning of any of my fuzes has been one second and a half in two instances only. It appears that the greatest difference in the times of burning of the common fuzes has been two seconds and a half; and one and a half and two repeatedly. It appears that my composition was quicker than that of the common fuzes. Slow-burning composition is liable to burn more inaccurately than more quick, as a proof, it may be observed, that the camp 10-inch fuzes, when charged with a slower composition, burnt more variously than the same filled with a quicker composition." The remark that fuzes driven by the engine burn a somewhat fewer number of seconds than those by the hand is childish; because the *denudation* is, that all fuzes of the same description should burn in exact equal times, it being easy to cause them to burn any required number of seconds by any of the following four expedients, viz. adding a few ounces to the driving weight—letting the weight fall through a somewhat greater space—giving an additional blow—or by diminishing the mealed powder. The fuzes produced against those by the engine were unquestionably superior to the common run of fuzes not prepared with the well-managed care practised in the above instance; and however much it may offend the major, I must still beg leave to repeat, that prejudice, and want of interest, prevented the adoption of an improvement made out as above stated.

Such is a candid and brief account of what passed in India thirty-six years ago. In the years 1815-16, an officer of distinguished services, Captain Sparks Byers, of the Royal Artillery, was on the staff of the Governor-General. To promote the good of the service, and from motives of friendship, he constructed a model of the fuze-driver; and he writes "I did not hesitate to lay before his Lordship a model of the instrument, who immediately did me the honour to sanction its construction, under my superintendence, in the arsenal of Futyghur. The instrument was made without the slightest deviation from your plan

plant and apparatus; and after several experiments, in which every species of fuzes in the stores was tried, and compared with those driven by the instrument, I submitted to his Lordship a course of results most decidedly in favour of those driven by the instrument, and had the pleasure of having it honoured by his Lordship's unqualified approbation."

Now, peradventure, it so happens, that Major Samuel Parlyb gives us a very different account of this transaction, by saying, that Lord Hastings sent the model to Colonel Grace, with the proposals of Captain Byers; and that Colonel Grace, upon receiving it, laid before the Marquess of Hastings his statement of the experiment which had been made in 1787 (1788) under Colonel Pearse. The Major adds, that such was Colonel Grace's statement, as far as "the editor can recollect." The major, or editor, does not inform us whether or not Colonel Grace made any experiments, or rested satisfied with the accounts (dissuasive of course) he gave the Marquess; and gets conveniently quit of a subject, to which he is not a little hostile, by saying over again, that "the experiments which were tried with the engine for driving fuzes have been unsatisfactory." While Captain Byers' account is perfectly clear, the major's is so obscure as to leave the reader to guess whether the experiments alluded to are those of 1788, or more recent ones made by the Colonel, who *curiously disliked* the subject of the fuzes engine.

Major Samuel Parlyb informs us, that Major General Grace communicated to him the circumstances of the experiments made by order of Government, and not of Colonel Pearse, who was pleased to remark publicly, that a young officer from Sumatra was come to instruct him in his duty. I was advised to wait on the colonel on one of his public mornings, and such was my reception that I felt no inclination to repeat the visit. Major Parlyb now tells us, that in justice to Colonel Pearse, he makes public what "may, in some degree, act as a counterstatement to the assertions of Colonel Macdonald." The Major had no occasion to apply to General Grace, who, no doubt, commented on, amplified, and embellished, what can be had genuine only from the records of the Military Board, which furnished the quotations I have made above in order to shew the Major, that in his future publications he must draw his information from sources that may secure him from assertions unsubstantiated by facts.

The author of the Repository finds it convenient and subservient to his views, to pass over in silence the very *decree* experiments carefully made by so able and

scientific an officer of artillery as Captain Byers is generally acknowledged to be. I shall give one other extract from his intelligent letter, to shew that if the engine be not in full activity in India, it ought so to be, but cannot while such an *ex-parte* and misrepresenting brochure as the Military Repository endeavours, *com amore*, to clog its movements, and to excite prejudices against its progress and establishment, in the very teeth of successful experiment, a third time verified in this country. One would imagine that such a paragraph as the following would have had at least as much weight as the unrelated accounts of General Grace.

"From the loss of a large part of my papers, I have not the experiments and date on which I founded the report laid before Lord Hastings. I regret this circumstance, as it prevents me from entering so freely into the merits of the subject as I could have wished. But, however, you will be pleased to learn, that before I left Futtighur, instructions had been given for the machine to be sent to Cawnpore, in order to be used in the arsenal for the construction of others, and, I hope, its general adoption throughout the service."

Major Parlyb's critique occupies nineteen pages of his Repository; but it so happens, that his own share of these scarcely amounts to four, the rest being occupied by a part of the title page, and by letters copied from my work on *Artillery Instruments, on Fuzes, Projectiles, Military Improvements, and on the Present State of Telegraphic Communication, &c. &c.* From this it appears that the Major is not a little indebted to me for helping out his book; and I shall point out to him how he may do a little more in this way, with requisite advantage to his editorial character, which must otherwise stand impugned for want of due attention to impartiality and candour. He commences with an extract from my work, in order to cut me up, as already animadverted to. Then are given, interspersed with no very flattering remarks by the Major, a letter from Captain Byers, written at my request, to enable me to lay its important subject before the Earl of Mulgrave, the Master-General of the Ordnance; a letter of acknowledgement to Captain Byers; a letter to the Court of Directors, who always feel a warm interest in military improvements made by their servants; a letter to the Master-General explanatory of the general subject; a letter from Sir William Congreve; a letter from Sir William Congreve to Lieut.-General Farrington; a letter from General Farrington to the Master-General, enclosing a report made by four general officers and Colonel Miller, of the result of a comparative trial of fuzes

fuzes driven by the engine and by the hand; and a letter to the Board of Ordnance by three major-generals, four colonels, and four lieutenant-colonels of artillery, on a mode proposed by me, of causing shells to explode on coming in contact with the ground.

Having sufficiently adverted to what has past in India, it remains only to notice the complete success of the comparative experiment more recently made at Woolwich, in the presence of eminent men.

As some proof of the impression made by the above work, it is proper to give the following letter.

"Harley Street, May 16th, 1820.

"Sir: I cannot delay (until I shall have had an opportunity of reading your book) returning you my best thanks for putting me in possession of it; and for the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to honour me with the dedication of a work so interesting and so important.

"I can claim no merit for my official attention to a subject which was in every way entitled to it, as well on the score of its public utility, as in consideration of the perspicuous manner in which it was by you brought under my consideration.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the highest esteem,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) "MUIGRAVE"

"Lieut. Colonel Macdonald."

Previously to a cursory notice of the proceedings at Woolwich, it becomes unavoidable to remark, that the editor of the Military Repository has, with views that cannot be mistaken, garbled my work, by printing letters and reports *unaccompanied by the corresponding replies*. This is what is termed by reviewers (I acted long in that capacity without any partiality like this) a want of poetical justice. If the major does not publish these replies in an early future number, he probably may experience the inconvenience arising from so very improper an omission.

My friend's (Sir William Congreve) rockets have remained unrivalled. These, and his multiplied military and other various most important improvements, rank him very high in the scale of public utility. Nevertheless, I deemed it necessary to reply to his observations elicited by my appearance before the *Select Committee* of old and experienced general officers at Woolwich. Sir William mentioned two fuze engines by distinguished officers; and it was proposed at the Committee, that they should be tried against mine. This at least shewed that such imputations are deemed necessary, though we have as yet received no accounts of experiments made on fuzes driven by these engines, which I expressed

a wish to the Committee to have tried along with mine.

It appears from the report made 25th May 1818, that "several fuzes of different natures were submitted to the test of times of burning." In these several trials, the whole of the fuzes driven by the engine burnt in *exact equal times*; and were not driven by me, as I went only *once* to Woolwich, to attend the *Select Committee*, in consequence of a communication from the Master-General of the Ordnance to General Farrington. On the proceedings at Woolwich, my present by no means formidable opponent, makes remarks as unjust as they are written in very bad taste. In the face of the above extreme accuracy of the effect of the engine, he is pleased to print, "that the fuze-engine has not met with more success at Woolwich than in Bengal." Nothing more strikingly proves the utility of an engine, than that, according to the report, fuzes driven with fewer blows than usual were found to burn in less time, because the composition was less condensed.

Aware that the Committee of General Officers would object to the engine, as requiring more time than the common mode, in a letter to the Master-General, being a reply to Sir William Congreve's paper transmitted to me, I anticipated this objection, by stating an obvious mode of driving half a dozen of fuzes *simultaneously* by means of the engine; giving it thus, *in time* also, a great superiority of effect. No advantage arises from a greater or less degree of condensation of the composition; nevertheless, as the report attaches consequence to this, it may be readily effected by a very small reduction of the size of the description of ladles I use, without any material increase of time of operation; or an additional blow from the weight will produce the same effect. The fuzes produced at Woolwich were more accurate than those exhibited in Bengal; and were driven with *equal care* in a climate where the hand is little subject to a tremor liable to India. Not deeming the experiment with the *select* fuzes sufficient, I, as appears in the replies, urged having further experiments made with a *variety* of common fuzes driven by *different men*; but this was resisted, though no artillery officer who has turned his mind to this department of his profession, will assert, that fuzes taken from a mass in store will burn in exact equal times. The King of the Netherlands ordered his ambassador to thank me for the work from which Major Parlyb has extracted so much *on one side of the question*, and to inform me, that it was delivered to the Prince, his son, commanding the artillery. Fuze-engines are now in use in foreign arsenals.

The writer of the Repository, whose motto is anything but *audi alteram partem*,

most highly lauds the conduct of the Committee of General and Field Officers, who, in 1798, declined reducing to the test of experiment my proposed mode of exploding a shell on coming in contact with the ground; but chooses to omit mentioning that they very politely offered to attend me in a course of experiments, provided I produced at Woolwich all the requisite apparatus. The whole of this report is highly intelligent and liberal; and it states that they have "many simple contrivances for exploding shells upon their touching the ground." They attach no importance of consequence to such an invention; and the gallant major's pointed disapprobation of my plan must, in fairness and reason, go for nothing till it experiences a trial; in which I need not expect his concurrence, happen where or when it may.

In conclusion, the gallant officer who has attacked me as above narrated, publishes that "a slight examination of the contents of the above work (meaning my book on *Fuzes, Projectiles, and Telegraphic Communication*, &c. &c.) may not be unacceptible to the artillery branch of the armies of the three presidencies." This pledge remains yet to be redeemed, as no artillery officer can understand the subject in all its bearings, unless at least as much as I indicate, is, in fair justice, given to make up another number of the Military Repository.

Maugre the worthy major's wrath and indignation fulminated in no measured terms, I still humbly trust, that what I have done in some departments of military science may not be deemed altogether discreditable to the East-India Company's service, distinguished as much as any by science and professional repute.

JOHN MACDONALD.

P S. In his future columns, the gallant Major will be pleased to inform us, what Colonel Grace did, in the way of experiments, on receiving from Lord Hastings the model, which, by the bye, seems to be

the private property of Captain Byers, who, with his characteristic liberality, will, no doubt, permit it, to remain in its present situation.

As the major may, on reflection, say—"It is certainly reasonable, that I should publish, in my Repository, the *replies* whose omission is justly enough complained of, I am ready to make due reparation for this injury; but, on reference to his book, I find no reply to Sir William Congreve's report to General Farrington." True, there is no direct reply, because that report was *official* from the *comptroller*, who sent me a copy of it, and whom I informed, in the letter of the 13th June 1817, that on that account a reply should be made. This reply is appropriately made to Lord Mulgrave, the Master General, as appears in my work, under date the 21st of June 1817, and in another of the same date, stating that I addressed his Lordship, in order that the reply might be laid before the Board of Ordnance, and the Select Committee at Woolwich. A still more essential letter is that to the Master General, dated 1st July 1818, being an indispensable reply in detail to the report of the general officers, which is printed in the Military Repository, because the publisher vituperates me, unaccountably, under a report which *slews, experimentally, that all the fuzes driven by the machine burnt in Jack-pudding times.*

Lord Mulgrave's polite note of the 7th of July 1818, the second report of the Major-Generals, dated 15th September 1818, and my answer, addressed to the Earl of Mulgrave, under date of the 18th September 1818, cannot be omitted, in common justice to me, after the attack made so gratuitously by Major Parlbay, who, as a matter of course, will print the report of the Committee of 1798, on the subject of exploding shells; and my reply, through the channel of the Master General, dated 17th October 1818.

Summerland Place, Exeter,
1st November 1824.

LINES

Supposed to be uttered by an Athenian, on first seeing the Statues of Phidias.

WHEN old Deucalion left Parnassus' hill,
The deluged Earth with living forms to fill,
By Themis taught,—the stones behind him hurled,
Instinct with instant life, became a world.

Some stubborn fragments o'er his shoulder flung
Took human shapes, but lacked the human tongue;
These Phidias found; his art could never reach
Such forms as these, imperfect but in speech.

T.

MORALS OF CHESS.

HUMAN life has been often compared to the game of chess. The vicissitudes of each so frequently proceed from the absence of reflection and prudence, of fortitude and perseverance, that our imagination is forcibly impressed with the resemblance. How many times we observe an impetuous youth, who rushes eagerly into the great world, stopped in the outset by a fatal scholar's mistake! and how often does a state mate reward the vigorous struggles against misfortune of him who obeys the precept—

*Equam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis.*

So far the resemblance is obvious and hackneyed: we may carry it farther, and consider the different pieces employed in the game as typical of various characters met with in life. Had this idea occurred to Addison, he might have exhibited another specimen of that rich and truly English wit, combined with moral instruction, which we find in his *Spectators* and *Guardians*; and which appears so advantageously in his inimitable comparison of conversational qualities to instrumental music.

Let us begin with the pawn: this, the humblest of the heroes of chess, either advances slowly towards the opposite extremity of the table, its path beset with difficulties and dangers, exposed to the attacks of a host of adversaries, against whom it possesses a very limited faculty of self-defence; or it remains stationary, and finds safety in obscurity. In the former case, it derives its sole protection from dependence upon another, or from combination with its fellows. It does happen, though rarely, that, by skilful and judicious plans, a pawn attains its ultimate object, and is transmuted into a piece of superior value.

We may easily conceive the pawns to represent men of humble origin, who, when they endeavour to emerge from obscurity, encounter a multitude of obstacles.—“Slow rises worth by poverty depressed.”—A servile dependence upon power, or the practice of low arts of paltry intrigue and deceit among his equals, are the ordinary expedients which an obscure individual employs to lift himself into eminence. A pawn gains the prize generally by pressing directly onward, without being tempted by dazzling advantages to deviate from its road: so the man, who from a subordinate station reaches distinction, has generally confined himself to the direct path of truth and integrity; inclining neither to the right nor to the left, however powerful the solicitations of avarice or passion.

The knight is a piece, the movement of which is eccentric, and the value equivocal. No bounds can restrain its incursions. It skips with impunity over the heads of potent, grave and reverend personages. Its extravagant motions generally surprise those bye-standers who are ignorant of the game.

Small wits, pseudo-geniuses, men who aim at being singular, whimsical, and extravagant, whose conduct is so far regulated by that of others, that they act precisely as other men do not, who “affect the fool, and are what they affect;” such characters have the knight for their symbol: the knight of the chess-board, is, as Dryden expresses it,

“Knight of the shire, and represents them all.”

It must be allowed that the value of the knight is sometimes greatly enhanced: so an eccentric character may prove a man of real genius.

The

The bishop moves diagonally on the board; neither plodding on, like the humble pawn, nor fluttering about with the levity of a knight. Its attacks are extremely dangerous from their insidious nature.

- The bishop, therefore, (*absit invidia dicto*!) resembles those who accomplish their designs by craft and artifice, flattery and deceit, duplicity and treachery. Such characters create a vast deal of mischief in the world, and make but little stir about it. There is an appearance of harmlessness in them, which mightily favours their schemes, by begetting supineness and security in those who deal with them, of which they seldom fail to avail themselves. An agreeable aspect, an engaging address, a plausible tongue, unbounded courtesy, and a semblance of piety, are always found, combined or separate, in the character of a bishop.

The rook's movement is simple; either forward or laterally in a straight line. It never mixes early in the fray, and is better adapted for defence than offence.

There is an obvious analogy between this piece and a plain, substantial, good-humoured specimen of the genuine John Bull species.

The queen is the last we shall consider: it unites the motions of all the other pieces, except that of the knight.

This valuable piece may be regarded as one of those rare and finished characters which seem compounded of the best qualities of our race; discernment and promptitude, truth and integrity, fortitude and perseverance; spirit tempered with prudence, and energy adorned with moderation.

Let us now look round for examples:—Mundungus is a pawn, who early in life pushed forward without prudence or foresight. His progress seemed easy: he soon stepped out of his track into a gaming-house, where he took a few pieces. A bishop (*ahas* a sharper) fixed his eye upon him, and lured him into his toils. Mundungus may now be found in the Fleet Prison.

Probus was likewise a pawn: placed under the notice of a man of rank, whose patronage introduced him into the army, he soon distinguished himself there; he advanced step by step, until, having headed a party of his men, who forced the enemy's line, he gained a title.

Pervicax is a knight. His motions are precisely those of his prototype. He sets out with the design of going due east, and presently bends north. You are least likely to find him where he has promised punctually to meet you. He seems oppressed with all the infirmities of human nature, yet does not repine. At the age of thirty, his sight is very dim: his gait is feeble and decrepit. He hears imperfectly. His memory is so treacherous, that he tells you he often misses his dinner through forgetting to examine his memoranda to learn when he dines, although it is constantly at the same hour.

My friend Vesuvio is a knight of another complexion. He has been pronounced mad, but is far too amusing to be imprisoned in a mad-house. The ease with which he acquires arts and languages, is equalled only by the facility with which he abandons his acquisitions. He has visited a large portion of the globe, but has merely studied whimsical points of character. He can assume the garb and manners of a Persian or an Esquimaux, a Turk or an Otaheitan. He maintains the existence of dragons, unicorns, and griffins, as well as of the phoenix, the mermaid, and the sphinx; holds that disembodied spirits inhabit the moon; and is now employed in composing a treatise on the city discovered in that satellite by a German Professor, and on the language, manners, and amusements of the Selenites.

An example of the bishop is found in Bathyllus. This seeming virtuous man has a crowd of admirers and eulogists. He talks of honour, integrity, virtue, and

and religion, with the tongue of an enthusiast: but all is false and hollow. He is an atheist, and a sensualist. He betrayed into ruin, for his own profit, the friend who trusted him, and then abandoned him to misery and reproach. He bestows, in charity, a pittance upon the widow of a man whom he secretly robbed of his fortune. This character is too odious to dilate upon. Vicious propensities acquire an intensity of mischief under the cloak of hypocrisy.

Jucundus supports the character attributed to the rook. He is one of the best natured men in the universe. Though he weighs thirteen stone, he would walk fifteen miles in the month of July to serve a worthy man; and so many claim that title by false credentials, that he sometimes loses weight in the service of those who ill deserve the sacrifice. Jucundus has some points of character in common with Sterne's Yorick. He pushes along the straight path of life, so that he occasionally jostles against those who choose the zig-zag tracks which intersect it: but he seldom quarrels with them. He believes mankind to be better than they are; but if he discovers a rogue he never spares him.

My friend Eudoxus affords a living example of the perfect character ascribed to the remaining piece. Partiality may be expected to heighten the portrait, but the real features are too noble to borrow from flattery any thing but deformity. He is wealthy, but has as much humility as would become a poor man. He is a scholar, but displays the modesty of a learner. He has power and influence, but they are exerted for the benefit of others. The gracefulness of his person attracts our notice; the sentiments of his heart command esteem. The qualities of his mind are nicely limited and counterpoised. His generosity is without profusion; his compassion is unalloyed with weakness; his firmness is remote from obstinacy; his promptitude partakes of hesitancy; and his gaiety is untinged with levity. The virtues which should in his character rarely unite, or exist in such perfection when asunder. As the life of a man robbed of its chief interest when the queen is removed, so his life will appear to me divested of its charms should Eudoxus leave it but to me.

E. A.

THE PRISONER.

[From the Lurch.]

As in the fowler's snare, the fluttering dove
 Buffets with captive wing the yielding air,
 Far from her home, far from her moaning love,
 Far from the smiling plains and leafy grove,
 Where sweetly passed her early days, and where
 Her tender young pine for her absent care;
 So I, yet far more wretched, in this cell
 Vent sighs and wishes, which the walls repel.—
 Farewell for ever, happy home! To me
 All ills are merged in one,—captivity.
 Hope, even hope, deserts me.—O! ye flowers,
 Moist from night dews, and bright with orient beams,
 No more shall ye beguile and charm my hours,
 But in sad mem'ry, or deceitful dreams.

E. B.

INDIA COTTON WOOL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR. In perusing some late numbers of your periodical work, I have noticed observations upon, and inquiries regarding, the different descriptions of cotton wool, particularly that which is the produce of India; and, as the subject is one which is entitled to demand every aid that can be rendered, I have ventured to offer, through your medium, what I have collected upon the subject.

I believe that the whole number of the true cotton species is limited to six, which, without going into a minute botanical description, but taking the grand and essential distinction of the period of their duration, are resolved into three classes:

First—One species, which is a tree.

Second—One species, which is an annual plant.

And *Third*—Four species, which are biennial plants; these have latterly been considered, I understand, as rather forming varieties of one species.

The fruit of the first, or tree-species, is not used in making fabrics.

The second, or annual plant, is what is chiefly cultivated in British India, in China, and in the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean. From this kind are made the fine muslins of Dacca, and other fine fabrics, which have been the admiration of the world from the remotest period. In British India, the biennial plant is cultivated to a limited extent; but it is not from this that the fine fabrics alluded to are made.

The third, or biennial plant, is what is cultivated in both continents of America, and in the West-Indies. In the United States, where, by all accounts, the plant was not cultivated until after the peace of 1783, the annual quantity produced at present, is not less than 700,000 bags. Now this is a country which is adverse to the plant; where the cold in the winter months destroys it; and where it must, in consequence, be sown every year. In the opinion of the spinners

of this country, the wool in general is considered better than what is brought from countries where the plant is indigenous. How far this notion is deserving of credit, I do not take upon me to give an opinion: but it is very evident that the India fabrics are much more durable than the British; and I am inclined to impute it to the cause assigned by one of your correspondents, *viz.* to the material, and not to the skill of the natives, in either spinning or weaving: in short, Mr. Editor, I am satisfied that the soil and climate of British India are capable of yielding all descriptions of tropical products, of better quality, and upon cheaper terms, than any other country upon earth; and the more I consider the subject, the more reason do I see for having it minutely investigated by those whose duty it is to watch over the changes which take place in trade and manufactures.

If those zealous political economists, who were apparently so strenuous for the admission of India sugar into England upon the same duty as that from the West Indies, would turn their attention to the cultivation of fine cotton wool in India, for the use of our manufactures, they would render a much more important service to that interesting and valuable country: this measure would, I have no doubt, contribute to improve the quality of our manufactures, and give employment to many British subjects, and much British capital: and this to the prejudice of no other of our possessions; whereas, by favouring the sugar of India, total ruin would have ensued to the West-India colonies, for the protection of which the faith of Parliament and the country is pledged.*

A. B.

December, 1824.

* We have not scrupled to insert the concluding paragraph of our correspondent's letter, although we are directly at issue with him on the question respecting the policy of burthening East-India sugar with an unequal duty for the protection of West-India planters.—*Ed.*

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

RECENT SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN COAST OF SIBERIA.

[Extracted from a foreign Journal]

THE Russian Government long entertained the design of surveying the northern coast of Siberia. M. de S. was dispatched with this object; but his researches answered little purpose: he described but a part of the coast, to the distance of about one hundred versts beyond the eastern portion of the river Kolyma*. About the year 1820, a new expedition was ordered to explore this country. Three young officers, Messrs. Wrangel, Anjou, and Matuehkin, were charged with it. They remained there during four years, and have justified the confidence reposed in them by the government, by discharging their office with great courage, zeal, and prudence. In spite of innumerable obstacles, the extreme rigour of the climate, and the dangers they encountered, they have succeeded in describing all the northern coast of Siberia: the Tchouktchis had previously massacred two detachments sent with the view of making discoveries. M. Anjou has described the shore, from the chain of the Oural mountains, or from the river Ob, to the river Kolyma; Messrs. Wrangel and Matuehkin have described that from the Kolyma to the Cape of the Tchouktchis.† Not content with exploring the shore, the travellers made excursions towards the north, upon a continued plain of ice, to where the sea is no longer frozen: which is about 500 versts (330 English miles and upwards), from the coast of Behring's Straits. It was at this place, which fronts the eastern part of the north coast, and is inhabited by the Tchouktchis (*Oleny-Tchouktchis*), that they perceived mountains at a distance of 100 versts distant. M. Wrangel felt a desire to approach them, but he had already reached the vicinity of them, when the piece of ice upon which he stood detached itself from the mass, and he was tossed about by the waves during the five following days, along with seven other persons, his arms and baggage until at length, after being frequently on the verge of destruction, the ice reunited to the mass. There is a tradition among the Tchouktchis, that the strait, which separates them from the opposite shore, towards the north, was not formerly covered with ice, and that the inhabitants passed it in *baydars* (a species of boat). They relate that, at a comparatively recent epoch (for all the inhabitants still remember it), about seven or eight Tchouktchis, with a female, traversed the ice to proceed towards the mountains, to the Morse-fishery; and that, after a long interval, the female returned to her native country by way of the Kurile islands: they learned from her that her companions had been massacred. This woman was sold into a strange land; after passing through several hands, she came into the land of *Prince-Wallis* (Cape Prince of Wales), whence she found means to return home. This tradition would give us reason to conclude that the land which Wrangel endeavoured to reach was an island. The people who inhabit the islands farthest removed from Siberia, make use of rein-deer; a circumstance which strengthens the belief that they originate from a migration of Tchouktchis Oleny; besides which, their idioms have a strong affinity. The Tchouktchis are generally tall and well made; their features are regular; their noses are not broad, but their cheek-bones are very prominent.

Our

* This river is the Corvina of the English Charts.
VOL. XIX. *Asiatic Journ.* No. 109.

† Cape Tchoukotskoi.

Our travellers likewise visited other islands, and the route they followed to reach them may be seen upon the chart of the famous pedestrian traveller, Cochrane, where it is traced with tolerable fidelity. They made extensive excursions in all directions, without perceiving land. In their land-journeys they were mounted either on horses or rein-deer; they preferred the former. With regard to sledge-travelling by rein-deer, it is extremely convenient in journeys upon ice. They used a species of large sledge, called *parta*, drawn by twelve or thirteen dogs; these animals were of great use to them, in defending them against the white and black bears and the wolves, as well as on account of their astonishing sagacity. Their instinct always directed them to a good road; and when the travellers fancied themselves lost, the dogs recovered the true tract. Such was the intelligence of these animals, that, after repeated deviations had been made from the route, they took the shortest way to return.

The travellers passed many weeks upon the ice, sometimes on vast ice-bergs, covered with thick strata of greyish snow; sometimes on thinner beds, which were occasionally detached, and being borne away by the current, were at the mercy of the waves. At these critical emergencies, the dogs rendered them unspeakable service: in those parts where the ice was thick, they ran with rapidity on the snow, burked, bit each other, and appeared intractable; but as soon as the road became dangerous, they grew gentle, circumspect, and docile; they trod upon ice not more than half an inch thick with the utmost caution, and seemed to proceed only by the orders of the persons seated in the sledge.

Messrs. Wrangel and Matuchkin once remained sixty-six days upon the ice, at the distance of many hundred verst from the shore. They were attended by several *partas* loaded with provisions; they buried these provisions beneath the snow and ice, and continued their route with so much food only as was immediately necessary; and when their provisions were exhausted, they returned, digging up what they had buried. They did not fail to make astronomical observations, when practicable; but the fogs frequently prevented them. These fogs are so dense, that the travellers seated in the sledge sometimes could not see their team of dogs.

Whirlwinds of snow often overwhelmed the tents which served them for dwelling; and it was with the greatest toil and difficulty that they succeeded in extricating themselves by clearing away the snow. During the months of November, December, and January, when the cold became too severe to be borne, our travellers retired to cabins or tents of felt; in which the water froze upon the floor, where the ice attained the height of an arsheen (2½ English feet). A mass of ice, of the thickness of about three vershoks (5½ English inches), served them for glass windows. In this frozen region, the earth produces only heaths, and a sort of herb peculiar to the country. In the summer the sun never quits the horizon for two months; and in winter it never appears during the same space of time. The maximum of heat, in the height of summer, is more than 15° of Reamur; yet it snows in the night, or when the sun approaches its decline. The dazzling whiteness of the snow produces disorders in the eyes; the inhabitants wear a sort of mask, upon which they contrive, on the part before the eyes, very small apertures. The Russian officers wore crapes, folded four times; at first they neglected to fold it, which made them almost blind. They succeeded, however, in curing this disorder by injecting oil of tobacco into their eyes. This remedy, though efficacious, has the disadvantage of being attended with most acute pain. Their ordinary food

food consisted of rice, and the use of rice does not bear; the latter was very strengthening; but at the same time occasioned violent commotions in the blood, and prevented them from sleeping. The inhabitants are poor; they know no mechanical art, and have no other employment than hunting and fishing. Nevertheless, European traders visit these parts with commercial views.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

SIR: The following letter I had the honour of addressing to Dr. A. Berry, third member to the Medical Board of Madras, at a time, when, in consequence of the long protracted unhealthiness of Seringapatam, in the year 1807, medical officers were solicited to give their opinions respecting what they conceived might be the probable cause or causes of so great a calamity. As the communication was found to contain matter which brought the disease into rather a new point of view, I am led to hope that it may not prove altogether unworthy of a place in the *Asiatic Journal*.

I have the honour to be,

Yours

Your most obedient servant.

WILLIAM AINSLIE, M.D.

London,

24, 1811

To A. Berry, Esq., M.D., &c. &c.

My dear Sir, I will tell me in your last kind letter, that the continued unhealthiness of Seringapatam, is a source of great uneasiness to the Medical Board; who would most happily receive any information that might be obtained from such professional men, as either had bestowed attention on the peculiar localities of that garrison, or had turned their thoughts to its climate, as distinct from that of other stations in the Mysore country. You are not unacquainted with my pursuits for many months past, and know, that preparatory to throwing together my sentiments respecting some of the most prevalent diseases of Southern India; I had been at much pains to make myself conversant with its climate, and geographical position. You will, therefore, be less surprised at my replying so speedily to your's of the 30th ult., which I am enabled to do, by sending you what is in fact little more than a transcript from my note book,

should it be found to comprize any suggestions, which may, in the smallest degree, assist you in your present interesting and most laudable inquiries, it will afford me a real satisfaction.

There is a peculiarity respecting *Seringapatam*, which perhaps some of those gentlemen, who have been requested to give their opinions on this occasion, are not acquainted with; and which I should, in all probability, have never come to the knowledge of, but for my excellent friend, Major Lambton, whose immediate pursuits led him to notice it, and whose obliging disposition induced him to communicate it to me; it is this, that *Seringapatam* is actually in a valley nearly one thousand feet lower than the general base of the country about *Bangalore* and *Nundydroog*: it, therefore, follows that it must be much more damp than those stations, and its atmosphere infinitely more clogged with vapours; in the same manner as we see fogs lie long and heavily on the beds of low, dry tanks, or in marshy situations. Mysore, when contrasted with situations at the foot of the ghats, has often called to my remembrance Volney's account of *Syria*: "*Syria*," says that eloquent writer, "unites different climates under one sky. with us seasons are separated by months; there we may say that they are separated by hours: if in *Saida* we are incommoded by the heats of July, in six hours we are in the neighbouring mountains, in the temperature of March; or, on the other hand, if chilled by the frosts of December at *Beharraï*, a day's journey brings us back to the coast, amidst the flowers of May."

The average height of the table land of Mysore, is upwards of 3,000 feet above the sea, and the level country about *Bangalore* and *Nundydroog* is considerably more elevated; however, it would not appear, that any particular disadvantage in

regard to climate, those from the more height; as both those garrisons are, generally speaking, extremely healthy: we must then look for other causes of the sickness so frequently experienced in the more western parts of Mysore, in the Wynade, and indeed in all the tracts which range along the western frontier. Perhaps the following extract of a letter from Major Lambton contains much topographical and other information, of a nature most important to the theory I am solicitous of establishing, respecting the endemic source of those fevers which have so long, and so unhappily characterized the suffering districts.

"With respect to the monsoons which you inquire about, I cannot hesitate to say, that both cross the Peninsula as far as the ghauts. I was at *Koodinilly* on the 3d 4th and 5th of December last (1806), when the rain and wind were both violent at times from the N.E.; and if you noticed the weather in the Carnatic last June, July, and August, you will judge whether the western monsoon extended thither. I was at *Paughur* the first of these months, in continued thunder storms toward the evening, and the same kind of weather prevailed when I was at *Bangalore*. That was the western monsoon in its severity, and, I am sure, must have reached the Carnatic, if not the coast.

"The features of the western ghauts are perfectly different from those of the eastern; high and abrupt, you descend almost perpendicularly into a low country, differing as much from the Carnatic as it is possible; and there appears to be some truth in the tradition of the natives, which relates, that the sea had once reached the mountains: when you look across the country, it appears almost a plain, but scarcely have you got half a mile, before you come to a deep and abrupt ravine, and it is in these ravines that the inhabitants reside, comparatively below stairs; their habitations are covered with cocoa-nut leaves, and surrounded by a great variety of jungle; which of course must contain large quantities of moisture. In the months of January and February, the evaporation there becomes prodigious, and ascends as high as the mountains, where it is checked and condensed by the cold atmosphere; and between these two extremes, it is left collected, till the western monsoon (which has no dependence on the

condensing) sets in, and blows the whole across in dreadful thunder storms. I was at the top of the *Balarogha droog* for near a month, during that curious phenomenon⁽¹⁾ of exhalation of vapour in the low country; it was in the month of February, when the weather below was excessively hot, and at the top of the droog uncomfortably cold.

Thus ends Major Lambton's letter; which, in my opinion, brings forward much interesting matter to aid any investigation instituted to ascertain the real origin of the unhealthiness of the western parts of the high country. In confirmation of the difference of temperature experienced in passing from the top of the western ghauts to the low land, I can add the respectable testimony of Major (now Sir Robert) Barclay who, in a communication to me regarding the climate of the provinces in question, says, that "on the same day that the thermometer stood at 47° at day-break, in the month of March, on the summit of the *Perrah ghaut*, it was known to be as high as 104° at 11 A.M. in the low country;" a greater difference of temperature than M. SAUSSURE observed in ascending Mont Blanc, on the 13th of August 1787. The thermometer at the top was 27°, whilst at Geneva it was 82° at the same hour; making but a difference of 55°, although the height of Mont Blanc is 15,666 English feet above the level of the sea.

The great heat at the bottom of the ghaut, as above stated, we must consider as a positive cause of that inordinate evaporation which Major Lambton noticed, and accounted for as taking place in the ravines he mentions at nearly the same season of the year; and in which the vapours had been steaming, concentrating, and becoming daily more deleterious for weeks together, previous to their rising to the top of the ghaut, and coming into contact with the cold air, when they would necessarily be checked and condensed till the setting in of the westerly wind, which, with its highly electrified air, was to scatter their malignity over the Mysore country. Every medical man is aware of the noxious influence of marsh miasmas on the human constitution; and there is no

doubt

* For Notes see the end of this article

the process of plants always exhale carbonic acid."

The following is an abstract of the temperature of the air at Seringapatam for twelve months, furnished me by my friend Dr. S. Dyer. The thermometer was in a room which faced the north-east.

months, may have the same amount of carbonic acid as the atmosphere; a fact which has been particularly mentioned by Dr. Donald Murray, and more especially by Dr. S. Farr, in his translation of Hippocrates' "History of Epidemics." There he tells us, that woods, in uncultivated countries, have been observed to give birth to that peculiar condition of the air which may be the cause of epidemic diseases. Much has been said on the subject of the change produced in the atmosphere by the vegetation of plants; and we know that Dr. Priestley, in his "Observations on Air infected with Animal Respiration and Putrefaction," adduced a multitude of facts to demonstrate its renovation when exposed to growing vegetables; subsequent experiments, however, led to somewhat different results; and that distinguished philosopher at length discovered that all plants were not equally efficacious; some appearing rather to deteriorate than improve the contaminated atmosphere. (3) Since the time of Priestley, several enlightened men have paid particular attention to the changes produced on the atmosphere by the vegetation of plants; but none with more success than Mr. Lill and Dr. Jackson, from the opinions of the first of these gentlemen, I should be inclined to draw this general result, that plants growing in the shade convert the oxygenous portion of the air into an equal bulk of carbonic acid; but that as to plants growing in the sun, it is their leaves only that produce oxygen and this is quite enough for my purpose, desirable as I am of establishing the certainty of the mischief that is done to the air in ill-ventilated valleys, or deep abrupt ravines, choked up with wood and jungle, and where thousands of shrubs must vegetate without the sun ever having shone upon them: and it is a truth but too well established, that such situations in India (and they are numerous) are the never-failing sources of endemic fever. It may be worthy of notice, that the danger of catching fever from exposure to the evils just enumerated, is ten times greater during the night than the day; *fever*, then, may for this may be a consequence of the fact which the author last quoted gives us at page 6 of the third volume of the same work, viz. that "in the night time

the process of plants always exhale carbonic acid."

The following is an abstract of the temperature of the air at Seringapatam for twelve months, furnished me by my friend Dr. S. Dyer. The thermometer was in a room which faced the north-east.

Months.	Thermometer.			Winds.
	Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Medium.	
January ..	92	68	8	N.E., strong and dusty.
February	89	69	79	N.E., N. & N.W.
March ...	98	70	84	N.E., E. and S. Easterly.
April.....	85	76	81	S. Westerly.
May	102	72	80	S.E., S.S.W. strong
June	80	72	76	S.W.
July	79	72	75	S.W.
August...	86	72	79	S.W.
September	85	72	78	W. N.W., light clouds.
October...	92	69	80	do. do.
November	86	68	74	N.E.
December	87	60	73	N.E.

In other years the mercury has been observed as low as 52° at the same place; in January in the present year it was not lower than 60°, and that in December.

That you may be enabled to judge of the comparative heat and cold of Seringapatam and Madras, I send you an abstract of the temperature of the air at Fort St. George for twelve months. The thermometer was in a room which faced the N.E.

Months.	Medium.	Greatest.	Least.
January	79-1	79-7	68-3
February	76-6	82 -	70-6
March	80-5	85-7	74 -
April	83-2	89-4	77-3
May	84-7	92-2	78-3
June	85-9	94-8	81-7
July	84-1	91 -	79 -
August.....	82-9	89-2	77-8
September ...	82-9	89-5	78 -
October	80-9	87-3	74 -
November	77-9	83 -	72 -
December	71-1	81-3	68 -
General Medium.	80-2	87 -	75-5

From

From the first of these statements it would appear, that the range of the thermometer at Seringapatam is from 102° in May, to 60° in December, making a difference of 42 degrees; and from the second, that it is at Fort St. George from 94° in June to 69° in January; making a difference only of 25 degrees; so far, then, as a healthy climate may be supposed to depend on a uniformity of temperature, the advantage must be in favour of Madras; but on the other hand, in so far as we may be inclined to consult the feeling of comfort from cool air, and the effect it may have of bracing such as are relaxed by inordinate heat, we must give it in favour of Seringapatam; particularly from the month of June to December. It is not, however, in the degree of absolute heat or cold that we must look for the causes of sickness; but as these may come to us pure and dry, or loaded with moisture or exhalations; and in this respect it must be evident, from what I have in the former part of this letter remarked, that the climate of Seringapatam is inferior to that of Madras. The garrison first mentioned stands high, being elevated at least two thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in consequence must often be enveloped in clouds but again, the same garrison is in itself low, when compared with the neighbouring lands; so that such vapours as are not sufficiently rarified to ascend, must rest upon it.

The climate of the ceded districts, Colonel (now Sir Thomas) Munro informs me, differs much from that of Mysore, in being drier, and at certain seasons hotter; and, therefore, he thinks altogether healthier. The south-west monsoon is also more boisterous in that quarter, which may perhaps be the means of dispelling, with greater rapidity, those pernicious vapours which, as we have seen, are blown from the west over the Mysore country. With regard to the height of the ceded districts, Colonel Munro is of opinion, that the eastern boundaries, for instance, the Cuddapah province, have not more than half the elevation of the western frontier of Mysore; the Cumbum district is still lower, he imagines scarcely as high as the Būrramahl, as to the temperature of the air in his *Collectorate*, 44° and 100° are the two extremes; according to his observations, and no man observes

more accurately. The southern and western parts are much cooler than the eastern. At sundown at Gurrurcondra the thermometer in December and January is usually from 45° to 50°; in tracts lying further east, at the same period, it is from 50° to 66°; but as I have in my possession an account of the thermometer at Bellary, and some places further north, for twelve months, furnished me by Mr. W. Currie, perhaps I cannot do better than subjoin it. The thermometer was in a tent which had double walls.

Places where the Observations were made.	Month.	Thermometer.				
		Highest	Lowest	Medium about dry break	Medium at 5 P.M.	Medium at 8 P.M.
Bellary	January ..	86	60	66	81	74
Bellary	February ..	96	63	68	91	81
Bellary	March	102	70	77	97	85
March to Ahmednagar, via Pénápour	April	108	71	76	101	90
March to Ahmednagar, and from it to Aurangabad	May	108	73	77	99	88
In the vicinity of Aurangabad and Ahmednagar	June	99	72	74	88	75
Ahmednagar	July	89	71	73	81	75
March from Ahmednagar to camp in Khandeish	August ..	88	69	73	82	77
In camp at Futtypur, near Adjunth Giant	September ..	94	71	75	87	79
In camp at Futtypur	October ..	94	68	71	80	79
March from Futtypur eastward to the Wurda river	November ..	88	52	64	83	72

During

the weather has been clear, the wind from W. to N.W., and rain has fallen, the nights and mornings were colder than in last month, but the heat of my thermometer prevented my ascertaining by how many degrees. I am told that when the army was amongst the hills near Ghysburg, about the middle of the night, the thermometer was only as low as $36^{\circ}1$!

So have we find, without including the month of December, which he says was colder, a range from 106° to 40° ; but, allowing the thermometer to have been at 53° in that month, it will make a difference of 55° in twelve: the heat in March and April must have been most distressing in tents; but towards the latter end of the last of these months, they had heavy rains, which continued, more or less, till November, and could not fail to relieve them much; that of course was the south-west monsoon (5) I perceive, however, that I begin to carry you to rather too great a distance from the original object of his communication, and am also perhaps encroaching too much on your time, I shall, therefore, before concluding, take a summary retrospect of the facts and arguments which I have adduced, in order to discover, as far as I can judge, what may be the most likely cause of the unhealthiness of Seringapatam.

It will be allowed, I presume, that the table land of Mysore from its great elevation, must be not only colder but damper, (6) at certain seasons, than situations below the ghauts; the first of these, according to the theory of Dr. Black, (7) is occasioned by the transparency and compressibility of the air; the second is, of course, the natural consequence of its being oftener enveloped in the clouds. The celebrated philosopher just mentioned also observes, that for every two hundred feet of elevation we may reckon one (8) degree of reduced temperature. supposing then the height of Seringapatam to be two thousand feet above the sea, it ought to be, *ceteris paribus*, ten degrees colder than a station close to the ocean; and this will be observed nearly to hold good; however, this pneumatic peculiarity, by Dr. Black's own account, is liable to frequent variations, owing chiefly to the action of the winds; and hence, perhaps, it is, that we see the thermometer at Seringapatam, in

some months as low as 40° , whilst at Madras it is only 64° . Taking it for granted then, that the garrison is, generally speaking, damper than the low country, so must it be on this account be the more unhealthy; but as it is damper from being high, and, in consequence, often enveloped in clouds; it has also the double disadvantage of being damper from an opposite cause, which, however paradoxical it may seem, is nevertheless true; namely, from being lower than the surrounding country; and so becoming as it were a receptacle for miasms, and distempered exhalations. But we also noticed another cause why Seringapatam should be often unhealthy; and indeed why all those districts, that range along the western ghauts, should at times be so; and that is, their being exposed to the almost immediate influence of baneful miasmata, generated at the foot of these immense bulwarks, and dispersed (9) by the S.W. monsoon over the whole face of the western tracts of the table-land (10) of Mysore; nor are they in any way improved, I fear, by passing over the mountains, ill ventilated and woody provinces of Wynad, Coorg, or Bullam. It has often excited a good deal of curiosity, why Seringapatam should for years together be healthy, and then suddenly prove the very reverse; in this respect, however, Seringapatam stands not alone, for, even in my remembrance, *Bednore*, *Chittledroog*, and *Gooty*, have had their years of healthiness and unhealthiness; and this I conceive, in a great measure, to depend upon the peculiarity of the season, as it may be more or less damp; or as it may vary from what it is in common (11) years, with regard to other circumstances; but more especially, perhaps, on the degree of malignity those vapours, (12) which we have above mentioned, may have attained, and the casual directions they may receive from different currents of air; so that one season Seringapatam may suffer most, another Bednore, another Chittledroog, and so on.

Colonel Munro says that he believes the ceded districts to be healthier than Mysore, from their being drier and hotter; he might have safely added, from their being further removed from the source of the baneful miasmata.

I have been informed that the unhealthiness of Seringapatam has been, by some, ascribed

ascribed to filth, and, no doubt, that will do much harm; as witnessed by the dreadful disorders often thereby produced in long standing camps in hot weather. But I can scarcely conceive that now, in a time of profound peace and good order, that evil could ever be permitted to proceed to any dangerous height: others again have been led to look for the cause of the sickness at this place in the extensive rice cultivation; a reason certainly altogether new, unless, indeed, under such peculiar circumstances as Savary⁽¹³⁾ notices in his travels in Egypt. Civilization and cultivation, on the contrary, so far from injury, have been clearly ascertained to be great purifiers of the air; a fact first brought forward by Priestley, and repeatedly since proved by most respectable testimonials; one of which I shall venture to cite, from Dr. A. Wilson's valuable "Observations on the Influence of Climate." "The European inhabitants who were transplanted to America, seemed, for a time, to degenerate; but the face of the country being, by degrees, changed from woods and morasses to a clean surface, and cultivated fields, and, consequently, from an impregnated to a pure atmosphere, these appearances have subsided; and the natural effects begun to flow from those changes, which there was every reason to expect, from its cultivation and climate; and the more quickly it is deprived of its woody covering, the more rapid will its improvements be, in every thing that has distinguished the European nations in equal latitudes" (see work pp 275, 276). Were paddy-fields, in truth, the hotbeds of disease, the Carnatic would be the most unhealthy part of the world; and Madras, and Tanjore, in place of being the *Nice* and *Paris* of Lower India, would be the *Gambia* and the *Senegal*. Marahy grounds and shallow lakes, it must be confessed, prove most certain springs from which flow the worst kinds of fever, at all events, the most obstinate; for in them various vegetable substances frequently putrify; but the clear water of paddy lands can be productive of no such mischief: the wholesome grain is in good season cut down, the superfluous water is drained off, or evaporated, and its innocent roots converted by degrees into rich soil; neither the grain itself nor the stalk contains one particle of nitrogen,⁽¹⁴⁾ nor does the plant

grow to that height, which could, in the slightest degree, prove injurious, as many others of a different class do, by harbouring in their shade those of a lesser sort, which, by this means, vegetate without the aid of sunshine, and thereby rather deteriorate than improve the circumambient air. I should, therefore, for my own part, be rather inclined to ascribe the misfortune in question to more general causes, and am concerned to say, that as far as I can judge from the facts that have reached me, and those which I have myself witnessed, the evil is of a nature not to be by us averted; as depending upon foreign exhalations, and distempored vapours, mixed and prepared for us in the great alembic of the atmosphere, or as the consequence of topographical position, equally beyond our power to control.

It is at this moment, I understand, a question with the Madras Government, whether our troops should not be removed from Seringapatam. It is well known that Hyder was at one time obliged to desert the same station, owing to a great mortality which took place; but that politic Mahometan prince soon again returned, on supposing that he had discovered the cause of the endemic fever in *stagnant rice cultivation*. Yet, I have not the least doubt, but that he soon afterwards experienced a repetition of his misfortune, with the superadded advantage of being without the benefit of his harvest.

It is not my business here to enter into any particular discussion, regarding what, in my humble opinion, ought to be done in such a predicament. Government have the sentiments, as well as the experience of many able professional men, and will, no doubt, speedily adopt the most judicious means for alleviating, as much as possible, the existing evil. I seriously fear, that as to what respects the primary sources of the calamity, the case is desperate; as these, no doubt, are identified with the peculiar nature and quality of the western ghauts, and the geographical position of Seringapatam itself otherwise, as dampness and fogs, with their concomitants, may no doubt, in general terms, be said to be remote causes of the prevalent malady, it is evidently indicated, that as long as we do inhabit the garrison, these should, as much as is in our power, be guarded against. Considering that the

heavy

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(See Asiatic Annual Register for 1800).—The Shewary hills near Salem form a kind of table land. The Nilgherry territory, at least some part of it, may be considered as a kind of table land, though of small extent. It lies to the N.W. of Coimbatore: its surface is, generally speaking, well-cultivated, and, as it were, studded with little circular hills, more or less steep. The highest peak is upwards of nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. The inhabited tract is, as may be imagined from its great elevation, very cold at certain seasons; the thermometer falling below the freezing point in December. In March, April, and May, the hottest months of the year, the range is from 55° to 70° ; while in the Carnatic, at the same period, it is from 70° to 105° . The consequence of this is, that the natives are a tall and robust race. The climate, for such as suffer from the ardent heat of the low lands, may prove occasionally beneficial; but I understand that endemic fever is by no means uncommon in this high region; and it is well known, that to get to it, the road leads through a close and jungly country, which is peculiarly unhealthy. Mr. Letchenault has made a valuable collection of plants, gathered on the Nilgherry plains, amongst which are the rose, violet, honeysuckle, jessamine, and hill-gooseberry.

(11) Celsus was of opinion, that those seasons were ever the most salutary which

were the most uniform, hot or cold, and that those which varied much were the most sickly. (Vide Cels. lib. 2, cap. 1.) And the natives of India, themselves, also ascribe epidemic distempers to universal deviations from natural climate; as we learn from the *Ganetamnotum*, an astronomical sastrum, to be found in the library of the Sheva Pagoda, at Tenioushie, in Tennivelly.

(12) For an account of the mischief done to the air by great heat, moisture, thick shade, and want of sufficient ventilation, the reader may consult Dr. Fowle's *Practical Treatise on West-India Fevers*, p. 16, and 22, of the Introduction, also Zimmerman's *Experiences*, vol. 2, p. 140.

(13) "In valleys, it is true, hemmed in by very lofty mountains, where the air cannot be perpetually renewed, the culture of rice is unwholesome; but it is far otherwise in the environs of Damietta and Rosetta, where the plains are almost level with the sea, without either hill or eminence to obstruct the refreshing breeze."—See Savary's *Egypt*, vol. 2, p. 247.

(14) It is well known that hydrogen and oxygen are the principal ultimate components of vegetables, some afford nitrogen.—See Brande's "*Manual of Chemistry*," vol. 3, p. 10.

(15) For some excellent opinions on this subject, the reader is referred to Dr. James Johnston's very valuable work on the Influence of Tropical Climates, p. 510.

ON THE COMPARATIVE VALUE TO ENGLAND OF HER EAST AND WEST INDIA POSSESSIONS.

THERE are few persons in this country who have considered its political circumstances attentively, to whom this question has not, at some period or other, occurred; namely, which of our external possessions, the territories in the East or the colonies in the West, can, upon the whole, be considered most beneficial to England; or, supposing the separation of one or the other of these possessions to be unavoidable, which could she surrender with the least disadvantage to herself?

The essential distinction between these two species of possessions is this: those in the western hemisphere consist of plantations or colonies; that is to say, they have been planted from the mother country (except when acquired by conquest), and seem, therefore, to be rather extensions of the country itself; whereas the territories in the East are still inhabited by the aborigines, over whom our military superiority has given us a paramount sovereignty. The former are British subjects in the full plenitude of the term; the latter are subjects of Britain in an inferior and modified sense; entitled to its protection, but not authorized to claim, in perfection, the rights and immunities which belong to all who live under the constitution established by the laws of England.

It is not easy to place the cases in a stronger point of view, or to discriminate them more fairly; and, according to this representation, it does certainly appear

appear that when a conflict of interests happens, the colonists, properly so called, are entitled to be first heard, and are not treated with justice, if advantages prejudicial to them, and not demanded by the circumstances, or emergencies of the mother country (whose interests must predominate), are conceded to any other dependency.

So long as a territory, not forming an integral part of the kingdom, acknowledges a dependence on and allegiance to it, the sovereignty of the crown over that territory is perfect, whether it be a colony or a conquered state; whether it be allowed by special grant to exercise the functions of legislative power, or its liberties depend upon the fiat of the crown, without the intervention of any other authority, except the general right of indirect controul possessed by the British Parliament. In respect to government, therefore, the distinction which we have laid down requires no qualification, since over both kinds of dependencies the mother country exercises a paramount sway, the royal prerogative being in one case larger and less confined than in the other.

What has been just observed may seem at first to bear no close affinity to the question we are considering; but it is very essential in estimating the comparative value of dependent provinces, to ascertain the degree of relation, in respect of government, subsisting between them and the state to which they belong.

The value of distant possessions is of two kinds, political or commercial: either owing to their peculiar geographical situation, as forming fortresses, outworks or stations, for the advantage of the superior state; or resulting from their resources in regard to trade, their native productions, their demand for the wares and manufactures of the parent state, or both.

Examples of the former kind may be found in Gibraltar, Malta, and perhaps the Cape of Good Hope. For the maintenance of these possessions England is content to pay large sums annually, which expense is amply reimbursed by the command these stations enable her to exert over the politics of the world.

Let us now inquire to which class our western colonies must be referred. As fortresses and naval stations, they would perhaps be of little value, but for their position in regard to the continent of America. In this respect their advantage must be acknowledged, and recent events are not likely to diminish it.

But it is chiefly in a commercial point of view that the worth of these colonies to England is insisted on. Sugar, coffee, rum, and cotton, are supplied from thence to such an extent that, especially in the former article, England has been enabled to become the mart of the world. The returns for these supplies are extremely limited. The bulk of the latter is transmitted to this country as rent to proprietors of estates, and interest to mortgagees. The exports to the West Indies consist of necessities and luxuries for the white and opulent coloured population, and articles of rude cloathing for the slaves, who bear, in most of the colonies, a monstrous disproportion to the two first named classes united. The commercial benefit accruing to Britain from these colonies seems, therefore, to be of much the same character as that which Spain heretofore derived from her American possessions. An influx of wealth sets in from thence to the mother country, without inflicting its industry in any other shape than by the augmentation which it affords to its aggregate capital. In both cases, the parent state is the sole recipient of the benefit, such as it is (for economists undervalue this species of wealth, and

experience has proved its pernicious consequences); the country which supplies the wealth being, in both cases, in a very depressed condition; the better class impoverished, and the labourers in a state of abject misery and degradation.

The coincidence of the two examples is not less apparent in their causes than their effects. In both cases, the countries colonized had been wrested by violence from the natives, and a race of inoffensive beings, torn from their homes, were compelled by force to till the soil moistened, as it were, with the blood of the original possessors.

If our western colonies had been peopled exclusively by emigrants from this country, and the various ranks and classes of their population, composed of individuals of British blood, formed a community with ties similar to those existing here, then to contrast their value with that of any other species of possession would have been absurd; since they would really have formed an integral part of the empire; and what is more to the point, the wants and superfluities of both being more reciprocal, the interchange of the products of industry would have been more equal, and more to their mutual advantage.

It is to be attributed to a great fundamental error in political economy, committed by our forefathers, that our West India colonies, instead of being to the parent state *decus et tutamen*, are, in spite of what is termed the favourable balance of our trade with them, a burthen and an opprobrium. The very existence of these possessions, it is plausibly alleged, depends upon the continuance of partial indulgences, protecting duties, and exclusive rights (the *night-mare* of commerce!) which the advocates of West India claims demand by virtue of the rule of prescription. And when we call to mind what the most frank and ingenious of West Indian apologists tell us, namely, that it will be a breach of Parliamentary faith, and an act of gross injustice, if the internal economy of these colonies be materially changed; if slaves be ever suffered to emerge into free labourers, and the produce of other British dependencies be ever permitted to compete with theirs on equal terms in the market; we must conclude that a condition so unnatural is pregnant with mischief, and is more than a counterpoise to the value which these colonies in some respects decidedly possess.

Let it not be concluded that we would join in the indiscriminate cry of "Down with the planters!" These persons are fully entitled to expect that their property should be protected; and if a change be expedient, that they should not incur the sole risk and expense. Even their intemperate and unruly proceedings demand some excuse and allowance. They have been impelled by the urgent voice of interest. Mr. Wilberforce himself, in one of his pamphlets, candidly and honestly enjoins his partizans not to forget that they might themselves have inherited West Indian property; and by early example and habit might have laboured under the very prejudices they now condemn.

In turning our attention to the British empire in the East, we are at once struck with its vast extent, its present consolidated form, its inexhaustible resources, its geographical advantages, and its independence of the finances of this country for aid and protection. If we examine further, it presents a capacity of absorption of the fruits of British industry to a prodigious extent, and growing, perhaps, to a degree beyond the ability of this country, unaided by further improvement in the art of lessening and accelerating human labour;

to provide for. Whilst in the West Indies, the consumers, under the most favourable and improved state of things, could be susceptible of no material increase of numbers, because their territory is of limited dimensions, and could add but little to their demands beyond those for the necessities of life, because the inferior class, whether emancipated or not, could never command more than is required to satisfy the mere wants of the civilized state; in the East, we have one hundred millions of *subjects*; and our firmly rooted power affords us the means of extending throughout a large portion of the Eastern hemisphere British mercantile enterprise, which is already radiating through the vast territories and numerous islands adjoining Hindostan to the North and to the East.

So far the contrast is altogether in favour of our East India possessions. It would, indeed, be ridiculous to oppose to them, if there were no drawback to the advantages they disclose, the islands in the Atlantic, occupied by a population, equally discontented, of beggared proprietors and miserable slaves; forcing by incessant labour, from an effete overworked soil, products, few in number, which would not repay the cost of raising, if the legislature did not compel the consumers to purchase at an artificial price. But it is said there are drawbacks; these we shall proceed to consider.

The disadvantages under which our eastern possessions labour, in comparison with those in the West, are chiefly three; namely, first, the insecurity of their tenure (the British being to the natives in the proportion of about 1 to 3,000, and the very army which protects them consisting of native troops); secondly, the peculiar mode in which they are held, by a body of merchants, invested, as proprietors, with paramount rights, and exercising a species of monopoly; thirdly, their distance.

As to the first, the possession of an empire cannot be very insecure, which has sustained the shock of so many assaults; which has excluded every distant competitor; which has at last crushed the only power near it from whom danger could be feared; and which confessedly exercises a strong influence over the affections and prejudices of its people. The disproportion in numbers referred to will operate to augment the anxiety to maintain this moral power. Moreover, in Jamaica, we have seen resolutions passed intimating a design of separating from the parent state; but no demonstration of this kind has yet appeared in India on the part of the people.

The second point is the theme of frequent declamation, and has recently employed the pen of a celebrated French philosopher, in an essay on the origin, progress, and probable results of British sovereignty in India, which presents such a singular instance of poverty of information, superficial argument, and proneness to self-deception, that it is only by a violent effort of faith that we regard it as the work of the author of *L'Economie Politique*. We may probably have occasion to add other remarks on this essay to those which appeared in the last number of this journal; but this is not the occasion. Admitting, for the sake of argument only, that the administration of India by the Company has been injudicious; it speaks loudly in favour of the value of a possession which could survive and surmount this disadvantage, and yield so much positive wealth to Britain, as we shall presently show it does.

As to the physical drawback, the distance of these territories from England, which, owing to the nature of many of their commodities, is inevitable (grapes grow not on thistles, nor figs on thorns); its removal from the sphere of European politics is one countervailing consideration, and the addition which long

long voyages makes to the skill and experience of our seamen is another. And who can foresee what may soon be effected towards obviating this disadvantage, by that leviathan, in whose nose we have fastened a hook—the steam engine?

We have been desirous not to oppress the reader by reference to masses of figures, but to argue this question as simply and popularly as possible. To exhibit, however, at once the comparative amount of the British trade with the East and West Indies, we shall borrow the statement given by M. Moreau of their imports and exports respectively for 125 years, between 1607 and 1822:

		Asia	
		West Indies.	(East Indies & China.)
Aggregate value of imports into England } in that period		£360,383,223 ...	£273,677,658
Aggregate value of exports from England } in that period		£204,266,195 ...	£127,321,582

Now the British trade with the East, during at least half of this period was insignificant; the Company being in its infancy, and obliged to waste its resources in contests with the natives and foreign rivals. The West Indies, on the contrary, were in full vigour and prosperity.

On the other hand, a large portion of the exports to the West Indies were, and continued till a very recent period to be, composed of articles for the South American market, to which we had no other access, during their subjection to Spain, than by an illicit trade through the medium of our West India colonies. The present decline in the exports to the West is attributable to the change in our relations with South America.

Let these considerations adjust the above statement, and it will be readily believed, what official records prove, that the British trade with India becomes annually larger in amount, and more profitable in its nature, than that with the Antilles.

There remains one point, already adverted to, which seems peculiarly in favour of the West Indies; namely, the capital derived from thence to enrich the mother country. But although the trade accounts, generally treacherous, represent the balance of trade with India as unfavourable to England, Mr. G. A. Prinsep has satisfactorily shewn* that the accumulations of private individuals in India, remitted to this country, amount to no less a sum than one hundred and forty-five lacs and a half of rupees annually; which, added to the estimated dividends due to absentee proprietors of Company's Bengal Securities (*viz.* 6 per cent. upon six crore of rupees), and the dividends upon about four crore, computed to belong to Europeans in India, presents a total of 205½ lacs of rupees, equivalent to nearly *two millions* sterling, resulting from our connexion with India, the whole of which is a clear surplus added to the wealth of the ruling state.

With this statement we conclude; subjoining merely this observation:—In future discussions, let persons interested in West India property select some other modes of establishing their right to commercial preference, than that of disparaging and depressing the value of the **BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.**

THE

* *External Commerce of Bengal*, p. 17.

THE CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir. The late new arrangement of the Indian army causes much disappointment to every one interested in the service, with the exception, perhaps, of a few of the junior lieutenant-colonel-commandants, who have now obtained regiments which otherwise they could not have expected in less than from ten to fifteen years hence; and the present senior lieutenant-colonels.

It is universally acknowledged, that we hold our Indian empire by the thread of opinion, how important, therefore, must it be to maintain that opinion which prevails to a considerable degree among our troops, "that they, without their European officers, are worth but little, or, as it may be expressed, *bodies without souls*."

The number of European officers ought, therefore, to be such as that no detachment, amounting to thirty men, should be without one. Towards this desirable end, let the whole of the permanent staff (including the regimental) of the army, officers attached to local and extra battalions, and all officers detached on duties not purely military, be borne supernumerary to the established strength of corps, but even this (although the establishment

may be complete) will still leave a very inadequate number of European officers.

For the same reason, the establishments of distant corps of Golendauz is very exceptionable. Let them be auxiliary to, but not substitutes for, European artillerymen. Let a certain number be attached to each company of artillery, and when there is occasion to detach a single gun, which it may be deemed proper to be manned by Golendauz, let it be under the command of a European serjeant, with a corporal or bombardier; and if more than one piece of ordnance, a European commissioned officer.

My letter has already attained a greater length than I calculated upon at its commencement; should you think it equally worthy a place in your miscellany as you did a former one, I shall, at a future period, resume the subject, entering more into the details of the various branches of the service.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A FREDERICK EAST INDIA OFFICER

Cheltenham, Dec. 4th, 1824.

SONNET.

Serpe vera inglantibus somnia

Ere night withdrew her solemn canopy,
Ere yet the day-star's beams began to creep
Athwart the surface of the restless deep;
While, as my weary, aching, unclosed eye,
That wooed in vain the soft approach of sleep,
Watched the first lineaments of light;—a sigh,
That seemed the sigh of one who could not weep,
Broke, faint and feeble, on my tremulous ear.
A second came, feebler and fainter.—Mute
I lay, entranced with supernatural fear.
When straight, methought, the voice of one most dear,
Whose sweetly moving tones, like heavenly lute,
Woke rapture erst;—in dreary accents said,
"Bid joy and hope adieu!—thy faithful Anna's dead!"

E. R

Reviews of Books.

*Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I.
Part I. London. 1824.*

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND was instituted in the year 1823, and was confirmed by the grant of a Charter of Incorporation from his most gracious Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, dated the 11th of August 1824. His Majesty is Patron of the Society; and the Vice Patrons, Members of the Council, and Officers, include individuals of distinguished rank and high reputation for oriental learning.

A comprehensive outline of the objects presented to this Society is contained in a *Discourse* read by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, at the first General Meeting, 15th March 1823. This address, which is prefixed to the volume before us, may be found in our Journal, vol. xv. p. 498.

That the formation of such a society should have been delayed until the year 1823 is perhaps remarkable. The command which our mighty Indian empire affords us over the literary resources of the east; the comparative facilities we possess, by means of the East-India Company's commercial establishment at Canton, of access to the stores of Chinese learning; the talents and proficiency in Asiatic literature for which many of our scholars are distinguished (to mention only the names of Staunton, Colebrooke, Marsden, and Wilkins); are considerations which ought to provoke surprise that this country should have only followed the example of her own dependencies, and even the continent of Europe, in organizing an institution which might afford to learned men the advantages to be derived from mutual aid and concert, and offer a safe depositary for whatever is to be found either curious or valuable in the various departments of human knowledge among the literary treasures of Asia.

That the languages and literary relics of India, which, till the time of Sir W. Jones, had attracted few British scholars, should long have shared the fate which still, in some measure, attends its history and politics among the generality of English readers, is to be regretted; because our negligence has exposed us to some reproach, as well as to the mortifying rivalry of foreigners, who enjoy few of the advantages heretofore disregarded by us. We have, however, good reason to think that a taste for eastern literature is growing up amongst our students; and soon, we hope, the classics of Greece and Rome will not so far engross our attention as to exclude those of Hindustan and Persia. This incipient curiosity cannot fail to be cherished and promoted among us by the emulation created by the industry of French and German orientalists. The *Société Asiatique* of Paris, comprehends individuals who discover (as evinced in their *Journal*) a great familiarity with the eastern tongues. Among the orientalists of Germany, the indefatigable Von Schlegel has become conspicuous. The formation of a British Asiatic Society is calculated to promote the same object. The first fruits of its labours we now proceed briefly to examine.

The volume before us contains nine papers, which have been read before the Society. The first, entitled *Memoir concerning the Chinese*, by J. F. Davis, Esq., we have selected for publication in this Journal.

The second and seventh papers consist of a treatise *On the Philosophy of the Hindus*, by the Director of the Society, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq; which dis-

plays to advantage that gentleman's erudition, research, and talent at analytical investigation. The first of these articles is devoted chiefly to an examination of a philosophical system, partly heterodoxical, and partly conformable to the established Hindu creed, called *Sānc'hya*, the reputed author of which is *Capila*. A learned disquisition on the text and scoldiasts precedes an analysis of its doctrines and dogmas; and Mr. Colebrooke remarks, in the course of it, "the strong affinity which they manifestly bear to the metaphysical opinions of *Jina* and *Budd'ha*." In pointing out the essential distinctions between the two schools into which the votaries of this system are divided, namely the *Yōga*, or *Yōga-sāstra* of *Patanjali*, and the *Sānc'hya*, properly so called, of *Capila*, the learned Director compares their respective notions upon the subject of *I'swara*, or the Deity; which demonstrate how imperfectly these refined metaphysicians understood the subject they discussed.

"God, *Iswara*, the supreme ruler," according to *Patanjali*, "is a soul or spirit, distinct from other souls; unaffected by the ills with which they are beset; unconcerned with good or bad deeds and their consequences, and with fancies or passing thoughts. In him is the utmost omniscience. He is the instructor of the earliest beings that have a beginning, (the deities of mythology); himself infinite, unlimited by time."

Capila, on the other hand, denies an *Iswara*, ruler of the world by volition: alleging that there is no proof of God's existence, unperceived by the senses, not inferred from reasoning, nor yet revealed. He acknowledges indeed a being issuing from nature, who is intelligence absolute; source of all individual intelligences; and origin of other existences successively evolved and developed. He expressly affirms, "that the truth of such an *Iswara* is demonstrated: the creator of worlds, in such sense of creation: for "the existence of effects," he says, "is dependent upon consciousness, not upon *Iswara*;" and "all else is from the great principle, intellect." Yet that being is finite; having a beginning and an end; dating from the grand development of the universe, to terminate with the consummation of all things. But an infinite being, creator and guide of the universe by volition, *Capila* positively disavows. "Detached from nature, unaffected therefore by consciousness, and the rest of nature's trammels, he could have no inducement to creation; fettered by nature, he could not be capable of creation. Guidance requires proximity, as the iron is attracted by the magnet; and in like manner, it is by proximity that living souls govern individual bodies, enlightened by animation as hot iron is by heat."

In the second part of the treatise, Mr. Colebrooke investigates the *Nyāya* (reasoning) or *Dialects* of *Gōtama*, and the *Vaisēshica* (particular) or *Physics*, of *Canāde*. This paper contains a picture of the absurdities and incongruities of Hindu philosophy; at the same time that it abounds with passages highly curious and interesting to those who study the operations of the human intellect.

The third article is *A Singular Proclamation issued by the Foo-yuen, or Sub-Jicero of Canton, December 28, 1822*; translated by Dr. Morrison.

This curious document, which we recommend to the perusal of those who disparage Chinese morals, exhibits the character of his excellency *Ching* in a very flattering light. The objects of this proclamation are stated in eight words:

*Encourage Industry,
Establish Education,
Praise Virtue,
Repress Vice.*

The proclamation is introduced by the following declaration:

"Ancient rulers (says the Foo-yuen), thought that, if one man was unprincipled, it must be some fault in the Ruler." "I commenced life (adds he) as a *Chien* magistrate, and in Canton province I served twenty years. I was removed to Shantung and to Honan; and now I am placed here in the situation of Foo-yuen, bearing also the office of Censor-general, General Advisor of His Imperial Majesty, and a Captain empowered to call forth the army of Canton. Music and women; goods and gains; revelry and avarice have no charms for me. My only, constant, unremitted, heedful,

anxious desire (which I dare not decline to cherish) is, that I may look on national affairs, as if they were my domestic affairs, and the affairs of the poor people, as if they were my own personal affairs."

The fourth is a very interesting article, being a letter from Mr. Moorcroft in Tartary, dated Lek, capital of Sarrack, April 25, 1822; and it is entitled *On the Pürük Sheep of Ladakh, and some other Animals, principally of the Sheep and Goat kind: with general Observations on the Country of Ladakh, &c.*

A communication from a traveller who we expect will augment so considerably our stores of knowledge, by the information he must ere this have accumulated concerning the geography, manners, and productions of an almost unknown country, is no small curiosity. "The novelties," says Mr. Moorcroft, "which have already met my view in natural history, are so great, as to invite the introduction of details that would swell a letter to a volume." The example he has afforded in the description of the Ladakh sheep is a pledge of the truth of his declaration.

This animal, at full growth, is scarcely so large as a South Down lamb of five or six months: yet in the fineness and weight of its fleece, the flavour of its flesh, and the peculiarities of its constitution, it is inferior to no race. It is as completely domiciliated as a British dog. In the night it shelters in a walled yard, or under its master's roof; in the day it feeds often on a surface of granite rock, where cursory observation can scarcely discover a speck of vegetation; and when the land is cleared of harvest and stubble, and not a blade of vegetable substance appears, its indefatigable industry detects substances so minute and uninviting as would be unseen or rejected by ordinary sheep, even in that country. If permitted, the Pürük sheep will thrust its head into the cooking-pot, pick up crumbs, drink the remains of a cup of salted and buttered tea or broth, or nibble a cleanly picked bone. Leaves of lettuce, rinds of turnip, skins of apricots, are luxurious fare: and the residuum of the coarse black tea consumed by the natives, after being steeped, and the decoction conducted with the utmost frugality, are devoured by this animal. It gives two lambs within twelve months, and is twice shorn within that period; the clip affording three pounds of wool annually, the first yield being fine enough for tolerably good shawls. Mr. Moorcroft states, that a British cottager might keep three of these sheep with more ease than he now supports a cur dog; as they would live luxuriantly in the day on the stripes of grass which border the roads, and by keeping clean hedge-bottoms. He adds:

I have procured some of the sheep alluded to, and mean to increase the parent stock to two hundred, leaving them under the care of a respectable Lama, (my pupil in surgery,) for two years; at the end of which period, my journey will have been completed. Should I fall, an event by no means improbable, the Government will receive them as a legacy, without expense, under the hope that some of the individuals will be sent to Britain, and in the sure expectation that the progeny will be distributed to cottagers and small farmers, in poor and dry counties. I leave to you to estimate the national advantages derivable from two or three millions of extra animals, supported upon produce now really waste; provided their present frugal habits of feeding be maintained, and their constitutions be not injured by delicate treatment.

The letter contains likewise a brief notice of a nondescript wild variety of horse, called *kiang*, which Mr. M. thinks might be domesticated for the use of the small farmer and poor in Britain. It is about fourteen hands high, of a round muscular form, with remarkably clean limbs.

This article, though richer in promise than in actual information, is extremely interesting.

Article the fifth is a *Memoir on Simbr*, one of the hill-states to the north of Hindustan, by the late Captain G. R. Blanc. The memoir embraces the following

following topics : the boundaries and divisions of Sindh ; sketch of its inhabitants ; its topography ; its climate, productions, and commerce ; its mines, chiefly copper and iron ; its roads, passes, fords, rivers, and forts.

The *sixth* article is an *Essay on the Bhills*, or Bheels, as the term is vulgarly written, by Sir John Malcolm, which forms a valuable appendix to the Memoir of Central India.

Article the *eighth* is an *Account of the Banyan-tree*, or ficus Indica, as found in the ancient Greek and Roman authors ; by Dr. Noehden, the Secretary. In this article, the industry and learning of the author have supplied a variety of passages in illustration of the history of this wonder of the vegetable world.

The concluding article is a *Translation of a Sanscrit Inscription relative to the last Hindu King of Delhi, with Comments thereon* ; by Capt. James Tod.

The stone which bears the inscription composed part of the palace of Prithwiraja (a name signifying "Sovereign of the Earth") at Hansi, or Asl, according to the inscription, about 126 miles from Delhi. The palace was destroyed by Mons. Perron ; and the slab, among other fragments, was used in erecting a small Musulman place of worship, where it was found built into the wall in a reversed position. The inscription offers nothing remarkable, but the comment which accompanies it is the fruit of much historical research.

We have not space to devote to a more ample elucidation of the contents of this volume, the perusal of which has been attended with no small degree of gratification.

Instructions by Major General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., to Officers acting under his Orders in Central India, A. D. 1821. London 1824.

These admirable "Instructions" appeared in our Journal for June 1822 (vol. xii., pp. 542-555), and were prefaced by a few reflections upon their character ; wherein it was observed, that although composed for the guidance of those who had peculiar duties to fulfil, they were susceptible of a more general, and, in some respects, of universal application. They were subsequently appended by Sir John to his invaluable Memoir of Central India ; and they are now rendered still more accessible by their being published in a separate form, at a trifling price.

We are convinced that no person can rise from the perusal of the judicious and even profound suggestions contained in this manual, without being impressed with very high respect for the talents and discernment of the author ; and without indulging a wish that the lessons he therein inculcates might be diligently studied by every individual invested with the smallest portion of authority in our eastern empire. Every young man should, on entering the Company's service in India, provide himself with a copy of these "Instructions," and fully imbue his mind with the spirit of the author, before he ventures into contact with the natives.

It is not, however, for the subordinate branches of the service alone that this publication is calculated : no officer, from the highest to the lowest, can peruse Sir John Malcolm's "Instructions" without finding his opinions corrected, his views enlarged, and his objects properly defined : in short, without feeling that he has acquired a portion of Sir John's spirit and principles, the genuine effects of which we have seen practically demonstrated by the peaceable adjustment and administration of a province once the seat of every species of disorder.

Events may now be in progress whereby that system of government, so successfully pursued by the author of these "Instructions," will be again expedient :

expedient: a consideration which much enhances the utility of this little work at the present moment. We should, moreover, be glad to see it dispersed over the European continent, where it would seem that very unjust and erroneous notions prevail respecting the nature, tendency, and administration of British authority in India.

The Literary Souvenir, or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. Edited by ALARIC A. WATTS. London, 1825.

This elegant little volume deserves a conspicuous place amongst the imitations which have appeared in this country, of the literary almanacks of Germany. Its embellishments are beautiful: the engravings are really creditable to the art.

Its contents consist of poems, tales, and short essays, composed with much taste and elegance. Some of the poetry is recommended by the names of the respective authors, who have written expressly for this publication; amongst which we observe those of Scott, Campbell, and Montgomery. The contributions of the editor himself (Mr. Alaric A. Watts) must not pass without notice: they claim to rank among the first. We seldom meet with more real, poetical pathos than is displayed in his lines entitled "A Woman's Farewell," p. 204.

We subjoin, as a specimen of the poetical portion of this work, the "Song of Hindu Women while accompanying a Widow to the Funeral Fire of her [deceased] Husband;" by an anonymous contributor. We have selected this poem as best suited to our Journal.

Not in grief to the pile we go
With looks of fear, or sounds of woe,
But timing our steps to the eager swell
Of Citarr and Vin*—while each silver bell
That hangs on our dancers' feet resembles
The Lotus white when the dark wave trembles

Proudly falls the raptured beam
Of the setting sun on our goddess' stream;
And there the tall ship meets his ray—
The gaudy Bolio's streamer gay—
The fabric slight—and the sail of snow,
Of native boat, or Arab dhow;
And he smiles, as the offerers fondly tell,
On each floating wreath and gilded shell
That brightly on the waters swell.

The groves that hang o'er the river's bank,
Each sculptured temple, and shaded tank,
With Ganga's festal lights are gleaming,
Through porch and lofty column streaming:—
Haste, Lillah, haste, the rites are done,
Thy last bright thread of life is spun;—
A moment, and its limit breaks—
A moment, and thy spirit wakes
From its earthly dream, in a land afar,
Higher and brighter than sun or star!
Each golden gate and ruby key,
And curtain of light, shall open for thee;

* Musical Instruments

Till last and brightest of the seven,
Where Brahma dwells, shall be thy heaven!

We have wreathed thine arms with bracelets bright,
With chains of gold thine ancles light;
Thy limbs are dewed with fragrant ghee,
With many a balm from many a tree,
And o'er them falls thy light shalie.*
Thy dark and root-stained locks confined,
No longer float upon the wind;
O'er them each bright flower sheds its bloom—
The precious ottar its perfume;

Thy hand the sacred grass† is bearing—
Thy head the bridal veil is wearing;
And every jewel on thy breast,
And every wreath upon thy vest,
Glow in that sunset-light afar,
Each flower a gem—each gem a star.

The Gooroo and the wild Fakeer,
Pilgrim and Parsee, crowd thy bier;
And there the Brahmin, nobler far,
With flowing robe and white zennaar,‡
Is waiting with the sacred fire,—
Lillah the phoenix of the pyre!
Each precious gum and odorous bough
Have grove and forest yielded now,
To rear a costlier shrine for thee
Than blessed the bird of Araby.

Haste, then, with glittering fingers dress
The couch thy faithful limbs must press,
And scatter, with a tearless eye,
Thy flowers upon each passer by;
While shouts of triumph to thy fame
Shall mingle with the mounting flame
That bears thee, as a chariot bright,
To Vishnoo's thousand halls of light:—
Haste, Lillah, haste, the rites are done,
Thy last bright thread of life is spun.

M. J. J.

Lunar and Horary Tables for performing the necessary Calculations in ascertaining the Longitude. By DAVID THOMSON. London, 1824. Royal 8vo.

It is well known that the only methods for ascertaining the longitude of a ship at sea, which have been found to combine a sufficient degree of accuracy with facility in practice, are those by lunar observations and chronometers. These methods are now brought to such perfection, that a person who is master of them, and provided with a tolerably good chronometer, and other necessary apparatus, in sailing round the globe may be always certain of his longitude.

* The shalie is a light upper garment, generally composed of silk or cotton, and forms a very graceful diaphery round the figure.

† The Cussha grass is esteemed sacred: the hands of the bride and bridegroom are bound together with it when they are married; and the widow generally carries some of it in her hand when she walks to the funeral pile.

‡ The sacred thread, composed of twisted cotton, worn by the Brahmans over the left shoulder.

longitude within ten miles, except when thick or cloudy weather prevents him from taking the necessary observations. Yet, strange to say, scarcely one in six of those who have the charge of conducting British vessels even in voyages across the Atlantic, employ any other mode of finding the longitude than that by dead reckoning, although the longitude *by account* sometimes differs from the *true* longitude as much as six or seven degrees, during a voyage from the West-Indies to England.

That great delay and many fatal accidents must be occasioned by such errors as these, is evident to every one possessing the least knowledge of the subject: yet it is remarkable that the underwriters, who pay the greatest attention to the state and character of ships, pay little regard to the talents or qualifications of those who are to have the charge of them during a long and tedious voyage.

This negligence operates powerfully against the introduction of the *accurate* methods of determining the longitude at sea, as no distinction is made between those seamen who are well acquainted with them and those who are not. Now, though we cannot pretend that there is any peculiar difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of the lunar method, or of employing it at sea, yet we consider any abridgement in the labour, or any improvement in the calculation, as highly valuable, and deserving of encouragement. The author of the work before us has, therefore, a good claim to the patronage of all who take an interest in the improvement of nautical science. The rules he has given are short and perspicuous; some of the principal tables appear to be new; and most of the others newly and neatly arranged. In the preface, the author says, "that the operation of clearing a lunar distance from the effects of parallax and refraction, may be performed by his tables in one third part of the time that is required to perform the same operation by the common methods of calculation." By the common methods we presume are here meant those given in the popular works on navigation.

On the whole, we consider this work as doing great credit to the ingenuity and industry of its author; and as it is of a convenient size, and moderate price, we have no doubt that it will soon be generally adopted in practice, and become a favourite work with the practical navigator.

A Voice from India, in Answer to the Reformers of England. By JOHN B. SEELY, Capt. Bombay N.I. London, 1824.

It frequently happens in England, that great public questions are blended with so much party spirit, or individual resentment, that we have some difficulty in separating what is extrinsic, and deciding them according to their proper merits. The question respecting the expediency of establishing a *free press* in India (and few questions can be more grave) is of this nature. It comes before us, not in a dry metaphysical shape, but intermingled with loud clamours about individual wrongs, and much party and personal invective.

Whilst we record our firm conviction that the introduction of a free press into India, or rather the toleration of those facilities of publication which exist in England, would be highly inexpedient and dangerous, we think it but candid to state distinctly, that we are not prepared to advocate this side of the question with any unnecessary warmth or enthusiasm. We are hostile to all gratuitous personalities, and shall endeavour so to discuss this and other questions of policy which may offer, as to furnish a pledge that our decisions are not hastily and intemperately formed.

The author of the work now under review, has entered upon his undertaking with some enthusiasm, though a declared enemy to it, in the sense usually attached to the term. He may plead some excuse for warmth and even personality. He complains of attacks upon himself, and also upon the character of the Anglo-Indian army, to which he belongs.

• The experience and insight into the Indian character acquired by Capt. Seely in the course of his public employments, confer a considerable value upon his opinions as to the consequences which would be entailed upon our Indian empire by conceding to the press there that license, which, even in England, where public opinion acts as a powerful corrective, is often deplored by our warmest patriots. The most successful part of Capt. Seely's labours is that wherein he predicts, from practical observation, the effects of a free press upon native minds.

For our own part, we should be content to rest our argument against a free press in India, upon the proposition which forms the very basis of those arguments urged in its behalf. We are reminded of the maxim that, where the press is shackled, the people cannot be free. The introduction of a free press is, therefore, a preliminary step to giving freedom to the Hindoos. What is meant by freedom, whilst they are subject to a foreign yoke? And are we so besotted as to imagine that until the natives of India are sufficiently enlightened to discern the superior advantages they possess under their present government, compared with a return to their former masters, or with a state of anarchy, freedom, as commonly understood, would but be a fatal boon to them, as well as ruin to us?

All the productions of English literature, the works of our orators and poets, of our historians and politicians, our plays, our novels, our very songs, ~~have~~ the language and principles which, on the unprepared mind of a native of the East, would operate as poison.

In the course of his work, Capt. Seely indulges in warm and somewhat intemperate censures upon missionary zeal. He speaks of fanatics and zealots, in what they *mis*call religion, who know no bounds to their *blasphemy*; and is surprised that government evince such *apathy* at their proceedings (pp. 32, 33). It is probable that this gentleman and ourselves agree in the main: we think that to evangelize first and instruct afterwards, in India especially, is beginning at the wrong end; and that until the intellect of the Hindoos is purified from the monstrous prejudices which prevail in India, Christianity will make small progress. But we have more charity than to conclude that those who think and act otherwise are other than mistaken. Enthusiasm and fanaticism are terms extremely convenient to mask an attack upon religion itself. We do not pretend that this remark applies to Capt. Seely; but it does apply to many who express themselves precisely as he has done. Those individuals, who tax others with enthusiasm, are in fact enthusiasts themselves. When Voltaire and D'Alembert, with their coadjutors in the *Encyclopedie*, exerted themselves to destroy the Christian religion, and to "crush the wretch" (meaning our Saviour), they were sheer enthusiasts, impressed with the belief that Christianity was a tissue of imposture, and eager to undeceive mankind. We must otherwise uncharitably suppose them to be actuated by a pure spirit of diabolism.

This work may be profitably read by those who wish to have the benefit of practical opinions as to the probable consequences of establishing a free press in British India.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday, the 7th July, a meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee; J. H. Harington, Esq., President, in the Chair.

At this meeting Mr. John Ahmuty and Mr. George Chester were elected members, and Monsieur Du Bonde Beauchessne, of Paris, an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, assistant to the Resident at Katmandoo, presented, to be deposited in the Museum, through the medium of Mr. W. B. Bayley, Vice President, a great number of valuable and exceedingly curious articles from B'hote, viz. pots, or religious tracts; juntras; idols of brass and clay; pictures of a religious kind, called thangahs; pictures of civil architecture; articles of wearing apparel; personal ornaments of the religious kind; ditto not religious; implements of art; household and domestic utensils; implements of arts; household and domestic utensils; models of temples; presses and moulds; musical instruments; natural productions; the manuscripts, &c., appear to be well calculated to throw considerable light on the religious creed of the Bhooteas.

From Mr. Hodgson's communication we learn that the Nepal mission which lately returned from China, brought with it among other things, a very fine Chinese mule, which has been since sent down to Calcutta, together with two yaks, a wild and a domestic dog of B'hote, a shawl goat, a four-horned sheep of B'hote, and one of the common kind. The wild dog is said to be the first of its kind procured, and was brought from Moactang, a place near the base of the snowy range, and about twelve munsils north-west from Katmandoo.

Among the curiosities so liberally sent by Mr. Hodgson, is a large spiral horn, said to belong to the unicorn, and with it drawings of the animal made by a Bhootea peasant. The drawings are stated to convey the true image of a living animal of the deer kind, out of the centre of whose forehead grows a horn of the description transmitted. The animal is described as gregarious, graminivorous, and its flesh good to eat. Its name is *chiro*; its colour bright bay, and its dwelling-place, the hills of B'hote, beyond the Himalayah, and especially the woody tract of country situated a few days north-west of Digurche, known to the natives by the name of

Chaugdung. The testimony of the poor Bhooteas, whom trade and religion bring down annually to Nepaul, appears to be uniform respecting the existence of this animal, but they hesitate about procuring it, though urged by the promise of a liberal reward. They declare that the *chiro* is too large and fierce to be taken alive, or to fall under their simple weapons; but they sometimes find the horns, naturally shed by the living, or remaining after the decay of the dead animal. These horns are dedicated to their divinities, and the one obtained by Mr. Hodgson was brought to Katmandoo to be suspended in the interior of the temple of Sumb'hoo Nat'h.

Three ancient coins, found near Kiss-gunge, were presented by Major F. Sackville, through the Secretary.

Three ancient Mahommedan coins, dug up in a village a few coss from Jungypore, two of the reign of Mahmood, of Bengal, were presented by Mr. Chester, through Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.

A letter was read from the Honourable Captain Keppel, dated Illlah, March 27th, forwarding a brick, one of the most perfect he had met with among the ruins of Babylon.

A lithographic print of the late Mr. Alsop was presented by Mr. Rind, as a specimen of the progress of the lithographic art in this country, through the medium of Dr. Adam.

A letter was read from Count Sternberg, presenting the first number of his *Exposé Géognostico-botanique de la Flore Primitiv*.

A letter was read from Mr. James Prinsep, Secretary to the Benares Literary Society, forwarding copies of astronomical, chemical, mineralogical, and meteorological communications made to that Society, and presenting them to the Asiatic Society.

The Secretary read a letter from Lieut. Gerard, transmitting a detailed statement of the temperature at Soobat'hoo and Kotgurbh in the years 1817 and 1818.

Soobat'hoo is a small fort and military post occupied by the 1st Nusseeree local battalion, or hill corps, in north latitude 30° 58", and east longitude 76° 59"; about 4,205 feet, by barometrical observation, above sea level, and about 3,000 feet above the protected Sikh states in the plains of Hindoostan. At the termination of the war with the Goorkah power it was ceded to the British Government. The appearance of the country is pleasing to the eye of a stranger, though differing widely

widely from that of the interior. The climate is of an agreeable temperature. When the winter is rigorous, snow falls in January and February to about the depth of four inches, but seldom lies on the ground above two or three days, it being too low and exposed, and the sun's rays being too powerful. Hoar frosts commence in November, and vanish about the beginning or middle of March. In severe seasons, during part of December and January, and the early part of February, standing water freezes to a considerable thickness. The rainy season, generally speaking, is heavy, and terminates sometimes about the middle or end of September, and at others not till the 10th or 20th of October.

The productions about Soobathoo are various; such as Indian corn, cotton, opium in small quantity, rice of several kinds, wheat, barley, ginger scarcely inferior to that produced in China, tobacco, chillies, &c. There are apricots, peaches, walnuts, wild pears, raspberries of two kinds, yellow and pale white, strawberries, barberries, &c.

Kotgurgh, a small village and military outpost, occupied by a detachment of the 1st Muzserees battalion, in latitude $31^{\circ} 19'$, and longitude $77^{\circ} 30'$, is situated on the left bank of the Sutley, on the slope of a range which rises to the height of 10,656 feet above the level of the sea, crowned by Wartoo, or Huttoo Fort, now dismantled and in ruins, separating the dill of the Sutley from the Pubur, Jumna, and other great rivers of the south-east. The cantonment of Kotgurgh is 6,674 feet above the level of the sea, and the difference of level between it and Soobathoo is 2,429 feet, which answers to a mean decrement of temperature of nearly ten degrees. In December, January, and February, snow falls and lies in shaded places to the northward from one to three feet in depth. It is worthy of remark, that the flakes of snow are extremely large; larger than Lieutenant Gerard had ever witnessed in Europe. The natives are subject to the *goutre*, or large swelling in the neck; the complaints most prevalent are fevers and rheumatism.

The mean temperature of the year at Soobathoo and Kotgurgh, deduced from the registers laid before the Society, is $57^{\circ} F.$ —[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

• EARTHQUAKE IN FERMA.

Letters from Shiraz announce, that on the 27th Chawal, 1259, which answered to the month of April 1824, there had been an earthquake, which lasted six days and six nights without intermission, and which had swallowed up more than the half of that unfortunate city. The earthquake, however, as was the case in the earthquake at

at Aleppo. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to this catastrophe; scarcely five hundred persons could save themselves. Other letters from Abarkoh announce that the same shock, but less violent, had been felt there. Kazroon, a city between Abarkoh and Shiraz, was swallowed up, with almost the whole of its inhabitants, in consequence of the same earthquake. All the mountains surrounding Kazroon were levelled by it, and no trace of them now remains. (?)

AVA KEY-ROCKETS.

A correspondent observes, In Dr Buchanan's Journal up the Ava river, on the mission under Col Symes, the following curious fact is mentioned "Many people were employed in making rockets. The tube is made of a hollow tree, like a pump. One we saw filling would require 380 viss of composition, about nine hundred-weight and it was said to be of no extraordinary size!" The rocket-lick, adds our correspondent, must be of a prodigious length—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

THE JEWS.

The measures lately ordered by the Emperor of Russia relative to the Jews in Poland, and the desire expressed by his Majesty to make them apply to agriculture, give an interest to a communication from the south of Russia, by which we learn, that about five miles from Nikotajou, in the Government of Clerson, there has existed for several years a Jewish village, with very fine fields and pastures, built and inhabited entirely by Israelites. This village, Jese Nahir, in the vicinity of which there are six other smaller villages of the same kind, most of them with Hebrew names, is inhabited by about fifty families. Their fields are diligently and skilfully cultivated, though there is not a Christian peasant in the whole village. They have good artisans and workmen of every description; and are now building a synagogue. As soon as the harvest is over, those who understand a mechanical trade are allowed to go into the neighbouring towns to exercise it, furnished with a passport from the magistrates. The women endeavour to earn something during the winter, by getting work from the inhabitants of the towns, which they make at home. The young colony is indebted for its origin and present prosperity to Nahum Funkelesht, who was, in the sequel, its chief bailiff. Though he is a rich man, he set his brethren the example by keeping his own children assiduously employed in agricultural labour, and by this, and through indefatigable industry and patience, he has brought the little community to its present thriving condition.

THE BIBLE.

It is rather a singular coincidence, that while the Pope and the Roman Catholic clergy are making such great exertions to suppress the Bible, the Grand Signior should issue a firman for the same purpose, from which the following is an extract:—

“Know that it is ascertained, that books have been printed in Europe, viz. Bibles, Psalters, Gospels, with the history of the Apostles at the end; two or three thousand of each sort, with a tract in Persian; and there have come to my capital two or three hundred of each sort, with four or five of the Persian tracts. And as it is my duty to prevent entirely such things, when they happen in my kingdom, during my reign, let these books be returned to Europe; and if hereafter any of them arrive at the custom-house, let careful search be made, and advice sent to my capital, in order that none may be sold or bought. Likewise, let no Turk whatever take any of these false books; and when any of them are found, let them be taken and cast into the fire, that they may be burnt, and let them not be bought or sold in any country.”

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

The following explanation of the foundation of that veneration which the Burmese are known to entertain for the white elephant, will not be without interest at the present moment. It is taken from Dyce's dictionary.

“Xa'cca, the name of the first founder of idolatry in the Indies and eastern countries; the history of his life reports, that when his mother was big with him, she dreamt that she brought forth a white elephant, which is the reason the kings of Siam, Tonquin, and China, have so great a value for them. Xacca retired into a wilderness, and there formed his scheme of idolatry; and at his return, having a great number of disciples, he chose ten thousand to whom he communicated his plan, and furnished them with instructions to teach others his doctrines, ordering them to put no other title to their books, nor give any other reason for their assertions, than *Igne Dist*; *he*, their master, or great prophet, *says it*; by which means he took away all examination. The Brachmans affirm he has gone through a metempsychosis 40,000 times, and that his soul has passed into so many different kinds of beasts, whereof the last was a white elephant; and that after all these changes he was received into the company of the gods, and is become a *pajod*.”

REARING OF THE LAC INSECT.

(From a Statistical Account of the Rungpore District, by Dr. F. Buchanan.)

The rearing of the lac insect is confined entirely to the east corner of the district,

but it extends from thence all through Assam, and probably might be carried on in every high part of the district, or of Bengal; for the animal thrives on many common plants. In my account of Mysore I have given a description of the manner in which it was reared on the tree called *jala*, which I suppose is a specimen of *lac* or *shorea*. In this district it is reared on the following trees:

Pakur, *Ficus religiosa*.

Dhop, *Varraga latifolia*.

Bot, *Ficus religiosa*.

Mejkuri, *Morus Macassarensis*.

Mendu Kolai, *Cytisus cajan* of botanists.

The first and last are the plants most commonly employed.

The seeds of the *mentu* are sown in spring, generally in hedges round the garden. In the beginning of the cold season the insects are applied, by tying to each plant a small branch that contains them. In a year afterwards the small branches, then covered with the lac insect, are pruned, and in the year following this is repeated; after which the plant dies. In Bengal, where this plant is cultivated for the seed, it is generally an annual; but the pruning, which prevents it from running to seed, preserves its life for a longer period.

The best lac is produced on the *pakur*. Branches of this tree are planted in the rainy season, and in three years are of a size fit for receiving the insect, which is applied between the 15th of September and the 13th of November. In a year they have spread over all the small branches, and these are afterwards cut once or twice a year, for about twenty-five years. The trees are much stunted, but grow much larger than the *jala*, on which the insect is reared in Mysore. A large tree will give two maunds (84 $\frac{1}{2}$ sicca weight the seer), or about 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The smallest give about 1-16 of that quantity. The farmers who rear it usually exchange it for salt, and give two maunds of lac for one of salt. The salt there is retailed at about eight rupees a maund, so that the farmer has about eight rupees for 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., which is sometimes produced by one tree, with very little trouble. The quantity raised is very inconsiderable.

OPENING OF A MUMMY.

On the 9th December, an Egyptian mummy was unwrapped at the Bristol Institution. It had been procured from a catacomb in the Thebais. When the upper part of the shell was removed, a peculiar odour arose. The body was wrapped in many folds of cotton cloth, stained of a yellowish brown colour. Upon removing the circular bandages, there appeared a long wrapper from the chin to the toes, with a double border of blue stripes in front.

front. The innermost layer of cloth was saturated with some bituminous substance. The skin was blackened, and the neck and one of the hands had been attacked by a peculiar sort of insect. The body was that of a female. The hands were placed straight upon the thighs, and not, as customary, across the bosom. The hair was perfect, of a brownish auburn colour, short, but not like the negro's. The coverings of the chest and stomach being removed, exhibited the heart, lungs, and intestines in high preservation: no part appearing to have been removed. The brain and teeth were not then examined. The demonstrators were Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Gapper, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. Miller, Curator of the Institution.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

A paper has been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Moreau de Jonnés, on the first appearance of the yellow fever in the southern hemisphere. In April 1823, the British sloop of war, *Bunn*, visited Ascension from Sierra Leone, with this malady among its crew. A few days after the arrival of the ship, the fever, with all its ordinary characters, broke out among the garrison of this island, which is merely a volcanic rock, almost entirely destitute of vegetation, having neither marsh, dense population, nor any of the local causes to which the yellow fever is commonly ascribed. Sixteen out of two and twenty persons comprising the garrison died of the malady. The French writer therefore infers from hence, a proof that the fever may exist independently of the conditions considered necessary, to its propagation; and that it is sufficient that its germ be imported into any place whatever, to produce, in its development, the most destructive effects.

THE CROCODILE OF THE GANGES.

Dr. C. Abel, of Calcutta, has investigated the structure and character of the crocodile, or Ganges crocodile, and compared it with its described congeners, from an individual of great size, measuring eighteen feet from the extremity of the nose to the end of the tail. It had been destroyed by a spear driven into the neck at the junction of the head with the cervical vertebrae. In most of its external characters it agreed with the *crocodilus biporcatus*; except that the toes of the latter are represented by Cuvier and Lacepede as more or less united by membranes or webs; the hind feet of the crocodile proper, according to Cuvier, are palmated to the extremity of the toes. This character is wanting in the crocodile in which the inner toe of the hind, and two inner toes of the fore feet are perfectly free, not being connected by any mem-

brane. If this peculiarity be of constant occurrence, it makes the crocodile not only a new and undescribed species, but it also vitiates the description of the family and of the genus of crocodile heretofore given.

Although the putrescency of the body of the animal prevented any deliberate examination of its internal structure, the contents of its stomach were exposed, and found to consist of the remains of a woman, of a whole cat, of the remains of a dog and sheep, of several rings, and of the separated parts of the common bangles worn by the native women.

PURIFICATION OF PEARLS IN CEYLON.

A fowl is procured, and the discoloured pearls placed among the grain set on the earth for it to eat. The fowl soon swallows the whole: after which, and before the pearls have been in its stomach more than a minute, the throat of the animal is cut, its stomach opened, and the pearls taken out as beautifully white and clear as when they first came from the oyster.

HIMALAYA COUNTRY.

A letter from a correspondent in the *Bengal Weekly Messenger*, dated Dec. 1823, at Soothathoo, states: "I have in vain attempted to trace the Sutlej to its source in Mansarawur, but the jealousy of the Chinese would seem to be a perpetual bar to the project. I have followed the river up to Shipke, the frontier village of the Chinese Government, 120 miles within the snowy range, where the bed of the river is 9,700 feet above the sea, having a stream rolling over granite with a declivity of 150 feet per mile. Farther east, at Bikhur, I found the level of the river 10,700 feet, which is the most remote point that has been actually verified by any European. But Captain Webb had a view of the river ten days' journey east of this, and concluded an elevation for the level of 14,900 feet at a distance of still ten days' march from its source. The observation of this surveyor accords with my measurement at Bikhur, and gives the fall of the river in the interval at the rate of sixty feet per mile, or what actual survey in a part of the table-land has found it to be. If I had more time and resources at my command, I would introduce vaccination into Tartary, where it must prove a blessing; and by ameliorating the condition of the people, produce knowledge and benefit to ourselves."

NOVA ZEMBLA.

The Russian Captain Lilke landed at Archangel 12 September 1823, on his return from his third voyage to Nova Zembla. In his report he mentions having found, in latitude 69° 44' north, longitude 8° 33' west, the bay of Matovsky, which

which he gives a description. He reached as far as the latitude of $76^{\circ} 48'$; but ice having opposed his progress, he returned to Nova Zembla. A tempest, which damaged his vessel, prevented him from examining this island thoroughly.—[*Revue Encyclopédique*.]

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

The academy of St. Petersburg has at length published its large dictionary of the Russian language, in six volumes!

EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS.

Among the collections of M. Caillaud, which the French Government has purchased and placed in the *Bibliothèque du Roi* at Paris, is a mummy of a peculiar character, bearing hieroglyphical inscriptions, and likewise an inscription in Greek, partly a translation of the former. This circumstance, it is stated, has confirmed the discoveries made by M. Champollion, jun., regarding the phonetic hieroglyphics.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Tibet and India beyond the Ganges; containing a Description of the Characters, Manners, Customs &c. of the Nations inhabiting those countries, illustrated with 12 coloured engravings. 18mo. 6s. 6d.

Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the countries east of Syria and Palestine. By J. S. Buckingham, Esq. 4to. £3. 3s.

A Picturesque Tour of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna, in India; containing twenty-four highly finished and coloured engravings of the most remarkable Objects and magnificent Scenery on those Rivers, from drawings taken on the spot; with illustrations, historical and descriptive. By Lieut. Col. Forrest. Elephant 4to. £4. 4s.

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The Cabinet of Foreign Voyages and Travels, or Annual Selections from the most recent and interesting Journals of eminent Travellers. Vol. 1. 18mo. 14s.

The History of Origins, containing Ancient Historical Facts, with Singular Customs, Institutions, and Manners of different Ages. By a Literary Antiquary.

A Portrait of the Rev. R. Morrison, D.D., President of the Anglo-Chinese College, &c. Engraved by Mr. Blood, from a Portrait by Mr J. R. Wildman. Proofs, on India Paper, 4s.; plain, 3s.

Published abroad

Extraits des Préfégences Historiques d'Ibn Khaldoun, traduits de l'Arabe, par

M. Coquebert de Montbret fils, avec le texte en regard. Paris, 1824.

Grammaire Arabe Vulgaire, suivie de Dialogues, Lettres, Actes, etc., à l'usage des élèves de l'Ecole Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes; par A. L. Caussin de Perceval. Paris, 1824.

Notice sur le Zodiaque de Dendera, et sur son transport en France, etc., par M. Dumersan. Paris, 1824.

In the Press.

Travels in Russia Proper, the Krimca, the Caucasus, and Georgia. By Robert Lyall, M.D. F.R.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c. &c. of London.

Letters from the East. By John Cafric, Esq. 8vo.

Chinese Moral Maxims, with a Free and Verbal Translation, affording Examples of the Grammatical Structure of the Language. Compiled by John Francis Davis, F.R.S., Member of the Asiatic Society. 8vo.

Travels in the Hedjar. By the late John Lewis Burckhardt. With plates. 4to.

Travels through the Timansee, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries, to the Sources of the Rokella and Niger, in the year 1822. By Capt. A. G. Laing. With a Map and plates. 8vo.

Travels in Greece, illustrated with 150 superb engravings. By Dr. P. O. Brousted, Envoy from the King of Denmark at the Court of Rome. Royal and Imperial 4to.

La Bella Assemblée commences a New Series with the New Year, under the auspices of very promising attractions. In Royal 8vo.

College Examinations.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

On Thursday, the 2d Dec., a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of

the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, on their arrival at the College, alighted at the Principal's Lodge,

where they were received by him and the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Hall, where, the Students being previously assembled, the following proceedings took place.

The list of the Students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read; also a list of the best Persian and Deva-Nagari writers.

Mr. John Russell Colvin read an English essay, entitled, "The Influence of Education and Government on National Character."

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman to the Students, according to the following list:—

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination, December 1824.

Students in their fourth term.

G. F. Thompson, medal in political economy, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. Edlison, medal in mathematics, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. T. Lushington, medal in Classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. Maitland, medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. J. Halliday, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

A. Reid, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. N. Walker, prize in drawing.

Students in their third term.

J. R. Colvin, prize in classics, in mathematics, in Hindustani, for the best English essay, and with great credit in other departments.

↓ P. Gubbins, prize in Bengali, in Persian, and in Arabic.

R. T. Porter, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. Anderson, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. Blunt, prize in political economy, in Bengali writing, and with great credit in other departments.

A. E. Hamilton, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their second term.

C. E. Trevelyan, prize in classics, in history, and in Sanscrit.

W. U. Arbuthnot, prize in law, and in Bengali.

C. C. Jackson, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

T. L. Blane, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

B. Fitzgerald, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their first term.

A. W. Ravenscroft, prize in classics.

J. C. Grant, prize in Sanscrit.

R. Trotter, prize in mathematics.

C. M. Caldecott, prize in Bengali.

M. Read, prize in Persian.

E. C. Wilmot, prize in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. Cooke, prize in Persian writing, in Deva-Nagari writing, and in drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. Campbell,
— Crawford,
— Thomas,
— Hall,
— A. Wilmot,
— Mills,
— Reeves,
— Garstin,
— Cathcart,
— Ogilvy.

And the following passed with greater credit

Mr. Armstrong,
— Speirs,
— Montgomery,
— Heyland,
— Malet,
— Ravenshaw,
— Brownlow,
— Reade,
— Loughnan,
— Cardew,
— Strange,
— Tulloli.

Best Persian writers.

Mr. Hamilton,
— Cooke,
— Cardew,
— M. Read,
— E. C. Wilmot,
— Blane,
— Caldecott,
— Clarke,
— Oswell,
— Ravenscroft.

The rank of the Students finally leaving College was then read, being as follows:

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's Service in India.

BENGAL.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Thompson,
2. — Lushington,
3. — Reid,
4. — Halliday,
5. — Crawford,
2d Class.—6. — Armstrong,
7. — Speirs,
8. — Heyland,
3d Class.—9. — Woodcock,
10. — Clarke.

MADRAS.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Maitland,
2d Class.—2. — Thomas,
3d Class.—3. — Montgomery,
4. — Morehead.

BOMBAY.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Edison,
2. — Campbell,
2d Class.—3. — Walker,
3d Class.—4. — R. Anderson,
5. — Fawcett.

It was then announced to the Students that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct; and that this last consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months after their being so ranked, or by any one of the regular ships of the season, that may be dispatched after the expiration of the said six months; and that should

any Student delay so to proceed, he would only take rank among the Students classed at the Examination previous to his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

Notice was then given that the next Term would commence on Wednesday the 19th January 1825, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay, otherwise the Term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the Students, and took occasion to notice the state of the College in terms of high commendation.

The business of the day then concluded.

Wednesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 12th January, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East-India House from Candidates for admission to the College for the ensuing Term, which will commence on Wednesday the 19th January.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

To the Honourable Sir Thomas Munro,
K.C.B., Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir: We have the honour to submit our report on the first half yearly

examination of the students attached to the College for the year 1824.

The classification of the students, according to the result of the examination, is as follows:

	Date of Admission.	Date of receiving the first increase of allowance.	Date of Commencing a second language.	Date of receiving second increase of allowance.
TELEUGOO.				
1st Class—Mr. Fraser.....	11th May 1822	15th June 1822	5th July 1822	21st June 1823
Mr. Babington	19th Mar. do.	15th do do.	14th Dec. do.	9th Dec. do.
Mr. Neave	11th May do.	22d Aug. do.	28th Sept. do.	—
2d Class—Mr. Onslow ...	30th May 1823	19th July 1823	24th July 1823	—
Mr. Morris	16th Mar. 1824	19th Apr. 1824	30th Apr. 1824	—
Mr. Scott	24th Sept. 1822	21st Mar. 1823	—	—
3d Class—Mr. Walker	30th Sept. 1823	9th Dec. 1823	26th Jan. 1824	—
Mr. Thompson	30th do. do.	—	—	—
Mr. Underwood	17th Oct. 1823	—	—	—
TAMIL.				
1st Class—Mr. Walker	30th Sept. 1823	9th Dec. 1823	26th Jan. 1824	—
2d Class—Mr. Timbrell	1st Aug. 1823	16th Oct. 1823	20th Nov. 1823	—
Mr. Oakes	3d do. 1822	8th Oct. 1822	1st May do.	—
HINDOO-TANEE.				
1st Class—Mr. Fraser.....	11th May 1822	15th June 1822	5th July 1822	21st June 1823
2d Class—Mr. Morris	16th Mar. 1824	19th Apr. 1824	30th Apr. 1824	—
Mr. Neave.....	11th May 1822	22d Aug. 1822	28th Sept. 1822	—
Mr. Scott	24th Sept. do.	21st Mar. 1823	—	—
Mr. Paternoster	19th June 1824	1st Sept. 1824	22d Sept. 1824	18th Dec. 1824
3d Class—Mr. Oakes.....	3d Aug. 1822	8th Oct. 1822	1st May 1823	—
PERSIAN.				
1st Class—Mr. Babington	19th Mar. 1822	15th June 1822	14th Dec. 1822	—
2d Class—Mr. Onslow	30th May 1823	19th July 1823	24th July 1823	—
3d Class—Mr. Timbrell	1st Aug. 1823	16th Oct. 1823	20th Nov. 1823	—

Mr. Fraser's translation of a difficult Teloofoo paper into English is a highly creditable performance. The very few errors it contains occur in passages of complicated construction, and are not material to the sense of the original. His translation from English into Teloofoo, which is the more difficult task, and a chief test of the student's acquirements, evinces a superior knowledge of the language, an extensive acquaintance with its words, and an excellent understanding of its idiom and construction. Mr. Fraser speaks extremely well, and reads official letters with a good understanding of their meaning.

Mr. Babington's translation from Teloofoo into English is nearly as well executed as that of Mr. Fraser, and his translation from English into Teloofoo proves him to possess a well-grounded knowledge of the language.

He speaks it with considerable fluency, but being unwell on the day of examination did not attempt to read an official paper.

Mr. Fraser translated a difficult Hindoostanee paper into English with perfect correctness. His version into Hindoostanee was also remarkably well performed. The style is easy and idiomatic, and many of the sentences are marked by a judicious choice of words. He read off-hand and translated with facility a Hindoostanee paper of moderate difficulty, and converses with fluency and correctness of pronunciation.

Mr. Babington translated a paper of considerable difficulty from Persian into English, without a single omission or error, and with the greatest facility. His translation from English into Persian was perfectly idiomatic throughout, and gave the full sense of the original, which contained several difficult passages. He reads and converses with fluency, and his pronunciation is very correct.

We consider Mr. Fraser and Mr. Babington to be fully qualified to enter on the duties of the public service, and to have respectively established their claims to the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees, which we recommend may be conferred upon them.

Mr. Paternoster not having kept up the study of Tamil since his examination in December 1821, declined further examination in that language.*

His exercises from and into Hindoo-

* A reference to our report of the Examinations of 1821 will shew the high station attained by Mr. Paternoster at that period of his studies. The limited progress since made by that gentleman is but too readily accounted for by the melancholy fact, that severe indisposition compelled him to pass a great proportion of the time that elapsed between his first and ultimate examination, at the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius.

stence do not afford proof of his having made any improvement in that language during the period that had succeeded his last examination.

As this gentleman has completed his three years' residence at the College, we have only to recommend that he be allowed to leave the institution.

Mr. Neave stands third of the first class in Teloofoo. His translation from that language into English is well executed, and his translation from English into Teloofoo is intelligible throughout. He speaks very fairly, and reads with tolerable facility official letters. Mr. Neave succeeded generally in the translation of the Hindoostanee paper which was given to Mr. Fraser, although he failed in giving the full sense of some of the expressions which it contained.

His translation into Hindoostanee, though partly defective, evinces a fair knowledge of words, and has many well-chosen expressions. He speaks the language pretty well.

Mr. Onslow's translation of an easier Teloofoo paper than that given to the students of the first class, is perfectly correct. His translation from English into Teloofoo is also well rendered, although it contains a few errors and omissions.

He speaks the language pretty well, and read and translated part of an official paper.

Mr. Onslow's progress in Persian since the last examination, has been very great. He translated two Persian papers of less difficulty than that translated by Mr. Babington, of which latter he also executed an English version. The sense of one or two passages was not correctly given, and a few words were omitted to be translated; nevertheless, these exercises exhibit an extensive knowledge of the language, and shew that Mr. Onslow's labours have been very judiciously directed.

The paper translated by Mr. Onslow into Persian, did not present any particular difficulty. His translation was perfectly idiomatic, and exhibited only two orthographical errors.

Mr. Onslow reads and speaks with ease and correctness.

Mr. Walker has made very considerable progress in the Tamil since his last examination. His translation from that language into English was not perfect; but the original was very difficult, containing technical expressions, which are not of ordinary occurrence. The general sense of the story was made out, and the translation was a very creditable performance. Mr. Walker's version into Tamil is remarkably idiomatic, and abounds in well-strung gerunds, which are a peculiar elegance in the Tamil composition.

The latter exercise shew, an extensive acquaintance with the best words, as well

as an intimate knowledge of the syntax of the language. Mr. Walker converses well, for he understands whatever is addressed to him, and answers in good and idiomatic language, though he wants more fluency. His pronunciation is good.

Mr. Walker has made very fair progress in Teloogoo, considering the short time he has studied that language. He translated correctly, with the exception of one word, a Teloogoo paper of no great difficulty, but his translation into the language contained some errors.

We are of opinion, that Mr. Neave, Mr. Onslow, and Mr. Walker, have established their claims to the highest rate of College allowances, which we accordingly beg to recommend may be granted to them.

We have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon. the Governor in Council, the remarkably rapid progress of Mr. Henry Morris in the study of Teloogoo.

He has, in the short period of three months, attained the second place in the second Teloogoo class, and his exercises from and into that language, though of course not free from errors, evince a very advanced progress in knowledge for so young a student, and are highly creditable to his talents and industry.

Mr. Morris was tolerably versed in the Hindoostanee previously to joining the institution, and he has made great progress during the short interval since he has resumed it as his second language for study at this College.

He has advanced more particularly in translating from English into the language. He possesses a good stock of words, and converses with tolerable fluency and correctness.

Mr. Scott has not made much progress in Teloogoo since his last examination. He was told many words in his exercise from Teloogoo into English, and only performed part of that from English into Teloogoo. He read and translated a little of an official paper. In Hindoostanee his progress is more creditable to him; his translation from that language is very fairly executed, and his version into it, though containing many errors, is, on the whole, tolerably well performed.

Mr. Timbrell has made very great and sound progress in Tamil. His exercise in that language is a very faithful and close version, generally idiomatic and correct, and, with only one or two exceptions, well arranged. The faults are few and trifling. His translation of a Tamil paper of less difficulty than that executed by Mr. Walker, is excellent; one or two passages were not thoroughly understood, but the general sense was preserved throughout. He speaks correctly, and pronounces tolerably.

Mr. Timbrell commenced the study of Persian in the latter part of November last, and the progress which he has made is highly creditable to him.

He translated into Persian the same exercise as Mr. Onslow, and his version, although it contained one or two errors, exhibited great knowledge of the structure of the language. He executed, with some assistance, the translation of a difficult Persian paper. His pronunciation is good, and his acquirements on the whole afford promise of early excellence.

Mr. Oakes has made advances in Tamil that redeund greatly to his credit, since his last examination. He translated a paper of moderate difficulty from Tamil quite correctly, with the exception of one sentence, which was not quite understood. His translation into Tamil is also deserving of much praise, and shews that he has devoted his attention to the grammar and structure of the language, and has acquired a good knowledge of words. His sentences are in general well put together. He speaks with good pronunciation and tolerable fluency. He has likewise made some progress in Hindoostanee. He translated correctly a paper of moderate difficulty, with the exception of two words. He speaks a little, but would not attempt an exercise into the language.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Underwood have both passed such examinations in Teloogoo as entitle them to the first increase of allowances, which we beg to recommend may be granted to them.

We have great pleasure in stating, that the gentleman to whom we alluded in the concluding paragraph of our report under date the 21st June 1823, has somewhat reduced the amount of his debts; and that there are no other instances of debt which require notice.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) R. CLARKE,

J. M'KERRILL,

W. HUDLESTON.

College,

29th June 1824. J. C. MORRIS.

On Saturday the 3d of July, the Hon. the Governor visited the College for the purpose of addressing the gentlemen who had been examined at the close of the last half-yearly term. On his arrival at the College he was received by the Board of Superintendence, and by them conducted to the College Hall, where all the students attached to the institution, and several gentlemen holding high official situations, were assembled. The Hon. the Governor addressed the junior civil servants present in nearly the following words:

Gentlemen: It gave me great pleasure to observe by the Report of the College Committee, that the last examination has been

been creditable to the institution. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Fraser and Babbington, have entitled themselves to the honorary reward, and are ready to enter upon the public service. Three other gentlemen have obtained the second honour; two have obtained the first, and the remaining gentleman who have been examined without obtaining the reward, acquitted themselves with great credit, and will, I have no doubt, by perseverance, obtain in time the highest honours of the College.

The junior civil servants of the Company have a noble field before them. No men in the world have more powerful motives for studying with diligence, for there are none who have the prospect of a greater reward, and whose success depends so entirely upon themselves. The object of all your studies here is one of the most important that can be imagined. It is, that you may become qualified to execute, with benefit to the State, the part which may hereafter fall to your lot in the administration of the affairs of the country; language is but the means, the good government of the people is the great end; and in promoting the attainment of this end, every civil servant has a share more or less considerable. For there is no office, however subordinate, in which the conduct of the person holding it has not some influence on the comfort of the people, and the reputation of the Government.

The advantage of knowing the country language is not merely that it will enable you to carry on the public business with greater facility, but that by rendering you more intimately acquainted with the people, it will dispose you to think more favourably of them, to relinquish some of those prejudices which we are all at first too apt to entertain against them, to take a deeper interest in their welfare, and thus to render yourselves more respected among them. The more you feel an anxious concern in their prosperity, the more likely you will be to discharge your duty towards them with zeal and efficiency, and the more likely they will be to return the benefit with gratitude and attachment.

In every situation it is best to think well of the people placed under our authority. There is no danger that this feeling will be carried too far, and even if it should error on this side is safer than on the other. It is a strong argument in favour of the general good qualities of the natives, that those who have lived longest amongst them have usually thought the most highly of them. I trust that you will all hereafter see the justice of this opinion, and the propriety of acting upon it; for in almost every country, but more particularly in this, the good will of the people is the strongest support of the Government.

ORIENTAL INSTRUCTION.

DR. GILCHRIST'S PERILS.

To Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, Madras N.I.

SIR, The time having arrived, when many of those who have had the benefit of your assistance, in their Oriental studies, are about to proceed to their several destinations, we are unwilling to neglect the opportunity that yet remains of bearing our cordial testimony to the disinterested assiduity, with which you have accompanied, and promoted our exertions in acquiring the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.

We are aware that we have derived every possible advantage, no less from the method than example of our indefatigable and able professor, Dr. Gilchrist, whose merits are established for a far higher authority than our humble evidence can afford, and for whose zealous exertions in communicating to us a knowledge of these languages, we must all feel indelible obligations; but besides what we have acquired from his public lectures, he has always been anxious to impress on our minds, that much also may be learned by social study and mutual assistance. This has been fully proved to us, while prosecuting these studies under your superin-

tendence, and deeply impressed with this feeling, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying Silver Cup, the inscription on which will shew the motives which suggested its presentation, without farther comment.

We all join in earnest wishes for your welfare, and that the zeal which you have shewn in not only acquiring but in communicating a knowledge of the Oriental tongues, may hereafter prove both beneficial to yourself, and to the interests of the public service to which we belong.

We shall ever remain,

Your obliged and sincere friends,
(Signed) D. Stewart, R. Loughton,
J. Ellis, J. Casell,
R. Lee, G. Broadfoot,
J. Cameron, R. Maxwell,
A. Chalmers, J. Angus,
T. Taplin, J. Macbrance,
J. Don, D. Browne

Description of the Cup.

A handsome Greek or Etruscan goblet, ornamentally encircled and richly embellished, grape-bearing vine-wreaths, and fluted *fleurs-de-lis*, &c. with the subjoined inscription in front.

Presented to Lieut. William Lewis,

Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

"of the Madras N.I., by the medical gentlemen attending Dr. Gilchrist's lectures, as a testimony of their gratitude for his friendly and unwearied exertions in furthering their studies in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.—London, Nov. "1824."

Hindoostanee and Persian Lecture Room, London, Nov. 3d, 1824.

REPLY.

Gentlemen: In accepting from you the very handsome mark of your satisfaction with my conduct as an Oriental scholar, I cannot do so without the most lively gratitude, and feel great pleasure in acknowledging that much of the proficiency I have acquired may be attributed to the benefit derived from communicating my stock of knowledge to students so enlightened and respectable; and this alone would have amply repaid me. With respect to social study, I hope I do not arrogate too much to myself, in saying, I am proud of having been able to enforce so successfully the advice of our kind instructors, Dr. Gilchrist, but I cannot close this letter without assuring you, I shall always endeavour to deserve the flattering opinion you have been pleased to form of my humble efforts, and shall ever recollect the very many happy hours passed in your society. I most sincerely wish you a long continuance of health and happiness, and that you may speedily attain the rank in

your profession, to which your medical talents, knowledge of the languages, and zeal for the service so justly entitle you.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged friend,

W. G. T. LEWIS,

Lieut. Madras N.I.

Kennington, Nov. 4th, 1824.

DR. MYERS' PUPILS.

Dear Sir Having this day carefully examined your Oriental class on their pronunciation and rudimental knowledge of Hindoostanee character and language, we honestly congratulate you, them, and your intelligent son, on the proficiency already evinced by those gentlemen from a few months of his able instruction. If their future progress merely keep pace with the past, every youth in this department must possess the means of rapidly becoming not only an expert Hindoostanee and Persian colloquist, but ultimately a very distinguished scholar in eastern literature,

We remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,
W. G. T. LEWIS

To Dr. Myers.

*Dartmouth Hill, Blackheath,
11th Dec. 1824.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Under this head, we shall commence in the succeeding number, and continue, a Report of the Proceedings at the General Meetings of this Society.]

THE Royal Asiatic Society recommenced its meetings for the season at their house in Grafton Street, Bond Street, on Saturday, November 6th.

Among the distinguished individuals elected this season, are the Earl of Guilford, Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Gen. Hardwicke, Baron A. D'Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, and his brother, &c. &c. On the last day of meeting (December 18th) the Chair was filled by the President, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn.

The following days are appointed for the General Meetings for the year 1825:—

January	15.	April	16.	November ...	5.
February	5.	May	7.	.....	19.
.....	19.	.....	21.	December ...	3.
March	5.	June	4.	.....	17.
.....	19.	.....	18.		

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, December 22.

•A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leaden-hall Street.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) laid before the court an account of stock, per computation, to the 1st of May 1824, as regarded this country, and to the 1st of May 1823, as regarded India; also an account of the actual expenses of the corps of East-India volunteers, for the last year, ending August 1824, and an estimate for the ensuing year, ending August 1825. The sum for the first being £1,795. 5s., and for the last, £3,128.—The number of men was 700.

DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* then moved that the court agree to a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 15th inst., declaring a dividend of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Company's capital stock, for the half-year commencing on the 5th July last, and ending on 5th Jan. next.—Agreed to.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The *Chairman* informed the Court that a few days ago a letter had been received by the Court of Directors, from the Marquess of Hastings, dated Malta, Oct. 22d, and that they had, in consequence, determined to lay certain additional papers before the Court of Proprietors. He would beg their attention to the resolution of the Court of Directors, in order to inform them of the nature of these papers. That resolution was as follows—"Resolved, that agreeably to the request of the Marquess of Hastings, conveyed in his lordship's letter to Mr. Dart, dated Malta, the 22d of Oct., the political despatch from Bengal, dated the 30th March 1816, and the documents therein referred to, together with the Court's reply thereto, dated the 17th Sept. 1817, be printed, for the use of the Proprietors; also that the letters addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie to the Secretary, under dates the 3d of March, and 10th of June 1817, with the answers of the Secretary thereto, be added to the foregoing printed compilation."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said he felt himself called upon to offer a few remarks on this subject. It could not but be remembered that in June last a motion was made for the printing of the letter of the Marquess of Hastings, together with some other papers; he found, however, on his return to town at the end of October, that none of these papers had been printed.

No less than six months had been spent in getting these small documents printed, though, besides the letter which had been previously printed, there were only two letters of instruction to the President at Lucknow. What he wished to be informed of was, whether it was likely these papers would take longer time to print than the former: for if they came forth as tardily as those, it would be impossible to say when the subjects they refer to may be brought under the notice of the court.

The *Chairman*, in reply, stated that other papers, besides those mentioned by the hon. proprietor, were included in the resolution of June last, and that as some of them, being in the Secret Department, could not be made public without the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, application was made by the Secret Committee accordingly, for permission to produce them: an answer in the negative had been returned to that application, and communicated to the General Court on the 22d September last. So far the putting forth of Lord Hastings' Summary had been delayed by that circumstance: about that period, however, Sir John Doyle applied on the part of the noble marquis, for some other documents, one of which, being on the secret records, could not be produced without the sanction of this India Board. The Board's sanction was applied for on the 21st September last, and the application repeated on the 3d November, and it was only on the 11th November that the Board's decision against the production of that document was made known to the Court of Directors. This had further delayed the appearance of the Summary, to which the documents applied for by Sir John Doyle, with the exception of course of that withheld by the Board, had been appended, and with which they had been recently published. He could assure the hon. proprietor that every attention had been shown to the wishes of the Court of Proprietors, and that, on that score, there was no ground of complaint.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* felt much surprised at the hon. Chairman's explanation. Were the papers for which he moved to be withheld, because other papers which any other hon. member had moved for cannot be immediately produced? On this principle, the motion of any gentleman might be thwarted by another moving for documents which he knew would be objected to and delayed in their publication. The papers he moved for had no relation, or connection with the others, and yet it was said the Court of Directors could not bring them forward, because the others which

Had been moved for were objectionable. On what ground could this proceeding be justified? Any one might thus be precluded from obtaining information, if a member, from malice or other motives, should move for papers which were likely to be objected to. He was unwilling to pass censure upon any person; but all he wished was, the discontinuance of such a practice, so that unobjectionable papers might be laid as early as possible before the court.

Mr. R. Jackson thought that the noble personage alluded to had sufficient cause to complain of the impediments wittingly thrown in the way of the production of the papers relative to his administration; they had, however, at length got some of them. He did not conceive that any ingenious contrivance could be broached to delay, beyond a week, the printing of the papers which he understood the noble Marquess had requested to be produced. The cause assigned by the hon. Chairman for the delay in the printing of some other papers, was, that the Court of Directors had been negotiating with the Board of Commissioners, respecting the production of some different and totally distinct documents, and that they did not wish to bring forward the former, till the question respecting the latter had been settled. The hon. Chairman had, however, intimated that certain other papers of a very voluminous nature were in a process of selection. Would he permit him to ask him (for he considered him as well acquainted with the proceedings, as industry could render a man), whether these papers related to the Hyderabad affair?

The Chairman replied in the negative. With respect to the delay in the printing of the former papers, he could only refer to what he had already stated. With respect to the papers last spoken of being completed in a week, that he thought was impossible, as the documents were extremely voluminous. They did not relate to the Hyderabad loan, but to the transactions with Oude, and had been moved for by an hon. baronet now within the bar.

Mr. R. Jackson was obliged by the candour of the hon. Chairman. He believed the gentleman who had moved for the papers had been necessitated to leave London, and was thus precluded from selecting them. He was glad the papers were about to be produced, for he wished the conduct of residents in every part of India to be speedily made known. He thought it of the highest importance that the acts of the residents should be revised by the government of India. The candour and assistance of the friends of the Marquess of Hastings could not, he believed, be exceeded. He said much, and though he considered himself as independent a man as any in court, he yet

gloried in being included in the list of the Marquess of Hastings' friends. They have shewn themselves always ready to comply with every appeal made to their patience. His hon. friend (Mr. T. Kirnaird) had a few months ago moved for a resolution founded upon a resolution to which that court had recorded its assent, after a review of the noble Marquess's administration. What more had that resolution done than pledged the court to follow up their former resolution, and to make a fair and suitable allowance for that noble personage, whose conduct had met their decided approbation and eulogy? That was the whole extent of the resolution, and yet an hon. member was found to propose the previous production of papers relative to the Hyderabad loan. The subject was no sooner mentioned than his hon. friend and himself cordially assented in the production of the papers. Two months had now elapsed since the court had been put in possession of them, and he could not help considering it their sacred duty to determine one way or the other upon them, to decide whether the Marquess of Hastings was in future to live in honour or disgrace, and whether his family was to go down to posterity with undiminished lustre. If no other member anticipated him, he would himself call a court on that subject. He thought the Oude papers entitled to consideration, but he would not let then production delay his motion; and if they did not appear before the middle of January, he would bring forward his motion respecting the Hyderabad affair.

Colonel Baillie said, that he felt himself called upon to offer a few words to the court in consequence of the allusion which was made to him by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson). It was a small mistake on the part of that hon. and learned gentleman to state that the Oude papers had been called for by him (Col. Baillie). Those papers had been moved for by an honourable friend of his (Sir George Robinson, Bart.), with his concurrence undoubtedly, and perhaps in some degree by his suggestion; but certainly by no means for the purpose of criminating, or even of deprecating the government of the Marquess of Hastings. The court would be pleased to bear in mind, that on a former occasion, when the summary of Lord Hastings' administration was moved for by some of his lordship's friends, to be printed and circulated among the proprietors, he, (Col. Baillie) in expressing his ready acquiescence in the motion for the production of that document, had felt himself called upon to question the accuracy of some of its statements, particularly those which referred to a painful and degrading thralldom, in which the vizier's government was alleged to

to be held inconsistently with the spirit of treaty; and to the disadvantage of the viceroy's loans to the Company as of a spontaneous and gratuitous nature. With regard to the first of those statements, as appearing to implicate the character of Lord Hastings' predecessor in the government, it was his (Col. Baillie's) opinion, that the production of a portion of the political proceedings at the Court of Oude during Lord Minto's administration was necessary to determine the question. With respect again to the loans, as he (Colonel Baillie) had been called upon in another place to explain the nature of those transactions, and had felt himself compelled to describe them in a manner greatly at variance with the statement in Lord Hastings' Summary, it seemed indispensable to the vindication of the truth of his testimony before the House of Commons, that the papers regarding those loans should be produced. Such, and such only, were the motives with which the Oude papers had been called for, and by no means the crimination of Lord Hastings. Nor was it at any time his (Colonel Baillie's) wish or intention to procrastinate the decision of the court on the merits of Lord Hastings' administration, the further discussion of which he, for one, was ready to enter on whenever it might please the court to take it up. He had been absent from town, it was true, as stated by the hon. and learned gentleman, during a considerable part of the summer, being out of the direction for a year; but the delay in the production of those papers might be very easily accounted for without imputing it to his absence from town. The papers were extremely voluminous, comprising the greatest part of the political proceedings of the resident at Lucknow for a period of more than seven years, and much labour and time must be employed in collating and preparing them for publication.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that he understood the hon. ex-director to say, that the papers referred to a period of seven or eight years, during which he was a public functionary in India. He would, however, beg the hon. gentleman to recollect, that long after that period the Court of Directors had come to a most flattering resolution with respect to the Marquess of Hastings, and that with all the facts of the case before them. That court had also unanimously agreed to and adopted that resolution. That was the rock on which he and his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had established themselves, and if the court were to publish a shroud of papers and documents, that rock would remain firm and unshaken. The only point on which a doubt could hang with respect to the noble Marquess's conduct was that brought under the notice of the

court by an hon. member (Mr. J. Smith). Though that hon. gentleman admitted the general merits of the Marquess of Hastings, he appeared to entertain some doubts with respect to the Hyderabad transaction. A strong case would undoubtedly be made out against him, if, upon a consideration of those papers, his conduct should appear incorrect. But if, as he believed it would happen, the contrary would appear, if the noble Marquess passed untouched out of the ordeal, what had they to do but to determine whether any thing had subsequently occurred to induce them to revoke the unanimous vote of the court? The question then would be, "what has occurred to affect the character of the Marquess of Hastings, since the passing of the commendatory vote of both courts?" If nothing should be found, then were they bound by every tie of honour to settle the business as speedily as might be, by declaring the noble Marquess exculpated from all blame.

Mr. Hume understood that the motion of the hon. ex-director's friend had for its object to criminate the character of the Marquess of Hastings; and he (Mr. Hume) had long ago stated his opinion that they should be put in possession of every document bearing upon the question. According, however, to the hon. gentleman's observations, the court had before them all these documents, and every thing which could possibly tend to fix any stigma on the noble Marquess's character. The hon. ex-director naturally felt offended when any thing was insinuated against his conduct at Oude. He had, however, assured them that there was nothing in the papers he had moved for which could affect the character of the Marquess of Hastings; but they must be considered as the whole of the criminating matter at present before them, for the papers moved for by the noble Marquess himself would not certainly contain any thing hostile to him. He, therefore, thought it inexpedient to wait until the remaining papers were brought forward, but to proceed immediately to the consideration of the question. The intentions of those who have moved for papers connected with the subject should first be learnt; whether they meant to originate any motion or leave the matter entirely in the hands of his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird).

The hon. D. Kinnaird wished to ask the hon. member (Mr. J. Smith), in public, a question which he had already asked him privately, and to which he had received a courteous answer. The question was far from being unimportant, inasmuch as it related to a form of proceeding, which might affect absent persons. The purpose he had in proposing it in a public manner, was to afford the hon. gentleman an opportunity of giving what explanation he might

might judge suitable. The hon. gentleman had moved for the Hyderabad papers, and he (Mr. Kinnaird) wished to know whether, when he had made himself master of them, he intended to found any motion upon them? He particularly mentioned the Hyderabad papers, because his hon. friend had moved for them originally alone, and had been induced on an after-suggestion to include in his motion all papers relating to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. On the transaction disclosed in those papers it was that the doubts of the hon. gentleman were founded when the question of the further remuneration of the noble Marquess was proposed, and he had declared he would oppose that question until those doubts were removed. The papers relative to that question had been for months before the court, and he should suppose every member had come to some definite decision with respect to the merits of the case. He (Mr. Kinnaird) felt himself in honour and justice, bound to resist any question of remuneration to the noble Marquess until those papers had been disposed of, and that by a solemn vote of the court, and not by any gentleman getting up and saying, he did not think they criminated the noble Marquess. The person who moved for papers naturally founded some resolution upon them. Had he (Mr. Kinnaird) moved for them, he should have expected hon. members to ask him respecting the resolution he intended to propose with respect to them, and he therefore thought his hon. friend was bound to propose some resolution expressive of his opinion upon them. What that opinion might be, he had not the slightest idea, but if hostile to the noble Marquess, he was ready to cope with it, and to coincide with it if it was in his favour. Were he, then, to propose any resolution respecting a grant to the noble Marquess, he would be asked why he did not first permit his hon. friend to speak upon the subject, and say whether his doubts were removed. He should be taunted by the imputation of asking to remunerate the noble Marquess in defiance of the rumours respecting the Hyderabad affair. He hoped, therefore, his hon. friend would inform him whether he meant to submit to the court any resolution on the subject.

Mr. John Smith said, that the hon. gentleman seemed to consider it imperative on him (Mr. Smith) to propose some resolution with respect to the transactions at Hyderabad. On that point, however, he entirely differed from the hon. gentleman. When the question was brought under the notice of the court, certain rumours were in circulation respecting the loans of Hyderabad. He (Mr. Smith) had distinctly stated, that he knew of nothing to criminate the Marquess of Hastings. Rumours

were undoubtedly afloat, and he thought he had only consulted the wishes of hon. members by acting the part he did. He begged to inform the court of the difficulty in which he was placed. He had perused and re-perused the papers, and had finally come to the conclusion that the case was of a mixed character. There were points in the affair of which he could not approve, and others again on which he could not admit the soundness of the reasoning of Sir C. Metcalfe. What then, under such circumstances, could he do? Could he propose a specific motion? If, indeed, he had come to any determinate conclusion on the subject, he would have been prevented from bringing forward any proposition, by the consideration that his hon. friend was preparing some publication on the subject. He should very much like to see that publication, as he thought it might illustrate and clear up the points on which there was some mystery. But there was another circumstance of great importance; Sir Wm. Rumbold, one of the parties implicated in the affair, was in Europe, and could not certainly remain silent. He did not wish that any formalities should prevent substantial justice from being done. He had no prejudices on the subject, for he had no particular knowledge of either of the parties. He had moved for the papers under the impression that he was acting a just and honourable part, and that was his opinion still. He might be asked why he wanted to hear what other persons might say, and not confine himself to the papers as far as they related to the Marquess of Hastings? But they could not enter upon the question without taking it in all its parts. If the house of Palmer and Co. have acted properly, then no blame can attach to the Marquess of Hastings. The papers required considerable explanation; there were points in them which did not meet with his approbation at all; and there were gentlemen then in his eye, who had held high situations in India, and taken an active part in the proceedings, who had expressed their marked censure of matters disclosed in the papers. The subject, he looked upon it, required very grave consideration. He could not admit it as a general rule, that whoever calls for papers on any subject is bound to submit a motion on the subject. If it were so, he believed the motions for papers would be of very rare occurrence. He wished to be understood as giving no opinion whatever on the subject, with one exception, which was, that in the view of the case he had already formed, the house of Palmer and Co. had been treated with a severity of which he did not approve. If any of the persons concerned in the transactions wished to bring forward any statement, he desired it might be made known. He should

should conclude with the words which ought to be held as a sacred principle in the mind of every free-born Briton *aud, alteram partem*.

• Mr D Kinnaird said, as the hon. gentleman had disavowed all intention to make a motion on the subject, he hoped he should not be considered wanting in courtesy if he brought forward a substantive proposition connected with it. But if the hon. proprietor wished for more time to make up his mind, let him have it. He had, it would seem, determined not to come to a conclusion on the subject until he saw a publication with his (Mr. Kinnaird's) name attached to it; but he could assure the hon. proprietor, that the matters to be treated of in that publication were of far greater importance than the character of the Marquess of Hastings. To raise the character of the noble Marquess did not need his explanations. He intended the task had been in a manner forced upon him to submit resolutions relative to the duties implicated in the transactions, by many different motions. The Marquess of Hastings was not the person chiefly interested, others were much more deeply so—in might, indeed, almost say the noble lord was not connected with them at all. He would endeavour to gain the co-operation of other proprietors in calling a court at a very early period for the purpose of recording a distinct opinion relative to the Hyderabad papers, and he challenged all those who had doubts on the subject, to come forward and hear an explanation which would show how unjustly they have suspected the noble Marquess.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS BILLS.

The *Chairman* laid before the court certain bills that were introduced during the last session of parliament, which repealed some acts relative to the commerce of India.

Mr. Hume inquired whether they were the Customs' Regulations bills?

The *Chairman* replied in the affirmative, and stated that the laws they repealed amounted in number to nearly two hundred, which were only passed last year.

Mr. Hume observed, that the bills did not apply exclusively to India.

HAILLYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. Hume inquired whether there was any report relative to the proceedings at the Company's college? He thought the report should be made at the first subsequent general court after the examination.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. member had been misinformed. The bye laws required that a report of the examinations should be read at the general court in September, which rule had been strictly complied with.

DECCAN PRIZE-HOURLY.

Mr S Dixon said, that when he had some months ago inquired whether the Deccan prize-hounty was likely to be distributed, the *Chairman* had replied that the matter was referred to the Duke of Wellington, and some other persons. Nothing could tend more to promote the safety of India, which every proprietor must have at heart, than a proper regard to the distribution of booty. He wished to know whether any thing towards that object had been done since he last mentioned the subject.

The *Chairman* said, the matter did not come within the province of the Court of Directors, but belonged exclusively to the Secretary. A correspondence had taken place between the Court of Directors and the Treasury on this subject since the hon. proprietor last mentioned it, but he could not state the particulars.

BURNING OF WIDOWS.

Mr Butlerworth wished to ask whether any instructions had been sent out by the Court of Directors to discourage the practice of burning widows in India? It appeared from the papers laid before Parliament, that within the space of five years upwards of 3 000 widows had been sacrificed. He was unwilling to interfere with the prejudices of the natives, but he thought some measure should be adopted for stopping so barbarous a practice. He understood from many persons well acquainted with India, that it might be discouraged without any risk of disturbance.

The *Chairman* said, that a despatch on this subject had been sent out to Bengal in June 1823. That despatch had been laid before parliament, and afterwards on the table of the court. No answer had as yet been received to it.

Mr. Butlerworth said he understood that Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Money had entered into a protest on the subject, which he wished to be produced.

Mr Hume advised the hon. proprietor to give notice of a motion on the subject, for the purpose of saving time.

Mr Butlerworth said he would, at the next court, move for the production of the document.

The *Chairman* said, it was not the fact that there was a protest. It was not in that state to be called a protest. Therefore, he hoped the hon. gentleman would not persist in his motion.

After a few words from Mr. Butlerworth,

The *Chairman* advised him to let his notice stand, the Court of Directors would consider of it, and do what was expedient.

HAILLYBURY COLLEGE.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, the subject of the East-India College was of no such

much importance that he could not on that occasion suffer it to be passed over in silence. In making the few observations which he was about to offer to the court, he would carefully guard himself from throwing out any imputation against the professors at Haileybury. The fact was, he spoke on their behalf, and in their name, and consequently could be actuated by no ill feeling towards them. He believed that they never resorted to the practice of expulsion except where they found it necessary for the benefit of those pupils who remained in the college. He, therefore, in calling for a list of those who had been expelled on a late occasion, did not mean to impugn the motives of the gentlemen who carried the law into effect. It was clear, that under the present system, this power must rest somewhere, and it was naturally enough vested in those who stood *in loco parentis*; and, therefore, he did not mean to cast any censure on the manner in which they exercised their discretion. But he should always think that when an expulsion took place where there was not an immoral stain, it was not right that a young man should have his prospects wholly ruined. Such was the case at Haileybury College, for an individual expelled from that establishment was rendered incapable of serving the Company in a civil capacity afterwards. In many instances, he believed, the parents would willingly remove their refractory children, if they were allowed to do so, but this was effectually prevented. The absurd custom prevailing, that every young man destined for their civil service should be educated at this establishment: the consequence was, that the professors were placed in the most invidious situation; they could not preserve order without having recourse to expulsion, and expulsion carried irretrievable ruin along with it. He wondered that the Directors had not yielded to the wish of the Professors, who were anxious to be relieved from a power of so very painful a nature. He should say no more, but move for the records of all the expulsions which had taken place since the last report was laid before the court.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion. It was important for the public interest, and the interest of education, that the truth should be known.

Mr. Butterworth hoped the honourable gentleman would not require the names of the young men. Such a disclosure would be highly injurious.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, "certainly not. He would do every thing to sooth misfortune, not to aggravate it."

The Chairman stated, from the report of the College council, that one student, who was in his probationary term, had been removed, not expelled, from the College; a second, had been sent away for a twelvemonth; and a third, for one term

Mr. H. Jackson was proceeding to complain, that those persons who were expelled from the civil service could not serve the Company in any other capacity, when he was informed by

The Chairman, that such persons were now eligible to the military service.

Mr. H. Jackson said, the principle was a humane one. He was glad the cruelty of the old system was done away.

Mr. Hume said, it appeared from what the Chairman stated, that a person who had forfeited his word was expelled, and could not enter the civil service, but yet he was admitted into the military service, where honour was every thing. It was a stain and stigma on the whole service.

The Chairman said, in the case of the young man alluded to, he was merely rusticated for one term, not expelled. That punishment was deemed sufficient.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said his object was completely answered, and he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. H. Jackson observed, it was very strange that two young gentlemen now in a state of removal, the one for a series of disreputable practices, and the other for participating in those practices, should, though rendered ineligible for the civil service, be suffered to adopt the military profession to-morrow.

THE CASE OF MESSRS BUCKINGHAM AND ARNOT.

The Chairman said, the court was made special, at the request of two proprietors, for the purpose of calling for documents relative to the removal of the above-named gentlemen from India. The requisition would be read by the clerk.

The clerk then read the following requisition:

"To the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"Sir: We, the undersigned proprietors of India stock, duly qualified, do hereby request, that the next Quarterly General Court of Proprietors, to be held on the 22d of December next, may be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of laying before the court copies of all correspondence, minutes, and other documents connected with and explanatory of the suppression of the late Calcutta Journal, and the subsequent objections made to the renewal of its license; and also copies of all documents explanatory of the banishment from India of Mr. Sandford Arnot, an assistant in the office of that paper.

"We remain, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servants.

"JOSEPH HUME,

"DOUGLAS KINNARDE."

"Bryanston Square.

Nov. 27, 1824."

Ms

Mr. Hume proceeded to address the court. As one of those who had signed the requisition, he felt it to be his imperious duty to bring all the circumstances of this case under the notice of the proprietors. This was a question of the utmost importance. It was, in fact, one of the most vital questions that could be considered in any country where a love of freedom and government existed. It had been already brought before the court, and he was bound to say that, in introducing it, neither he, nor his honourable friend Mr. D. Kinnaird, were impelled by any feeling of anger or passion. In again offering himself to the notice of the court, he had only to intreat their patient hearing, and he assured them he would be as short as the circumstances of this important subject would allow him to be. He had said, on a former occasion, that there was no government so good but that something bad might be found in it, and on the contrary, that there was no government so bad but that they might find something to admire in it. Human life was a mixture of good and evil, and he who expected perfection must be a mere visionary. It was, however, their duty whenever error was observable, to consider its origin, and endeavour to remove it. Amidst the blessings and advantages which the British government enjoyed, there was not a more powerful engine to correct immorality, and to diffuse knowledge, than a fair and proper degree of the liberty of the press; and he who would now step forth to check that stream which had wrought so much good, ought to state his reasons for taking such a course. It was for the individual who disliked the liberty of the press to point out the dangers which were likely to result from it. It was not for him (Mr. Hume) to prove all the advantages which a free press bestowed on mankind—but it was for those who were hostile to it, to expose the dangers to which it was likely to give rise. Would any man say, that Great Britain would be in her present enviable state (he spoke of her state comparatively, for there were many blots which he would wish to see removed) but for the freedom of the press? He would wait for an answer to that question, satisfied as he was that that answer must go to support his proposition. He would then ask why, if the freedom of the press did so much good here, an endeavour should be made to suppress it in another country whose destiny was placed in our hands? Why, he demanded, should we adopt measures to check the freedom of the press in India, and thereby to throw millions of people back into the depths of ignorance? Such had been the course pursued by the late Governor General. It was their duty to forward the best interests of India; but the steps which

had recently been taken had a directly different effect. Every effort had been made to remove those checks to the abuse of power, which all rational men ought to unite in supporting. The abuse of power was a principle inherent in human nature, and every means ought to be taken to check and counteract that principle. The hon. member for Bramber (Mr. Willeford) had, in the House of Commons, expressed himself most truly and eloquently on this point. In speaking on the conduct of a gallant officer, who had been Governor of New South Wales, he said, that power was a fascinating charm. Those, he observed, who were suddenly elevated, were like persons hastily raised to an eminence. They lost their composure, they became dizzy, and played the most antic tricks. The hon. gentleman further stated that he was an observer of human life for forty years, and much as he respected the individual in question, he could not allow him to possess power and authority unchecked and uncontrolled. The man, said he, who wishes to do his duty before God and his country, need not be afraid to have all his acts known and canvassed. In these sentiments he entirely coincided; and he felt that every act they did which tended to stifle the press and to prevent the due expression of public feeling in India, was highly disreputable to them. One advantage at least had been produced by the agitation of this subject; it had called forth the animalisation of the press in England. That press had been powerfully employed to prove the advantages of a free press, and to show that no disadvantages could arise from it under a good government. He had been exceedingly sorry to hear what was asserted on a former occasion by a learned gentleman (Mr. Jempey), and which had been echoed by the hon. Chairman, namely, that the government of India was a despotism, and must always continue to be one. For the opinion of the learned gentleman he did not care much, but he certainly was grieved when he heard the hon. Chairman reiterate that opinion. He never would concede the point that eighty millions of inhabitants were placed under the caprice of the Indian government. The proposition was too monstrous to be supported. Undoubtedly, seeing that their servants were removed to such a distance from them, they could not hope, with all the vigilance of a free press, and with all the benefit of an increased European population, to prevent abuses from creeping in. It ought, therefore, to be their first object to prevent, as far as they possibly could, the occurrence of such abuses. Up to 1765 the government of India was undoubtedly a despotism. The legislature then took a view of the proceedings in that country, and said, "we cannot permit

mit such a system to go on. If this country be placed under the British government, we must govern it according to British law." Courts of justice were in consequence established,—the poorest wretch that existed in Hindostan was placed under the protection of the supreme court, and of the British laws. The legislature, it was true, found India a despotism, but it was not the fact that they had continued it one. If gentlemen would look to the evidence on which the bill passed at the period he had alluded to were founded, they would find proceedings mentioned there of the most tyrannical nature; but by the words of the act which followed the examination, every individual in India was placed under the protection of the supreme court then sent out to Bengal. He, therefore, protested most solemnly against the idea of the government of India being a despotism. He did not attach much importance to what had fallen from the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) but when the hon. Chairman agreed in the opinion which the learned gentleman, who, he was sorry was now absent, had laid down, he felt himself called upon to say that it was a falsification of the truth (he did not mean to use the phrase offensively); it was contrary to the facts of the case; the government of India was not a despotism. At an after period it was found so difficult to carry the law into effect, the parties upon whom it operated being in many instances removed six or seven hundred miles from the seat of government, that it was altered, and courts were established in the different provinces; but the principle, he contended, still remained the same. He felt it necessary to clear away all this rubbish, because he was anxious to address them as a government, not of despots, but of individuals who acted according to a regular system of law. Circumstances had of late occurred which compelled him to look at India as being placed in a degraded situation. It appeared that, as knowledge and information increased in this country, it was retrograding in the East. That court, he was sorry to say, had supported the directors in abetting acts of tyranny and oppression, of which they ought to ashamed; he regretted exceedingly that he and his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), with whom he generally concurred, should have taken a different view of this subject. no man was a greater supporter of moral and intellectual improvement than his learned friend. He favoured the dissemination of knowledge as much as any man with whom he was acquainted; and he would only ask his learned friend to apply the reasoning which he used with respect to the inhabitants of this country, to the millions who were placed under our sway in India—millions

who had not a voice by which their complaints could be made known, unless it was given to them by the freedom of the press. Even supposing that freedom to exist, it was but just possible that their complaints would reach the ears of those who had the power to redress them; but the freedom of the press was at present completely destroyed in India, and the people were entirely at the mercy of the government. A learned judge, in speaking of what Lord Amherst had done in the case of Mr. Arnot, said, "why do you talk to me of good government? all that a tyrant has to do is to make a man wretched, and this has been effectually done in the present case." In consequence, however, of these extraordinary proceedings, the people had begun to think. From day to day publications had gone forth, which were calculated to give information on this subject. A series of excellent letters had been addressed to an hon. Baronet (Sir C. Forbes), which must flash conviction on the mind of any person who read them over with attention. Another publication, addressed to the Marquess of Hastings, which had appeared about three weeks since, was so very able, that he thought he could not do better than to read some passages from it. Perhaps that publication was not so good as the letters addressed to Sir C. Forbes, but it placed the subject in a different point of view: it proved, incontrovertibly, that in every part of the world where the press was suffered to remain free and unshackled, the people were rendered happy, and the government was firm and consolidated. Was there, he would ask, a man who could sincerely wish the liberty of the press to be abrogated? Was there a proprietor who did not desire the conduct of their governors abroad to be watched and investigated? What was the lesson read to every man in power, who might be inclined to obey the impulse of partial feeling? Did he not say to himself, "if I proceed in this way the matter will be known; the press will expose me, and I shall be disgraced." This was the fact—where the press was free, public delinquents were held up to scorn, and their fate deterred others from pursuing the same course. Truth could only be known by inquiry; it was by discussion from time to time that they could alone hope to arrive at the truth. This was a universal proposition, and it behoved his learned friend* (Mr. R. Jackson), and those who supported him, to shew why a different rule should be adopted in India. He knew he would be asked, as he had upon a former occasion, why, when the people of India were in such a state of ignorance you should give them all this light at a moment's notice? He would say, in answer, that it was a disgrace to this country not to give it, seeing that the natives of India

India were in such a state of ignorance. (*Hear, hear!*) Where was the danger of imparting information? it was, in all cases, the enlightened that did right, and the ignorant that were precipitated into error. Why then, did they not enlighten the people of India? Why did they not raise them in moral and intellectual character? It was a fact manifest throughout the page of history, that the more information was imparted to the people, the more were vicious and lawless practices repressed. This proposition was clearly proved in the publication addressed to the Marquess of Hastings, to which he had just alluded. It was written by a foreigner, and to him it was a matter of deep surprise, that after a comparatively short stay in this country, he could so clearly perceive the benefits arising from the freedom of the press. The work shewed a vast deal of research: the author had collected materials from every part of Europe, with which he had elucidated this very important subject. It was said that we could not trust the people of India with a free press, because, if it were allowed, they would become disgusted with the government; this, however, was a mere fallacy. It was not the operation of a free press, but acts of oppression and injury that disgusted a people with their government. The book to which he alluded, said, "the principal object of a free press was to expose abuses; it must, therefore, be invariably hostile to the power of individuals, and subservient to the end, of good government." Now, he demanded, was it not the disposition of those who were invested with power, to extend it as far as possible? The comforts and conveniences of life were dear to every man, and he who was in power, would use all the means he possessed to secure to himself as great a portion of those comforts and conveniences as he possibly could, by oppressing others; this was nothing more than human nature. In proportion as an individual in power grasped after more than he actually worked for, he must, of necessity, oppress and crush those who were below him. It was the business of the press, like a watchful sentinel, to give notice whenever such inroads were made. The work in question went on to inquire "who were they, who really opened the doors to revolution? Were they those who were friendly to the diffusion of knowledge, or those who opposed all discussion?" It was said (continued Mr. Hume) in that court, that the freedom of the press would lead to revolution: but this was a complete fallacy. Why should the India government be afraid of mere paper bullets? Could it be supposed that these words would rouse the people to rebellion. If they were, upon such flimsy pretences, to give up the people of India to ignorance and vice, it would be a most

shameful and heartless proceeding. The author, to whom he had alluded, went on to ask, "by what means could seditious and disorders be best prevented? By those only," he answers, "which puts a stop to public abuses, by exposing them to general censure." This was a self-evident principle—could any thing so effectually check the bad conduct of a public functionary, as the dread that he would be held up to public notice and public detestation? In making such an exposition, he would not sanction a word of untruth against any man; he would not enter into the private conduct of an individual; he would not make a remark on his domestic affairs; he would confine himself to his acts, as a public man. When individuals abused the freedom of the press, he wished they would look to the black pages of a John Bull in India, which shewed the hypocritical feeling of those who were adverse to discussion. No, he mistook; they were not adverse to discussion, but they were hostile to free, and fair, and honest discussion. That paper was supported by the secretary to the government; and he, and those who were embarked in the same undertaking with him, were ready to admit articles of the most scurrilous description, provided they did not affect themselves. Yet those who acted in this manner were held up as good—nay, some of them as very religious men; yet he could not conceive any conduct more completely at variance with true religion. He recollected an old fable among the Greeks, not so old, however, but that it was still valuable—which stated, that when a despot (he would not call him the governor of India) wanted the sheep, he found it a difficult thing to effect his object whilst the dogs were at liberty: he muzzled the dogs, and then he seized on the sheep with perfect ease! So it was in this case; the government of India had put down the press; they had muzzled the dogs, the wolves preyed without check or control, and misrule and abuse raged in every part of India; the character of India had, in consequence, essentially changed. They had heard a great deal of the character of Lord Amherst, Mr. Canning had said he would as soon expect that that nobleman would become a tiger as a tyrant; but notwithstanding this, the Chief Justice of Bengal had declared him to be a tyrant: he had said that a tyrant could do no more than make a man wretched, and this Lord Amherst had done in the case of Mr. Arnot. The author, whom he had before quoted, went on to say, "that by the free expression of the national voice, the state acquired true information as to the qualities of those who were likely to be called on to fill public offices; a fact which, it must be allowed, was most important to have accurately ascertained. The

admitted that where perfect freedom existed, turbulence must occasionally take place; but what was the most likely engine to prevent turbulence? Was it a free press, which exposed abuses the moment they were pointed out? The press had been very properly called a species of safety-valve. In a country where there was not a free press, and where abuses existed, things went on in a gloomy and silent manner; but where there was a free press, tyranny was proclaimed, men began to think, meetings took place, and those revolutions were prevented which the policy, or rather the impolicy of a bad government was calculated to produce. Such were the important effects produced by a free press: he would compare the press to a mirror, where the faults of every man were carefully reflected. Individuals might at one period of their lives take up erroneous opinions concerning them to be correct ones; but if those opinions were examined, exposed, and proved to be wrong, in the public press, those who adopted them would be obliged to give them up. For his own part, he was fond of this species of public examination, he would feel grateful to any man who sent him a critique on his conduct; he would not, by any means, take it ill—on the contrary, he would look upon such a man as a good and sincere friend. When observations were made upon him, he asked, “are they, or are they not true?” if he found that they were, and that he discovered himself in the wrong, he immediately endeavoured to correct his error. Now, he supposed that this feeling operated in the same way with other men, he did not suppose that his sentiments differed from those of human nature in general. If so, was it not perfectly clear that a free discussion was the parent of very great advantage? He could bring forward a number of quotations from the book to which he had already alluded, to shew that in every country of Europe where a free press existed, commotions were exceedingly rare; but, that where the press was destroyed, sedition, meetings, or rather meetings for the recovery of public liberty, were extremely frequent. His author demanded, “are the Indian administrators despicable, or are they not? if they are, remove them at once.” Now it was clear that they were not able to endure publicity, and he would boldly say that the Indian government, at this moment, were beneath contempt. He would assert that they had proved themselves unworthy of the situation they held, by the flagitious acts which they had done. When they had Mr. Buckingham or Mr. Arnot to deal with, they were exceedingly brave: they exerted a fifty-horse power to crush those individuals; but the moment the Burmese appeared, they stood abashed, and were completely frightened. They

fully exemplified the old maxim, “that bullies were always cowards.” Lord Anson, Mr. Adam, and the rest of that fraternity, were bullies when they attacked those individuals; but they proved to be cowards when they were put to the test. If his hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) would come forward, for the purpose of impeaching those parties, he would give him every assistance in his power (*Hear!*) There was, he conceived, sufficient ground for an impeachment; and, if he did not prove from the evidence, that Mr. Adam was led away by passion; if he did not shew that he was influenced by most unworthy motives, by motives of vengeance; he would be content never to open his mouth in that court again. Gentlemen had objected to certain expressions which had been made use of, with reference to some of their servants abroad, who were implicated in these tyrannous transactions; but, for his own part, he did not think they had any right to expect a very nice consideration in language; there were writings before the court which decidedly proved this fact. The hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith) had called their attention to the Hyderabad papers. Now, he would ask, could any man look at these papers, and not come to the conclusion that Mr. Adam had acted a most rash, unjust, and precipitate part? He hoped that gentlemen would be made to answer for the minute which he had drawn up with respect to the house of Palmer and Co. There was also another gentleman (Mr. Stewart) whose conduct required explanation on that occasion. Mr. Adam dismissed the important affairs of that house with the most indecent haste. Accounts which embraced a million and a half of property, were examined in the short space of forty-eight hours; and glad would he be to see the day when the culprit who had thus acted was punished for his conduct. The accounts of the house of Palmer and Co., immense as they were, and numerous as were the creditors, were stated to have been examined and decided on in forty-eight hours; for though three days had nominally passed, one of those days was Sunday, on which day, of course, no business was transacted. An account of £1010r. brought before any board in this country would, if disputed, have been thoroughly examined. It would not have been decided on, as Mr. Adam had decided on the accounts of Palmer and Co. On the 28th of July, those accounts were received from Hyderabad, and within forty-eight hours afterwards a decision was come to by Mr. Adam, which was to consign a house sanctioned by the government, (no matter whether they were right or wrong in doing so) to utter ruin. That house had been in a very flourishing state; individuals of all classes had become their

clients. Mr. Adam had put an end to their prosperity; he declared that he had in forty-eight hours examined those papers, and that they were fallacious. He thus stamped the parties at once with the seal of ruin and reprobation.

Mr. R. Jackson begged pardon for interrupting the hon. gentleman; but he could not help thinking that the present purport of his speech was wholly irrelevant to the question, in support of which he had arisen. That question was the moving for papers relative to the state of the press in India, and now he was chin-deep in the affair of Hyderabad. That business, he had no doubt, would, in its turn, be fully discussed, and he certainly thought that, at present, it was quite irrelevant to the abuses of the press in India. His hon. friend had also aimed a knock-down blow at Mr. Adam, but *non constat* that Mr. Adam when the question came to be discussed, would come out of that contest with as high and honourable a character as that which had been awarded to him on a late occasion by the almost unanimous voice of the Court.

Mr. Stewart said that the gentleman who had opened this debate had declared it to be his opinion that his (Mr. Stewart's) conduct relative to this affair required explanation. Any explanation that might be required of him he was ready to give; and he trusted to the candour of the hon. gentleman to make a specific statement so that he might meet it fairly.

Mr. Hume then continued. Mr. Adam had taken upon himself to pronounce his judgment entirely from an *ex parte* statement, but now that they were placed in the situation of judges to pronounce on his conduct, he trusted that no such course would be pursued by them. It had been objected, that the business of Hyderabad had nothing to do with this question. But he confessed that he found it difficult to separate the conduct of Mr. Adam with respect to Messrs. Palmer, and to the deportation of Mr. Arnott. So far, therefore, from thinking it irrelevant, it appeared to him to be quite necessary to his case. He had no objection at that moment to go into the question of the Hyderabad papers, and he must say that the conduct of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stewart) did require explanation. So much was said as to the improbability of individuals changing suddenly from one line of conduct to another, that he could not avoid noticing what had occurred when Mr. Adam was about to resign his government. On that occasion it would be found that individuals who for thirty years had been strenuous supporters of the liberty of the press, turned suddenly round and voted addresses to the very man who for a long period was opposed most decidedly to that liberty. So much for the consistency of those persons.

He would now come to the immediate question which he wished to bring before the court. He could separate the subject into two divisions, namely, the deposition of Mr. Arnott, and the suppression of the Calcutta Journal. He would begin with the latter part of the subject. He confessed that any act which brought ruin on an individual was well worthy of the consideration of those who were at the head of the Government under which the evil was perpetrated. The case of Mr. Buckingham had been argued over and over again, but the circumstances had not been so fully stated as they deserved. As a company of merchants, those whom he now addressed ought to respect private dealings and private property. Upwards of a million and a half was said to be invested by brewers in public-houses; and, when called to interfere with this monopoly, what was the answer? "Oh, it has grown up by degrees, and we cannot ruin those individuals who have grown up by these speculations." But no such protection was extended to Mr. Buckingham. He here begged leave to put a case in point. The late Mr. Perry by his talent and industry raised the Morning Chronicle to a most extensive circulation. When he died, that journal sold for £40,000. Speaking of that gentleman, as a public journalist, he must observe that his fairness and candour, even amidst the contest of conflicting opinions, procured for him general respect. Another individual (Mr. Buckingham) went out, under the sanction of a government-licence to India. He, by his abilities, raised the Calcutta Journal to the value of £40,000. The same sum as that for which the Morning Chronicle was sold. He wished to go on in India as Mr. Perry had gone on in this country. He knew of no law that forbade him to do so; and yet in the midst of his vacations, the government thought fit to destroy his property. What would have been said of the government here had they sent an imperative order to Mr. Perry to suspend his journal? What would have been said if such an attempt were made to destroy his property? (*Hear, hear!*) Would not every man in the country have exclaimed against this as a tyrannical and arbitrary act? And if such an act were committed in Bengal, ought they not immediately to put an end to the practice? Mr. Buckingham at the end of four years made his paper worth £40,000; the proof of which was to be found in the fact that one-fourth of his journal had sold for £10,000. He retained in his own hands the remainder of the concern; but the journal was ultimately put down by the power, he would say the odious power, of the government of India. And what for? Why for exposing and reprobating an act which the directors themselves afterwards

separately condemned. That act was the appointing an individual, a clergyman, to the situation of clerk to the Stationery Office. (*Hear, hear!*) That gentleman was selected to look over the supply of pens, ink, wafers, wax, and paper. (*A laugh.*) He spoke of Dr. Bryon, a clergyman, who was no very great honoree to the church (the Presbyterian church) of which he (Mr. Hume) was a member. That individual had, he believed, given up the secretaryship of a missionary society on account of the extent of his labours; but three months after he was appointed to, and accepted of, the situation which he had already described. Now, because Mr. Buckingham had exposed this transaction, Mr. Adam in the plenitude of his power had thought proper to send that gentleman away, and by doing so he had destroyed all his views in life. Under these circumstances Mr. Buckingham had been sent home. It was, however, stated in the letter ordering him to quit India, that the charge should be made with all respect to the property concerned. The conduct, however, that had been pursued was at variance with the promise which had been given. When Mr. Buckingham left India he transferred his paper and every thing connected with it to a gentleman named Saudys. That individual being a native, the government could not send him about his business. Mr. Arnot, who acted as sub-editor of the paper, when applied to, stated, that he had nothing to do with certain articles against which objections had been made. But Mr. Adam went to work very cunningly. He framed a number of regulations which would enable him effectually to put a stop to the circulation of any publication in India, whether it was the Edinburgh or the Quarterly Review, or any other work against which he harboured an objection. What was the reason, he should be glad to know, why different rules were made on this subject at the different presidencies? There was one rule at Madras, another at Bombay, and a third at Calcutta. It was, he contended, a dereliction of their duty to the British public, an injury to liberty, and an offence against the Indian people at large, if they failed in revising and remodelling the system. There should be no favour on the one hand; there should be no oppression on the other. There should not be a rule for one set of people, and an ordinance of a different description for another body. When application was made in the supreme court to sanction the new regulations for the government of the Indian press, the proprietors of the Calcutta Journal said, "We shall be ruined; our House will be taken away; we shall be utterly at the mercy of government." "No," said Sir Francis Macnaghten, "I judge my word that such will not be the case. If any harm were likely to occur to

you or to your paper, I would not sign these regulations. I pledge myself that you shall have your license." Well, how did the government proceed? Why, in September certain paragraphs appeared in the Calcutta Journal, and the secretary of the government wrote to the editors complaining of them. He had looked to some of those paragraphs, and really he thought they could not offend the most squeamish palate. Government having taken offence at these innocuous articles, they, by a kind of *ruse de guerre*, held the editor and sub-editor to be alike accountable for them; although they had been previously informed that the sub-editor had nothing whatever to do with them. The secretary to the government, however, in a deep and cunning manner, joined the two editors together as *particeps criminis* in those articles. He was convinced, as he had before said, that the most squeamish individual, if he carefully read over those productions, could not justly find fault with them. It was most curious, as well as most lamentable, to mark the situation in which the government of India was placed by its gross inconsistency. At the very time of which he was speaking, the Indian John Bull was allowed to range at large, unawed and uncontrolled. One of the articles which appeared in the Calcutta Journal, was an answer to a letter signed "Paul Puzzlepate," which had been published in the John Bull. That letter accused the John Bull of inconsistency, in not attacking him (Mr. Hume), because he had, when acting as a surgeon, entered into a commissariat contract. This was altogether false. He never made any such contract. The John Bull was, however, allowed to attack him with all possible violence; but when any thing was said in his defence the act was treated as highly criminal. Such was the conduct of this very pure and sincere government; such was the conduct of Mr. Adam, the grave Mr. Bailey, and the two other old women who were joined with him in the administration. (*A laugh.*) Gentlemen might laugh, but he said nothing that he was not able to prove. Those individuals suffered him to be reviled with impunity, but the moment a little bit of an answer was given to the accusation they pounced on it as an offence of great magnitude. This was the improper warfare that was carried on in India; this was the manner in which these would-be-considered pure men in the Company's government were anxious to do justice; this was the manner by which they wished to support the character of honest and honourable men. These were, however, individuals who were determined, no matter what the means to which they resorted, to become notorious. (*Hear, hear!* from Mr. S. Dixon.) His hon. friend cried "Hear, hear!" He was obliged to him, and very

well understood what he meant, but his hon. friend might as well collect that there were two sorts of notoriety, a good and a bad notoriety, and he was now only speaking of the latter. He was a great deal puzzled to account for the extraordinary precipitation with which Mr. Buckingham was sent out of India. The Marquess of Hastings left that country on the 12th of January, and on the 15th of February Mr. Buckingham was banished. There was a well-known and highly admired poet, Milton, who had written a work on the fall of the angels. He really believed that Milton meant not to describe the conduct of angels but the conduct of men upon earth. He had painted Beelzebub (but he (Mr. Hume) did not mean to designate Mr. Adams as Beelzebub) as ready to rule in hell rather than to enjoy imperfect freedom in heaven. Beelzebub was made to exclaim,

"Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven."

So it appeared to be the case with the Indian Government. They wished to obtain even a bad notoriety. They were anxious that their names should pass down to posterity, and they exerted themselves, certainly not in the best way, to excite the public attention. Nothing on earth could account to him for their conduct but this desire to arrive at notoriety.—The court was bound to look at the motives which dictated their actions, and they were also bound to consider the mischief which was sure to follow such a course of conduct. Application was made to Government for a license for this paper on the 6th of November, many months after Mr. Buckingham had quitted India, and about a month afterwards it was signified to the agents, Messrs. Alexander and Co., who had the property in their care, that if the owners of that journal would allow an editor to be appointed who was agreeable to government, a license might be obtained. Who then was the person selected? After some delay, Mr. Munton was at last appointed. The terms dictated were curious enough; and it was well worthy of remark, that this individual was the son-in-law of a member of council, the near relation of one of those very persons who had put the Calcutta Journal down. The crest of every free man in Bengal was lowered at so novel a proceeding. It was clearly evident that those who were placed at the head of this paper were merely to state whatever the government wished. The remuneration to Mr. Munton was to have been liberal. He was to have received a salary of £1,000 a-year. It should be observed that Dr. Abel, though a clever man, was rejected as editor, because it was thought he would not answer the purposes of government. With the paper was prepared, and a li-

cence was promised to be given on a certain day; but suddenly a stop was put to the whole proceeding. The Indian government thought, he had no doubt, that the proprietors of the paper would be placed in such a strait as must compel them to give up their journal for nothing. Immediately upon this resolution being formed, a letter was written, in which it was stated that no license would be granted to the paper if Mr. Buckingham had anything to do with it. It really was laughable to observe what a bugbear Mr. Buckingham was to the Indian government. They said to the proprietors of the paper, "you may have a licence for a year, provided Mr. Buckingham has no influence over your journal." But, as they were apprehensive that he would continue to have some influence over the paper, they, therefore, refused to grant any licence at all. When this letter was laid before the proprietors, it would shew that all that was done and said by the government was mere hypocrisy. The result was that Messrs. Alexander and Co., the agents of Mr. Buckingham, after consulting with the persons concerned on the spot, sold all the types, &c. of the establishment to Mr. Munton. By this means Mr. Buckingham had lost £1,000 a-year, which his journal was making at the time when it was forcibly put down. What did Mr. Buckingham and his friends want? They wanted nothing more than was just and proper. They said, "let us be tried for any offence of which we may be accused by a jury of our country, but do not rob us under a new and fanciful system, by which paragraphs of a most scurrilous nature are tolerated in one paper, while statements of public interest and importance are repudiated when they appear in another." The property of Mr. Buckingham was, by the sale of his types, &c., diminished down to £1,500. He had been deported from India in a manner worthy of the national convention, but utterly unworthy of the British government. The convention, however, when they sent persons to Cayenne, made preparations for their support; but no preparation of that kind had been made in the case to which he was drawing their attention. Mr. Buckingham had been made a beggar in this country. He and his partners had been robbed of £48,000. If he (Mr. Hume) could not substantiate everything he had said, by the evidence of documents, he would never ask to be credited again. He called for justice in behalf of Mr. Buckingham. The conduct which had been pursued towards him was a violation of that confidence which he had placed in the government. He and his partners were willing to abide by any decision against them in a court of justice, but they protested, as they had a right.

right to do, against the act of deportation, which had produced misery and ruin. He believed it had been stated very truly, that the ruin of Mr Buckingham had been predicted and predetermined before the Marquess of Hastings left India. The fact, he understood, had been stated in different companies; and, if evidence of that nature were produced, Mr Buckingham might extract from Mr Adam a recompense for those injuries which had been inflicted on him—injuries not growing out of the circumstances of the case, but arising from the unfortunate feelings which Mr Adam had cherished. It was a very short space from the 12th of January, when the Marquess of Hastings left India, to the 1st of February, when Mr Buckingham was deported from it. If they allowed a man to be robbed and plundered in this summary manner, there was an end of all justice in the East. He called on them as Englishmen anxious to support their honour and character, not to suffer such a system to prevail. They could not know how far mischief and misgovernment might have been carried, when the voice of complaint was not allowed to be heard. When even an Englishman could with difficulty procure a just attention to his complaints in this country, what were they to think of the situation of millions in India who were subject to the whim of every tyrant who might be pleased to exercise an unlimited power? Who, he asked, were those who wielded power in India? Were they men who had deep experience in the world? Were they individuals of acute observation? No, they were men connected with different departments even from their youth—men brought up as a particular *cast*—men reared in the East-India College and kept apart from general society. As such was the case, he implored that court, for the sake of their character, and for the sake of justice, to let this business be thoroughly investigated. If Mr Buckingham be wrong, let him suffer the punishment legally due to his offence, but if on the other hand, he had been persecuted through a spirit of party feeling—if they saw a series of events taking place which were evidently predetermined—if they saw that the selected object of vengeance could not escape from the talons of his enemies—then he implored the court to enter into a minute inquiry. Let justice be done, and let retribution fall where it ought (*He roars*). He should now address himself shortly to the case of Mr Arnott. He was aware that the circumstances in which that gentleman was placed, did, in a legal point of view, take him out of the protection of the court, but he was of opinion that those circumstances ought not to deprive him of their consideration. He, too, had been sent from India, and why? because he was not furnished with a license to transact there. What a state of humiliation was every Englishman in India placed, who was subject to such an arbitrary proceeding? Would that court believe that Englishmen alone were debarred from remaining in India, while Americans, Frenchmen, or Dutchmen, might continue there without molestation? If you interfered with them, it must be by the regular course of trade, but many Englishmen were placed precisely in the situation in which Mr Arnott had been, and were liable at a moment's notice to be forced from all their nearest and dearest connexions. He had known an instance where a man's room was entered by an armed force at twelve o'clock at night, and the individual thus arrested was immediately sent on board. The court here, it was true, afterwards gave him a small sum of money to enable him to return, but he would ever contend that acts of this arbitrary nature ought never to be committed. Mr Arnott, it appeared, went out to India without a license. On that ground, after he had been attached to the Calcutta Journal, he was sent to England. Now, it was well known that many hundreds of individuals remained in India without a license, and, admitting the right of the Company to send any person home under those circumstances, it must be felt as a very hard case, by any person selected out of 500 or even 1000, when that power was put in force with respect to him. Mr Arnott, as he had already observed, proceeded to India without a license, for the purpose of filling a mercantile situation there. He belonged, indeed, to that rank of which the middle class of society was composed in that country. He wished that there were more persons of that description in India. They wanted Englishmen there—they wanted colonization in that country—they wanted an enlightened body of people who would act as a check on the tyranny which at present reigned in the East. Now what was Mr Arnott? He was one of those 500 or 5000 unlicensed Englishmen in India, of whom a return was made every six months to government. The government knew that those persons were there, they received from the police a regular return of their names. Notwithstanding this, Mr Arnott was selected to be sent home in the most extraordinary manner. If any individual asserted that the letter of the secretary on that occasion, added to the dignity of the government, he must say that he could entertain no very dignified opinion of the individual so thinking. Mr Sandys, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, was a native of India, and could not be touched; but the government, in their official letter, that the *Editor* had so conducted themselves as to call for a positive interference. They felt that they could not punish

punish Mr. Arnott, who, they turned round and said, "since we cannot effect our object with respect to him, we will punish Mr. Arnott as he is in our power." This was a most extraordinary proceeding, and it was as unjust as it was extravagant. When Mr. Arnott received notice that he was to be deported, he waited on the proper authorities. He said, "I got a situation here, and hoped in time, not only to provide for myself, but to amass considerable property. I have been unfortunate. I am now in debt to the amount of 10,000 or 12,000 rupees, but I have procured a situation, by the profits of which I shall be enabled to realise an independence, which is the great wish of every man. If you will not send me away, I promise to have nothing to do with this Journal, nor will I put my pen to paper for any publication whatsoever. I will apply myself solely to meet my pursuants, only give me a trial, and you shall find that I will keep my word." This, however, the government refused, although Mr. Arnott was guilty of no moral crime. He was, in fact, the scapegoat of the paper. He was punished because the government could not reach another individual. All his humble supplications were useless, all his humble supplications were made in vain, and he (Mr. Hume) regretted to see a man of fine acquisitions (after writing various memoirs, which did credit to his head and heart) treated, not only with neglect, but with very great harshness. He had seen the antelope hunted by the tiger cat, and the treatment received by Mr. Arnott reminded him very strongly of such a hunt — *thus &c.* As gentlemen might not understand the subject, he would explain it. A common cart was taken out, in which were placed two tigers, otherwise tigers cats, the cart was brought near a herd of deer, and when it was proper, it was opened, and the tiger cat, some like a cat on their d'fenceless prey. No lion could escape the with life. In the same way poor Mr. Arnott was bounced upon by this tiger cat. This was the work of Lord Amherst, the man whom Mr. Canning said he would as soon expect to become a tiger as a tyrant. The simile struck him so powerfully that he could not avoid personifying it. Lord Amherst, the tiger cat, goodnatured man, caused Mr. Arnott to be arrested and imprisoned unjustly. Mr. Arnott said, "you have no right to do this," and he applied to the supreme court for relief. The result of the application was, that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was granted; Mr. Justice Macnaghten observing, that every Englishman had a right to his liberty till he lost it by due course of law. He farther said, that the Act of Parliament conferred the authority under which an individual might be sent

out of the country, and that it was an arbitrary imprisonment. "God! God!" said he, "is it to be tolerated that an individual may be shut up in prison as long as the government pleases without ball of manumission? Can any thing be more cruel than to attempt such an act?" This was a comment on the conduct pursued by Mr. Canning's lands! "It was in vain," said Sir Francis Macnaghten, "to talk of the pleasantness of the place in which the individual was confined." Now he (Mr. Hume) was much surprised that the opposite party should have spoken of the agreeableness of the situation. Mr. Arnott was confined in one of the underground vaults of Fort-William, which, at no time, could be considered a pleasant situation; but combining the idea of imprisonment with the recollection that he lost all his property, it must have been most irksome to Mr. Arnott. And yet those who supported the act of imprisonment wished to paint the situation in which Mr. Arnott was placed as a very enviable one. Sir F. Macnaghten observed that no tyrant could do more than to make a man wretched. Lord Amherst had made Mr. Arnott completely wretched, and he was a tyrant. Mr. Arnott was, however, after a solemn argument, brought up and discharged. Mr. Justice Buller gave his opinion on that occasion, and a very curious opinion it was. He seemed to think that it was nothing to him whether the act of Lord Amherst was right or wrong. The summing it appeared had been done in 1791, and therefore, in opposition to our Lord Macnaghten, he thought it might be fairly perpetrated now. But he (Mr. Hume) would ask, could any man in his senses agree that one should anction another? Mr. Arnott, he before observed, was liberated and remained for two months in that situation, perfectly free in Calcutta. He hoped the government would have suffered him to continue there. He went up to Serangoon, which was a foreign settlement where individuals, whether they owned 1,000 or 10,000 rupees, might remain in safety. Individuals in debt were protected there, all, except from, might there claim security. A police magistrate, however, resided at Serangoon, and in defiance of the government, in violation of the law of France, which was pledged to give protection to persons not guilty of felony, Mr. Arnott was taken out of his bed, and, without seeing his creditors, was hurried on shipboard. He then wrote to the government, as the ship was proceeding by a circuitous route to England, as it was bound in the first place to the unhealthy settlement of Benaulien, beseeching them to allow him to come direct to this country. He observed that there were no ships about to proceed to England, the

the captains of which had offered him his passage free of expense. Amongst these vessels he mentioned the *Neptune* and the *Flora*, which had very superior accommodation for passengers. He further stated, that though the law gave the government liberty to send him to England, yet it did not empower them to send him home by a circuitous route. His humble supplications were, however, ineffectual. What rendered his situation still more unpleasant was, that the *Fame*, the vessel in which he was to sail, was directed to wait four or five months for Sir Stamford Raffles. The European public in India viewed the conduct which had been pursued towards Mr. Arnott as an act of degradation and cruelty, and he had seen private letters printed (the names of whose writers would be given up if called for) which described the gloomy silence that prevailed in consequence of those harsh proceedings. No writing of Mr. Buckingham, or of any other person in India, could have so powerful an effect in disgracing the government as the acts to which he had just alluded. Why should Mr. Arnott have been taken to Bencoolen while the captains of several vessels offered him a free passage home? It was said that the law directed him to be carried home in a Company's ship, whilst the others were private traders. The *Fame*, it should be observed, was herself an extra ship. But he would ask, was there in the Company's rule to prevent an individual from contracting in a private vessel, if he chose to defray the expense attending such a proceeding? The accommodation on board the *Fame* was taken up by Sir Stamford Raffles and his suite. The consequence was, that Mr. Arnott was compelled to mess with the boatman and carpenter. The law provided, that when a foreigner was sent out of India, he should be furnished with every comfort suitable to the situation which he held filled in society. Why he denied it should a different course be pursued towards Englishmen? It was a very sufficient reason of such conduct, to say it was thoroughly detested. He did not intend to disparage to such an individual who had so tyrannously punished as they deserved, and he would do all that lay in his power to effect that object. Mr. Arnott proceeded to Bencoolen, where the ship was burned. The captain, it appeared, was directed not to let him leave the vessel till she arrived in England. And who was the captain? He was a person who had lived with the editor of the *John Bull* in Calcutta—a man who had associated with Mr. Arnott's most bitter enemies. He thought he had, so it is fair deduction and inference could do it, proved that malice was the exciting motive of those who had thus conducted themselves. By the humane interference of Sir Stamford Raffles Mr.

Arnott obtained leave to go on shore at Bencoolen, as he was afflicted with a bilious complaint. Conduct more demagogical could not be imagined, than that which had been experienced by Mr. Arnott, and if punishment were not inflicted on the perpetrators, the court would be guilty of a dereliction of the duty which it owed to humanity and justice, and which it ought never to lose sight of. The government of course had nothing to do with the loss of the ship *Fame*, but he could not avoid incidentally alluding to that melancholy event. Sir Stamford Raffles had lost much in the fire on board the *Fame*, the materials of much of that knowledge which it was essential for them as interested in the affairs of India, to be acquainted with, had been destroyed. There were many directors, and many proprietors, who were not sufficiently acquainted with the affairs of the empire which they governed. He could wish to have many such men in their service as Sir Stamford Raffles—men who would bring the east and the west more closely together—men who would impart from the east what ever tended to the advancement of knowledge and who would in return, repay the benefit by the introduction of the arts and sciences of the west. He hoped that the services of Sir Stamford Raffles would not long be lost to the Company. In saying this he was not actuated by any private motive—he never saw Sir S. Raffles but once, and that was on a public occasion. That individual had, of course, his friends and foes like every other man, but he would say that as a public servant, as a friend to literature and science, and in upholder of good government he thought there were very few who could be placed in comparison with him. He had no doubt that when ever he was employed he would acquit himself with honour and glory. But in return to Mr. Arnott, he was informed by the captain that he could not be accommodated with his new quarters less than 500 rupees the government having allowed him 500 rupees for that purpose. Mr. Arnott did the captain justice, for he admitted that he might have asked double that sum if he pleased. But how was Mr. Arnott situated? He was obliged to give 500 rupees out of his own pocket for the accommodation which he received in the captain's mess. Few, indeed, were the comforts he enjoyed, and they were amply paid for. He (Mr. Hume) was of opinion that the Company would not act with their usual liberality if they did not refund the sum which Mr. Arnott had advanced. Assisted by Sir Stamford Raffles, Mr. Arnott returned to Bengal and his private fortune. But this application has not been refused. He said do allow

me to wait till my friends in England procure me a license; I will consent to remain, shut up out of your sight and presence, if you will allow me to continue here." That miserable boon was, however, denied. It seemed as if a determination existed to ruin every person connected with Mr. Buckingham. At the very time these unfortunate proceedings were adopted with respect to Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Arnot, it would be well to inquire as to what took place at Hyderabad. A house had there been established by the Messrs. Palmer, which was about to be consigned to ruin by the power of the government. He recollected when General Palmer, the father of these young men, was looked up to by the Company as an able, intelligent, and zealous servant; and he hoped that they would not now reverse the maxim, that children should not suffer in consequence of the good acts of their parents. He thought the services of General Palmer should be taken into consideration; he thought that the government should pause before they ruined the sons of so excellent an officer. Mr. Lamb and the two Messrs. Palmer were connected with this firm, the transactions of which involved upwards of a million of money. Mr. Adam had, however, with the same haste as he banished Mr. Buckingham from India, ordered Mr. Lamb to quit the country. That gentleman said, "I have the principal charge of this concern, to the amount of a million and a half. If I am driven away, the affairs will, with difficulty, be wound up: let me stay, that I may prevent the beggary of thousands." He was told that he might remain for six weeks to wind up the affairs of the concern: this was a short time; but it was an ago, compared with the period taken by Mr. Adam, the governor-general. He took only three days to decide on the accounts; and yet, to this hour, they had not been wound up.

Mr. S. Dixon put it to the candour of the hon. gentleman, whether it was proper, as the conduct of Mr. Adam was likely to be considered hereafter, it should be now incidentally brought forward.

Capt. Lock said, he pledged himself that when Mr. Adam came to this country, he would meet the hon. gentleman, face to face, on any charge that might be brought.

Mr. Hume—"Can the hon. gent. state when Mr. Adam will come home?"

Mr. R. Jackson—"I hope, for the sake of all parties, that he will arrive at a very early period."

Mr. Hume proceeded. He wished to shew the feeling that was excited in India by the conduct of Mr. Adam in this case. The creditors of the house had looked over the affairs of the concern, and found that the partners were all honourable men.

There were about 100,000 of the Company's securities lost or supposed; and they were prevented from settling all demands made upon them, by the act of power which the governor-general had exercised. He stated this to shew the mischief arising from deportation; and, to put an end to so unjust a system, he would move for papers, in the terms of the requisition, which would fully bear out the reproaches he had bestowed upon it; he had spoken from documents, and he would call for those documents to hear out his statements. He might have expressed himself strongly; but any warmth that he had manifested arose entirely from the detestation in which he held such conduct as he had described. He objected to the system of deporting entirely: the two cases which he had introduced to the notice of the court, formed but a speck in the general mass of evil that must arise from so vicious a system. The hon. proprietor then concluded, by moving for minutes of all documents connected with the removal from India of Mr. J. S. Buckingham and Mr. Arnot; and with the suppression of the Calcutta Journal.

The hon. D. Kincaid seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson said, as his hon. friend had persuaded himself that he would find in him (Mr. Jackson) a supporter, he took this early opportunity to state that he had no objection to the production of the documents moved for; he agreed to their production, in the hope that it would lead to some of those wholesome conclusions that were adverted to in the debate at the last general court; for it would be remarked, that in a very full assembly of proprietors, but one sentiment seemed almost universally to prevail, namely, that Mr. Buckingham had been a candidate for martyrdom, and that he ultimately arrived at the point which he appeared so desirous of attaining. His hon. friend had spoken of a well-regulated press. He had not contended for that which he called on a previous occasion the uncontrolled freedom of the press. Now he (Mr. Jackson) was ready to consider whether the regulations adopted by the Marquess of Hastings, which Mr. Buckingham had so much lauded, if fairly and justly acted on, did not afford ample means of enlightening the people of India for every good and useful purpose. He was friendly to a well-regulated press, but he was anxious that every thing like blasphemy and sedition should be effectually checked. His hon. friend had said, on a former occasion, "I am for an uncontrolled freedom of the press, in the most extensive sense of the word: I think that neither private character nor public safety can be endangered by it, because those who offend may be brought before a jury of their country."

country. This, however, was a fallacious view of the question; his hon. friend must recollect how strongly it was stated, by more than one individual in that court, that in civil cases, the judge in India was obliged to decide, in consequence of a want of European inhabitants to form a jury; and, even in criminal cases, the deficiency of members was found exceedingly inconvenient.

Mr. S. Dixon said, if the learned gentleman did not mean to oppose the production of those papers, would it not be as well if he reserved his observations until the documents were laid before them?

Mr. R. Jackson said he would willingly do any thing to conciliate the opinion of his hon. friend, but there were two or three points to which he felt it necessary to advert. He was, as much as any man, favourable to a well-regulated freedom of the press in India—a new scheme had been introduced there—that of a licensure, and if it should turn out, upon examination, that the present set of regulations did not admit of the most extensive degree of virtuous information that could be imagined, then it would become the duty of the directors and proprietors to open the press and to remedy the evil. His hon. friend had remarked, that the cases which he had brought before the court, were but picks compared with the general interest of the subject, and he (Mr. Jackson) regretted very much that his hon. friend had not entered more upon that general interest, which, so far as his voice went, formed the reason for his agreeing to the production of those papers, because he felt that if the existing system was not sufficiently large and liberal, it was his duty to render it so. If the present rules for licensing were not properly attended to—if private passion appeared to supersede public principle—he was quite sure that he was addressing a body which would not allow such a state of things to continue.

The *Chairman*—"I am sorry to interrupt the learned gentleman; it was my intention to have addressed the court immediately after the motion had been made. As the learned gentleman seems to think that no opposition will be offered to this motion, I feel myself called on to say, that I, for one, am not prepared to grant those papers, and when the learned gentleman has concluded, I shall state my reasons for not acceding to the motion."

Mr. R. Jackson continued, "If two individuals had been injured, it was in the power of that court to do them justice. The last person who had been introduced on their notice (Mr. Arnot) might have a wrong claim on their humanity, if not on their justice; allowing that to be the case, it was sure the claim would not be made in vain. Surely he was that the speech of

his hon. friend, which should have been altogether a series of explanation, had been made, much to the annoyance of his (Mr. Jackson's) feelings; a speech of censure and prejudication, with respect to an individual who had lately held a high office under the Company. All he asked for Mr. Adam or Lord Amherst, was, that his hon. friend, the court, and the public, should forbear from coming to any conclusion until the documents now called for were produced. His hon. friend had fallen into one palpable mistake, which shewed the folly of delivering one's self up to sanguine and impetuous feelings; he had spoken of Mr. Adam and his condutors, as shewing extraordinary prowess when they had weak adversaries to deal with, but as men who sank to nothing, who were "jelled by their fears" the moment the Burmese war broke out. Now the fact was, that at the time of the commencement of the Burmese war, Mr. Adam had not returned to Calcutta; he was at that period in a remote part of the country, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He had, in truth, comparatively no more to do with the Burmese war than he Mr. Jackson had. He employed the court not to prejudge this question until the papers were fairly laid before them. Let them not hastily condemn a man who was, upon a recent occasion, declared by the almost unanimous voice of that court, to be worthy of the honour which was then bestowed on him, he was convinced that Mr. Adam would be ready to meet any charge advanced against him, let it be made when it might. He called on his hon. friend not to decide without due consideration whether Lord Amherst was a tiger or a lamb—it might turn out that he was the latter; it might appear that he was the former; but, let them not venture on a decision until the documents were produced; let not the public set down Lord Amherst as a tyrant (for so he had been described), until the evidence of the fact was in perfect readiness. That court was enabled to pour something like balm into the wounds of a man, towards whom, perhaps, the constituted authorities in India could not have acted differently. He thought this was the fact; for, though it was the practice of the Indian government not to take notice of persons residing in that country without licence, so long as they conducted themselves peaceably, yet, if it were made known, he cared not under what circumstances, that a person was living there without the proper authority, it became the duty of the Governor General to say, "I have been informed that you are residing here without licence, and I cannot permit you to remain in the country." Lord Amherst might say, in his defence, that he had done nothing more, with re-

spect to Mr. Amot, than had been previously done by Sir Evan Nepean, with respect to Mr. Buckingham. Sir Evan Nepean admired the talents of Mr. Buckingham, and yet, when the latter wished to remain in India till he could procure a license, Sir Evan Nepean said, "I have no choice: the matter has come before me officially; I wish you may procure a license, but you must go home until you get it." Under all the circumstances of the case, he found himself bound, in wisdom, as well as justice, to vote for the production of the papers.

The *Chamman* said, though he might regret that he had not had an earlier opportunity of addressing the court, yet he was sure the proprietor must have been much pleased to have heard the speech of the learned gentleman who had just addressed the court. He gave a complete answer to every one of the remarks and objections of the hon. member. Whatever might be said of the liberty of the press, certain it was, that they that day witnessed a practical illustration of the freedom of speech. The hon. member had not confined himself to the remarks of the Indian press, but he had made a review of the *Hyderabad* and *Calcutta* newspapers, and he had indeed called in question those of centuries ago. He had been unjustifiable and extremely reprehensible in not mentioning the *Calcutta* press. He now begged leave to say, that he was authorized by his honorable colleagues, to move the previous question on the motion of the hon. gentleman, and to ward any misapprehension of the grounds on which they were of opinion that this course should be taken, he should cause the resolution of the Court of Directors to be read. Before, however, so doing, particularly applied to by the hon. member on the occasion as he was, he was desirous to say a few words with respect to the opinion which the hon. mover declared him to have delivered, that the government of India was a despotism. The hon. member argued that such was the case only up to a certain time, and that the charter of justice granted in 1773, placed the native population under the protection of British laws, as administered by the Supreme Court. Now he would read extracts from the acts of parliament, with reference to the situation in which the people of India were placed, and which would bear him out in the statement he had made at a former court. They would see how far the acts of the legislature had placed the people under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. In the act of parliament, which was the foundation of the hon. proprietor's remarks, it was set forth, "that the new charter, which His Majesty is herein-before empowered to grant, shall and may extend to all British

subjects who shall reside in the dominions or provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or any of them, under the protection of the said United Company; and the same charter shall be as extensive and effectual, and the supreme courts of judicature, thereby to be established, shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all complaints against any of His Majesty's subjects, for any crimes, misdemeanours, or oppressions committed, or to be committed; and also to entertain, hear, and determine any suits or actions whatsoever, against any of His Majesty's subjects in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and any suit, action, or complaint, against any person who shall, at the time when such debt, or cause of action or complaint shall have arisen, have been employed by, or shall then have been directly or indirectly, in the service of the said United Company, or of any of His Majesty's subjects." This, he pointed out, was a limitation of the authority of the Supreme Court to the British subjects and the Company's servants. The court would see how far the hon. mover was correct in his assertion, that the people of India had been taken out of a state of despotism, by the establishment of the supreme court of judicature. He was aware that either as a difficult construction, and thus called for the assistance subsequently given in 1781, under the superintendence of Mr. Burke, no mean authority, for the purpose of removing certain doubts to which the former statute had given rise, and that law placed the natives of India on their present footing. By that law then Indian subjects were declared amenable to the authority of the Governor General in Council, to whom very large powers were granted, for the purposes of government. He felt extremely sorry when he heard any individual in that court cast imputations on others, and particularly absent characters. The hon. proprietor had thought proper to assert, that Lord Amherst and Mr. Adam had been actuated by improper motives. In the House of Commons, such language would not be tolerated, and he knew not why it should be permitted in that court. He should hardly have credited the fact, if he had not noted the words. The hon. proprietor had asked, "how would the people of this country feel, if the late Mr. Perry, proprietor of *The Morning Chronicle*, had been subjected to the same treatment as Mr. Buckingham?" The answer to this was very plain. Mr. Buckingham was under the laws by which India was governed, Mr. Perry was subject to those that were dispensed in England. With regard to Mr. Buckingham, the court of proprietors had already stated their opinion of the conduct that had been pursued towards him. The Court of Directors had ap-

Debate at R. I. C. on the Case of Messrs. Buckingham and Arnot, &c.

of the course adopted by Mr. Adam and his council, and, on the 23d of July last, the court of proprietors had sanctioned that approval, by the following resolution: "Resolved, that this court doth cordially concur in the approbation expressed by the Court of Directors, of the revocation of Mr. J. S. Buckingham's licence to reside in India, considering that gentleman's conduct, as editor of *The Calcutta Journal*, from the year 1818 to 1823, notwithstanding the repeated intimations which he received from the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings in Council, that he should be ordered to England without further notice, if he continued to violate those rules and regulations which his Lordship in council had ordered to be addressed to the editors of newspapers, on the 12th of August 1818, when he revised the existing regulations, regarding the control exercised by the government over newspapers. And this court is of opinion, that in withdrawing such license the then governor-general in council consulted his duty to this company, and the due protection of those high interests which were entrusted to his administration." So far the question had already been decided upon by the court, and he could not consider the present discussion as any thing more than the revival of a subject already settled. He had before stated that he should move the previous question on the motion now brought forward, and that the grounds of that course would appear from a resolution of the Court of Directors. As it was his intention that that resolution should be read, he would not take up the time of the court by enlarging upon the considerations which had led to its adoption. It would speak for itself.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 15th December 1821.

"Resolved unanimously, that this court are of opinion, that any motion for papers relating to the measures in question should be met by moving the previous question, or an adjournment, on the following grounds, &c.

"The proceedings in regard to the Calcutta Journal, were adopted in virtue of the powers lodged in the Bengal Government, by the rule, ordinance, and regulation registered in the supreme court, on the 4th April 1823, against which rule, ordinance, and regulation, an appeal is now pending before his majesty's privy council, and until a decision is passed upon this appeal, the Court of Directors have felt restrained by respect for the tribunal before which the appeal is pending from communicating to the Bengal government any opinion on the mode in which that government have exercised the power vested in them by the regulation. On the same principle the Court of Directors cannot concur in any mo-

tion which may be brought forward in the General Court of Proprietors, in respect of a measure, the discussion of which, under present circumstances, they cannot but think premature.

"With regard to the individual case of Mr. Arnot, it rests on different grounds from the suppression of the Calcutta Journal. Mr. Arnot was sent away from Calcutta, under circumstances which appear from the records, in consequence of his being without a license there to reside, and of his having, in the opinion of the government, abused the indulgence which had been extended to him during more than three years. After the burning of the 'Fame,' on which ship Mr. Arnot had been sent a passenger *via* Benoolen to England. Mr. Arnot on his return to Sumatra, addressed a respectful and submissive memorial to the governor-general in council, dated the 24th February 1821, recapitulating his misfortunes, and soliciting permission to return to Calcutta. This memorial was forwarded by Sir Stamford Raffles, by the first conveyance which offered itself. The court have not received any intimation from the Supreme Government, of their receipt of Mr. Arnot's memorial, and are consequently without any official information of the decision which the Bengal Government may have passed upon it. But the court have learned, through an official channel, that Mr. Arnot has returned to Calcutta, and if so, it may be presumed, with the permission of the Bengal Government; and there is no disposition on the part of the court to withhold their sanction from such an act of liberality on the part of their government, should Lord Amhurst, with the advice of his council, have seen fit to comply with Mr. Arnot's request.

The hon. Chairman concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Hume, prior to putting the question, wished to observe, that his learned friend had asked them not to decide on the question, without the documents. This came with an ill grace from the quarter from which the vote of thanks to Mr. Adam had been proposed on a former occasion, when he, (Mr. Hume), at that very time, had made the remark that they had not sufficient documents before them to decide upon Mr. Adam's conduct. But he did not now call upon the court for any decision; all he asked was, that papers should be granted them, in order to enable them to decide. He was very sorry that there was any thing like a refusal, but he felt it his duty to take the sense of the court upon the question, and if he could only count one, he should be satisfied that he had done his duty. This refusal to produce documents was at variance with wisdom, and was utterly opposed to the

maxim audi alteram partem, to which his hon. friend (Mr. J. Smith) had called their attention. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to argue that the government of India was not a despotism. The first act of parliament did put the whole of His Majesty's subjects in India under the protection of the supreme court, and the grounds of that measure were particularly stated in the evidence, on which it was founded. It was afterwards felt necessary to limit the power of the supreme court, to a certain distance; but that did not overthrow the principle which he had laid down.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, the document which had just been read purported to be an act of the Court of Directors. He, therefore, should like to know by whom it was signed.

The *Chairman*.—It is unanimous.

The hon. D. Kinnaird proceeded to observe that, if he understood the chairman rightly, any argument that might be adduced in this court, would be in vain, for the directors by a previous resolution, had already decided the question, which precluded them absolutely from acknowledging the soundness of arguments that might be brought forward. It certainly was a very novel proceeding; and he would here observe, that the approval of the directors to any of their officers abroad, was of little consequence, if they declared coming forward to defend their conduct when any such charge as that of his hon. friend was brought against them. But it was all taken as a matter of course; they came with the ridiculous, he would not call it indecent, determination that nothing should alter their opinions. It was all very well.

—Mr. Hume would make a speech of three hours—Mr. Kinnaird would support him—but we (the directors) are sure that the gentlemen on the left hand side of the court will vote with us, so that is quite sufficient.

He would contend, that those individuals who were impugned in the discharge of their official duty in India, were not the persons who ought to complain of the conduct of his hon. friend, who had introduced this discussion; but it was of their official masters that they ought justly to complain, who had approved of their conduct, without having the means of justifying their acts. Why not, when such an attack was made, state the grounds of defence which could be offered to the specific charge? It was those who ought to be prepared with the grounds of such defence, and who withheld them, who had neglected their duty—who left those who might be worthy of a better defence to their fate—it was of these that complaint ought justly be made, and not against his hon. friend who had pledged his public character that he would make good the charge, and that he was ready to abide by the issue of the investigation. Of course

what had been said in the House of Commons, was confirmed by the production of subsequent facts; the statement of the charge had been made, and they ought to wait for the due vindication of the accused. Let it not be said that it was unjust to abstain from the imputation, until the official vindication were at hand; for here was a case, in which the Court of Directors, neither felt it their duty to make one single ground of individual exculpation, or defence, except forsooth this, that the chairman read a document of the Court of Directors, the effect of which was what? to stultify the proceedings of this court *quasi* proprietors—to make them like stock, in their own court, and deprive them of the free agency of their own right of consideration in the discussion of their own proceedings. The Court of Proprietors was to be a mere non-entity, it was to be merely recorded of them, that Mr. Hume spoke two or three hours, Mr. D. Kinnaird not half that time (*a laugh*), and then that the proprietors had decided as the directors had pre-arranged and thought fit. He had no claim, he knew it, upon the other side of the bar, but he respectfully submitted, in the name of their absent officers, a protest against that abandonment of the duty which was due to them, when attacked in this manner, when subjected to all the odium which they would justly deserve, if they had no defence to offer; but which ought not to be heaped upon them if such defence could be made. There were those in this court who were officially deputed to defend their absent servant, from attack, but who had not done so. Suppose such a case occurred in the House of Commons, did they think a minister of the crown would permit a diplomatic agent to be so assailed, without attempting, at least, a defence. In this court were twenty-four directors deputed to perform a similar office, and yet how were they doomed to have it performed? Why, the Court of Proprietors were to be told, and in an insulting manner, that the reading of a document, without the signature of the approving members, and at a time when perhaps most of the directors were absent, was a sufficient answer to such a complaint as had been now brought forward. In the name of the Court of Proprietors, he protested against such a mode of proceeding. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon said, that notwithstanding the ridicule which had been thrown by the hon. member who spoke last, upon the conduct of the Court of Directors, he saw that conduct in a different light. Nothing could, in his judgment, be so unfair as the reflections cast upon them, and he was astonished at them, from his knowledge of the general behaviour and humanity of the gentleman who had given them. He would

would put to him, or to any other second rate, how far they could reconcile it to their great notions of propriety, to approve of the proceedings of this day. Ought they not, in justice, to have forborne to produce charges, until the accused could be allowed the official opportunity of their own justification. It was an old adage, that there were none so blind, as those who would not see. The hon. gentleman had kept out of sight what had been already done in the case of Mr. Buckingham in a full discussion, so far back as last June, in which the fair inference ought to have been made, if the official authorities had really taken humanity from these considerations, he certainly thought that the Court of Directors had not been fairly dealt by. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. R. Ja / son wished to know, whether the previous application made by the individual, was against these regulations generally, or to get on to press his own private case?

The *Cham* — a Malay language — appeared again in the regulations.

Mr Hume inquired how could Mr. Buckingham's appeal for his personal loss be mixed up with the more general question of the liberty of the press? they were distinct considerations.

The *Chairman* then put the question, and on the show of hands, declared that the original motion was negatived.

Mr Hume thought that as the directors had prejudged the question, they ought not to vote.

The *Chairman* replied, that the Court of Directors had exercised in undoubted right, in coming to the resolution which I have read, and, in doing so, had not compromised their right in that court to vote in their own way.

Mr Alexander and Mr Hume were then nominated tellers for taking the numbers.

The previous question. — That the question be now put — was then put from the chair, the count then divided. For putting the question, I, 2, unitatis, 10 — Majority against Mr. Hume's motion — 10.

All court then adjourned.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCULIT

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL
 FILED IN

EASTERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY

For Hsiao Yu, I, the Governor Gen. in Council, devoting to the present posture of affairs on the eastern and Chingong frontier the importance of the command and the frequent necessity for the presence in that quarter of a staff office to supplement the military operations, I pleased to separate what is presently termed the north eastern division and Chingong frontier (including Lin-shan and Kien-sung), from the East Division, and to form them into a separate division, to be designated the Eastern Division of the Army, and to be the headquarters station of the eastern division when all repairs or return from dependent stations and outposts, troops and putatives, are fully terminated.

An addition of permanent brigade major is authorized to the duties of the existing division."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ARMY

Fort Wallis, July 8, 1921.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief an augmentation is authorised to each company of native infantry of the line of one hundred and

truck and ten privies from the receipt of these orders and His Excellency is requested to allocate a sum for giving prompt effect to the arrangements with the 5th and 6th companies now on force in 1944.

Four flank battalions, two of grenadiers and two of light infantry, of ten companies each, are also authorized to be formed in each station, and from each corps a High Excellence may direct, with the usual aid and establishment of the regular regiments, and of the militia of each length of company a those authorized

Supplementary companies will furnish the same extent of strength, in the excellent furnishing companies to the bank but it is, and being of things is utilized both for the additional levy of 120 for companies and provides for each requirement and for the supplementary company.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Judicial Department

June 3 Mr C L Thompson, 1061st
of Zillah cont of Beabloom

July 1 Mr W Jackson, second regis-
ter of Bhawalpore.

Mr. R. W. Brown, an assistant in office of register, to courts of Sudder Dewans Adawlut, and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr J S Clarke, assistant to the district collector of Patna.

J. V. ... to collector of Malacca.

Mr. B. Gokling, assistant to magistrate, and to collector of Malacca.

22. Mr. C. W. Smith, judge and magistrate of Chatterpore.

Mr. R. Creighton, ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. G. C. Chapp, register of British court of Dinapore, and joint magistrate stationed at Malda.

Mr. E. Harding, assistant to magistrate, and to collector of Allypore.

Political Department

July 2. Mr. J. S. Cunningham to be assistant to political agent, and superintendent of Ajmir.

8. Capt. Alex. Speirs, 46th N.I., to be political agent at Surobee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Artillery regt.—Brevet Capt. and 1st Lieut. G. G. Donnan and C. Smith, and 1st Lieut. J. Rawlinson, H. C. Baker, G. H. Woodroffe, T. Blair, and H. Ralfe, to be Capt. from 1st May, 1824. The above promotions were made consequent on the new organization of the army.

Infantry.—The undermentioned officers, subalterns of fifteen years standing, are promoted to the rank of Capt. from 24th April 1824:

Lieut. F. G. Mayer, 19th N. I.; W. H. Whitfield, 30th; J. H. Mackinlay, 33d; T. Birkett, 6th; V. L. Palmer, 50th; O. Phillips, 56th; W. B. Gurdlestone, 46th; N. Campbell, 31st; R. Kent, 18th; W. H. Earle, 39th; A. McKinnon, 42d; W. Sage, 48th; J. J. Hamilton, 33d; A. Gaudie, 47th; T. Webster, 50th; R. Low, 35th; N. Stewart, 11th; H. Carter, 10th; B. Purvis, 29th; J. Mackintosh, 49th; T. Ward, 45th; W. P. Welland, 55th; T. W. Ince, 28th; W. Ramsey, 41st; C. Thorsby, 66th; J. Beddard, 48th; J. Tomlinson, 61st; J. J. Whitson, 2d; J. R. Aire, 64th; T. Lamb, 12th; W. E. B. Leadbeater, 57d; J. McLaren, 16th; W. H. Sleeman, 1st; H. L. Barnett, 46th; C. Coventry, 32d; S. Walker, 7th; A. Dune, 15th; R. S. Brownrigg, 14th; G. H. Johnstone, 27th; P. P. Nind, 3d L. C.

The undermentioned officers are to rank as Capt. by brevet from 24th April, 1824.

A. F. Richmond, 33d N. I.; J. Bell, 1st ditto; T. H. Ham, 40th ditto; R. A. Steedman, 7th L. C.; L. H. Smith, 6th ditto.

Fort William, June 17, 1824.—Asst. surg. M. Nisbet, to perform med. duties of civil station of Chittagong during absence of Dr. Graham.

Mr. J. H. Daniell admitted a cadet of artillery, and promoted to 2d lieutenant.

Messrs. C. Lowth and G. A. Paxton ad.

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mitted cadets of cavalry, and promoted to cornet.

Messrs. A. Grant, F. B. R. O'Connell, B. Hollowell, T. J. Nuffall, J. F. T. C. Egan, W. Gibb, and M. George admitted cadets of infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Maj. E. Wyatt, 10th N. I., to be assistant of Flappper Branch of establishment.

Head-Quarters, June 14.—Capt. A. A. Herbert, 38th N. I., to be a member of the Annual Arsenal Committee in room of Capt. E. Craigie promoted.

June 15.—Surg. R. Paterson re-posted to 25th regt., and Surg. Carte to 2nd regt. Ensign W. E. Robertson to do duty with 11th N. I. at Allahabad.

Cornets Reade, Bolt, and Millar, to do duty with 1st L. C. of Bangalore, Benares.

Lieut. May to act as adjutant to 38th regt. during Brev. Captain Pearce's absence on sick leave; dated 30th May.

Lieut. Ripley to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 1st Europ. Regt. in consequence of Capt. Harrison's promotion; date 4th June.

June 17.—The commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments.—The interpreters and quarter-masters being subject to the condition prescribed in G.O. of 17th Feb. 1823:—

Light Cavalry.

3d Regt. Lieut. F. Dibdin to be adj., vice Anglo promoted.

7th Regt. Lieut. C. Duffin to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Radman promoted.

European Infantry.

2d Regt. Brev. Capt. J. Marshall to be adj.; Lieut. J. P. Ripley to be interp. and quart. mast.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. Lieut. F. Howcroft to be adj., vice Bruce promoted.

2d Regt. Lieut. A. C. Beaton to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Doveton removed.

3d Regt. Lieut. J. Martin to be interp. and quart. mast., vice M. Millan removed.

4th Regt. Lieut. H. Doveton to be adj., vice Caley promoted.

5th Regt. Lieut. J. Davis to be adj., vice Chalmers removed.

6th Regt. Lieut. T. Birket to be adj., vice Patmore promoted; Lieut. A. P. Guiberson to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Digwall promoted.

7th Regt. Brev. Capt. G. Holmes, to be adj., vice Danlop promoted; Lieut. H. Templer to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Moody promoted.

8th Regt. Brev. Capt. J. Hall to be adj., vice Malden removed.

9th Regt. Lieut. W. Becket to be adj., vice Bird removed.

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10th Regt. Lieut. W. B. Burtidge removed, and quart.mast., vice Burtidge promoted.

11th Regt. Lieut. J. Crumace to be adj., vice Denby promoted; Brev. Capt. N. Stewart to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Denby promoted.

12th Regt. Lieut. W. A. Ludlow to be adj., vice Howcroft removed.

13th Regt. Lieut. R. B. Bratbridge to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Sturt removed.

14th Regt. Brev. Capt. W. J. Gairdner to be adj., vice M'Laren removed; Lieut. R. Thorpe to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Manning removed.

15th Regt. Lieut. J. M'Laren to be adj., vice Gairdner removed; Lieut. F. E. Manning to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Thorpe removed.

17th Regt. Lieut. D. Wood to be interp. and quart.mast., vice A. Wood promoted.

18th Regt. Lieut. J. P. M'Millan to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Martin removed.

21st Regt. Lieut. T. B. Malden to be adj., vice Hall removed.

22nd Regt. Brev. Capt. R. Chalmers to be adj., vice Jervis removed.

23rd Regt. Lieut. J. Moule to be adj., vice Holmes removed; Lieut. J. D. D. Bann to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Wight promoted.

24th Regt. Lieut. S. E. Bird to be adj., vice Bland promoted.

25th Regt. Lieut. G. M. S. Robe to be adj., vice Murray promoted; Brev. Capt. W. Hodgson to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Johnstone removed.

27th Regt. Brev. Capt. G. H. Johnstone to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Hodgson removed.

28th Regt. Lieut. C. H. Mirley to be adj., vice Brown promoted.

30th Regt. Lieut. W. Payne to be adj., vice Brown promoted; Brev. Capt. Whinnfield to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Wiggins.

31st Regt. Lieut. J. M. Hepburn to be adj., vice Payne removed.

32nd Regt. Lieut. J. H. Steer to be adj., vice Brown promoted.

34th Regt. Brev. Capt. E. Hodgson to be adj., vice Brown promoted.

35th Regt. Lieut. J. E. Croft to be adj., vice Hodgson removed.

36th Regt. Lieut. A. Barstow to be adj., vice Brown promoted.

37th Regt. Lieut. J. R. Troup to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Barstow removed.

38th Regt. Lieut. J. Craigie to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Garrett removed.

39th Regt. Lieut. R. Garrett to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Craigie removed.

40th Regt. Lieut. J. O'D. Macrae to be adj., vice Macrae promoted.

41st Regt. Lieut. P. O'Neil to be adj., vice Macrae promoted.

42nd Regt. Brev. Capt. J. S. Winfield to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Hughes removed.

44th Regt. Lieut. M. Hughes to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Burtidge removed.

45th Regt. Lieut. D. Williams to be adj., vice Glegg removed; Lieut. T. Ward to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Noton.

46th Regt. Lieut. W. Fraser to be adj., vice Williams removed.

47th Regt. Lieut. J. S. Winfield to be adj., vice Smith removed.

48th Regt. Lieut. F. C. Smith to be adj., vice Boleyn removed.

51st Regt. Lieut. T. Roberts to be adj., vice Lister promoted.

52nd Regt. Lieut. J. Hewett to be adj., vice Roberts removed.

54th Regt. Lieut. C. F. Ungerhant to be adj., vice Hayes promoted.

56th Regt. Brev. Capt. O. Phillips to be adj., vice Dick promoted.

57th Regt. Lieut. A. I. Davies to be adj., vice Cox promoted.

59th Regt. Brev. Capt. B. Woolley to be adj., vice Campbell promoted; Brev. Capt. A. White to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Berguer promoted.

60th Regt. Lieut. C. B. M'Kenly to be adj., vice Woolley removed.

61st Regt. Lieut. R. C. Jenkins to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Stewart promoted.

63rd Regt. Lieut. R. M. C. Pollock to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Bignell removed.

64th Regt. Lieut. F. Candy to be adj., vice Pollock removed; Lieut. W. Bagnall to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Davies promoted.

65th Regt. Brev. Capt. G. J. B. Johnston to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Grant removed.

66th Regt. Brev. Capt. J. Grant to be interp. and quart.mast., vice Johnston removed.

67th Regt. Brev. Capt. R. S. Phillips to be adj., vice Thoresby.

68th Regt. Lieut. C. Marshall to be adj., vice Phillips removed.

Purneah Prov. Bat., Lieut. J. Gephart, 50th N.I., to be adj., vice Colnett promoted.

Chitragong Prov. Bat., Lieut. G. F. Vincent, 4th N.I., to be adj., vice Clarkson promoted.

Fort-William, July 8.—Surg. R. D. Knight to have medical charge of civil station of Bareilly, vice Palmer resigned.

Capt. Fiddes, Assam Gen., to have general control of Commissioner's department, with combined forces up Ava, under command of Gen. Sir A. Campbell, with temporary rank of Dep.com. general.

Head-Quarters, July 3.—Comd. R. W. Hogg to do duty with 1st L. C. at Sultanpore.

Ensign

Major F. B. Wiggins, F. E. Richardson, H. Wilson, F. Hopkins, G. D. Harvey, R. E. Blackburn, T. F. Fleming, H. Bacher, and R. Hill, to do duty with 2d Europ. Regt., Bangalore.

July 4.—Lieut. Fagels, 64th regt., and Lieut. Fallock, 63d regt., permitted to exchange corps.—Lieuts. Hurrell and Fallock to be interpreters and quartermasters, to above regts.

Asst. surg. A. Strutton to do duty with Regt. of Art. at Dum Dum.

Lieut. F. B. Wiggins, 33d N.I., to continue to do duty with 30th regt., during present service on Chittagong frontier.

Capt. Hutcheon, 30th N.I., permitted to join his regiment at Chittagong during present war.

Maj. Biggs to assume command of 1st bat. of Artillery at Agra.

July 7.—Lieut. C. Troup, to act as adj. to 48th reg., until arrival of Lieut. F. C. Smith.

July 8.—Maj. Tapp, appointed a member of General Invaliding Committee, at Allahabad.

Asst. surg. M. Powell posted to 57th regt., at Rungpore.

July 10.—Lieut. F. Hewitt, to act as interp. and quartermaster to 33d N.I.; dated 6th June.

Lieut. J. W. Rowe, to officiate as adj. to detached wing of 51st regt.; dated 1st July.

Asst. surg. J. Row, to have medical charge of a detachment of H. M.'s troops, proceeding to Cawnpore.

Lieut.-gen. De Castro, and Lieut.-col. P. T. Conyn, posted to 33d N.I., Vice Lieut.-col. com. W. H. Perkins, and Lieut.-col. W. H. Wood, removed to 2d Europ. regt.

Lieut.-col. Morrison, of the 44th regt., has been appointed brigadier-general, on the Chittagong frontier.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—June 9. Lieut. G. E. Briggs, 62d N.I., for health.—July 3. Capt. J. Bourdon, 43d N.I., for health.

To Mauritius.—July 3. Lieut. J. T. Lane, 47th N.I. for six months, for health.

To India.—July 3. Lieut. B. Buxton, of Engineers, for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday afternoon (the 28th of April), at the house of Baloo Gope Mahon Deb, in Bobba Bazar, was held, the Annual Examination of the more advanced Boys of the Calcutta School Society. Among those who honoured the Examination with their presence we noticed Sir Anthony Butler, I. B. Justice

Esq. De Kato, Major Jackson, with a great many other Europeans and Native gentlemen, the friends of Native education.

The examination consisted of the Boys from the indigenous schools of the Society, in Bengalese, and of the voluntary English schools, and of the Arpooes supported by a private committee, in English; and the boys educated at the English College at the expense of the society, in English also.

The indigenous schools are those in which the parents of the boys pay for their education, while the schoolmaster in order to secure their future success, finishes each master with a number of instructive books, and the schoolmaster examines the progress of his head boys in a knowledge of their contents. These examinations are held thrice in a year according to the proficiency made, the master is rewarded with a small gratuity. Of these schools there are 76 under the patronage of the society, distributed into four divisions, according to their situation in the city, each under the immediate superintendency of a Bengalee gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. The boys of each school have been examined during the past year, and have exhibited very satisfactory proof of their improvement.

The total number of boys educated in the indigenous schools exceeds 2,500. To collect such a number for the purpose of examining them scattered as they are in different parts of the city was not distant from each other, would be impracticable, even if it was practicable, a master would render any thing like an examination of their progress impossible in any limited time. In this annual examination therefore, a small number of the most advanced boys from all the divisions, amounting to about 150 (being as many as it was supposed could be examined in the time allowed for this purpose) were selected. (This was done chiefly by lottery, to secure a fair view of the general progress of the schools from which they were chosen.) They were then arranged in five divisions, composed of about thirty each—of these the first was examined in Reading, with the meaning of the difficult words occurring in the lesson—the second in General Geography, the third in Arithmetic, the fourth in Writing, we believe; but our attention being divided at the time this was passing, we cannot be certain.

The plan of the society in teaching

English is to select at the private examinations of the indigenous schools the boys of the greatest natural talent and industry; and as a reward for their improvement, to permit them to learn English at its preparatory school; and finally to admit the most advanced boys of this school to supply the vacancies in the number of the Society's pupils in the Hindoo College. This plan promotes emulation, by offering successive advantages to mental improvement, and tends greatly to prevent the necessary expense of education at the Hindoo College from being laid out on any except those who are deserving of it and know how to improve it.

We were much gratified, we confess, by the examination in English, both of the select boys in the Arpoolee and Preparatory School, and of those at the Hindoo College, altogether amounting to about sixty. The correctness of pronunciation and spelling and the knowledge of the meaning and grammatical construction of what they read, was evident in almost all; but particularly so in those of the Hindoo College, whose improvement of their superior advantages was very honourable to themselves and their teachers.

The politeness and cordial friendship of our host and his son (Buboo Radacant Deb, the native secretary of the society) the sight of at least thirty native gentlemen of the first respectability and learning, uniting with their European friends in approving and supporting the education of their countrymen; the spectacle of more than two hundred pupils, in general neatly and in many cases elegantly dressed (proving them to be of the middle and higher ranks of the native population); the recollection of the correct ideas as to morals and science imbibed by these and their companions—combined to give us the most pleasurable emotions. Should the Abbe Dubois be at heart an enemy to native improvement, and wish the ignorance that has hitherto enveloped Hindoos to continue he must have beheld the triumph of better principles yesterday with astonishment and regret—but should he be, as we would fain hope, a sincere, though trembling, friend, we feel persuaded he would have been gratified and astonished. Whatever may be the impressions of this witness, it is evident to us, that intellectual and moral, as well as religious, improvement is on its march in India. For proof of the former we can refer to the success of this society, and of the latter to the account lately received from Ceylon, by which it appears that in the schools superintended by the American missionaries there, more than one hundred pupils and two schoolmasters voluntarily and openly expressed their

conviction of the superiority of the Christian Religion; and their desire publicly to profess it. Let the friends of native improvement but continue and enlarge their labours, and with the blessing of God they must effect an important, extensive, and blessed change in the face of society generally.—[John Bull.

ORDINATION OF A NATIVE CLERGYMAN.

June 14.—Yesterday, immediately after the morning service at the Cathedral, the Rev. Christian David, in the presence of the whole congregation, was ordained Priest, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

We learn that the newly ordained was baptised at Tranquebar in 1777. He arrived at Calcutta but a few weeks since, by the direction of his Majesty's Government at Ceylon; and will continue to reside, as before, at Bishop's College, until his admission to Priest's Orders, which is expected to take place on Trinity Sunday next.

On Thursday evening last, the newly ordained Native, Mr. Christian David from the Island of Ceylon, belonging to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, preached to a numerous, respectable, and attentive audience at the Old Church, an appropriate, interesting, and affecting discourse in the English Language from our blessed Saviour's Petition to his Father, in behalf of all future believers in him throughout the world, as found in the 20th and 21st verses of the 17th chapter of St. John.—[Cal. papers.

MR. MOORECROFT.

Accounts of Mr. Moorecroft have been received to the 3d of May, from Peshawur. He was quite well and confident of reaching his destination. — [Cal. Govt. Gaz. July 1.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

The West side of the Square, in which the Government House stands, is now almost completed. The screen in front of the Treasury will, when finished, have a fine effect.—[John Bull.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.

At the powder works of Papamow, near Allahabad, two sifting houses containing about 300 barrels of powder, blew up on the 6th April, and nearly 40 people were destroyed. Major Lindsay, the superintendent, and his family escaped unhurt. Great devastation has been caused by the explosion.

STEAM ENGINES IN INDIA.

We have been very much gratified in witnessing, in operation, the first steam engine ever manufactured in India. This interesting

interesting engine has been entirely made by Messrs. Jessop and Co., and is intended for the Mofussil. It is only of three horse power, with a cylinder of eleven inches diameter, and makes fifty strokes of sixteen inches per minute. It is quite portable, and consequently easily removed from one situation to another, for the purpose of working pumps to irrigate the lands of the factory to which it is attached. —[*Cal. John Bull.*]

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The cholera has lately been very prevalent in this quarter, until the wind changed from the west to the south. The natives seem perfectly aware of the use of medicine, and many, though frequently too late, are the applications made for it; but when timely exhibited, I seldom found the following dose to fail in common cases of cholera, viz. brandy or good rum, two claret glasses, laudanum 100 drops or a tea-spoonful, Turlington's drops 20, mixed, one half to be given at once, and the remainder as occasion may require. —[*India Gaz.*]

We have learnt, from what we consider good authority, that not less than three hundred and fifty-one natives have died of the cholera, within Calcutta, during the last month. —[*Beng. Hurk. March 29.*]

Extract of a Letter, dated Nagpoor, May 25.—I am sorry to inform you that the cholera morbus has made its appearance up here, but it is at present confined to the natives, we have lost one man only by it as yet; but at Kamptee, no less than fifteen individuals have died in the small space of three days, these persons attached to the bazars: the adjacent villages are almost abandoned, the inhabitants leaving their huts for the mango and other groves of trees. —[*Cal. Paper.*]

EPIDEMIC.

It is to be lamented that of late very considerable epidemic sickness has prevailed in Calcutta. The complaint is a severe fever, apparently produced by the sudden succession of extraordinary heat and chilling dampness in the weather. Few families have entirely escaped, but happily the fever is generally of a simple form, and seldom, we understand, exceeds in duration three or four days. —[*Gov. Gaz., July 19.*]

Many officers of the custom-house are suffering under this epidemic. The fever is not of a dangerous kind, and seldom goes beyond the second day, when the pains in the limbs are assuaged, and in a day or two wholly removed by the use of the steam-bath.

The business of the supreme court was adjourned yesterday to the 22d, in consequence of the illness of Sir F. Macnaghten

and Mr. Turton, as well as the interpreter and clerk of the court. —[*Cal. Statesman, July 20.*]

The epidemic fever continues to prevail throughout Calcutta, and it is supposed that already about three-fourths of the population, both European and native, have been affected by it. The disease is attended with intense headache, violent pains in the limbs, and red inflammation patches all over the body. When these symptoms, which generally last three or four days, are removed, extreme languor and debility remain for some time. Whole families are suffering under the complaint together, and in many houses scarcely a servant is left to wait upon the sick. Fortunately no fatal cases have occurred, at least not one has come within our knowledge. Nearly three-fourths of our press establishment are laid up with the same disease; and, a few days ago, in one public office in town, only three assistants out of forty-five, were able to attend to their duty. —[*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July 26.*]

INDIGO CROPS.

Extract of a letter from Dinapoor, dated 7th July, 1824.—“The rains continue to descend heavily, and the temperature both of the days and nights is peculiarly oppressive and close; the river continues to rise fast. Troops are passing on their route to Barrackpore and Dacca continually; the indigo planters are in full work, and all is bustle and activity. The country looks delightful, being covered with a sheet of vivid green, and vegetation is making astonishing progress; the station at present continues very healthy.” —[*Beng. Hurk., July 10.*]

Extract of a letter from the Purneah District, July 22.—“Such weather as we have had since your departure I scarcely ever witnessed before. The whole country is one sea, and your indigo must be utterly destroyed. The Gunki has flooded high lands where it never went in any former year; and to give you some idea of the state of this place my boat is lashed close up to the Bungalow. Seringahs are preparing to carry me towards Purneah, and I am told by the men I shall not quit them till within six coss of Ramnag; in short, I do not think you will turn out as much blue as was made last year. The Tirhoot crops are done for.” —[*Bom. Cou., Aug. 28.*]

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF OUDE.

Letters from Lucknow announce the marriage of the Prince Sahib Alam Bahadur, son of the King of Oude, on the 27th ult. The ceremony was performed at the third hour after midnight, and the marriage portion is said to be five millions of rupees. —[*Gov. Gaz., May 17.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

July 10. *Henry*, Savignac, from Bordeaux.—11. *Resource*, Prichard, from Bombay.—16. *Westmorland*, Worthington, from Liverpool.—19. *Castle Forbes*, Ord, from Isle of France.—26. *Larlynz*, Wilkinson, from London.—27. H. M.'s ship *Aligator*, Alexander, from Rangoon, with dispatches for government.

Departures from Calcutta.

July 7. *Barrosa*, Hutchinson, for London, via Mauritius.—18. *Clyde*, Driver, for Madras and London.—21. *York*, Talbot, for London.—Aug. 2. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 2. At Howrah, Mrs. John Statham, of a daughter.
4. Mrs. M. Jones, of a daughter.
6. Mrs. M. D'Rosario, of a daughter.
8. Mrs. Fisson, Jun., of a daughter.
9. Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a son.
July 10. At Agra, the lady of J. Fraser, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
13. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Fisher, Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of a daughter.
— Mrs. T. Ward, of a daughter.
— Mrs. Wm. Soubise, of a son.
14. The lady of Lieut. Col J. L. Stuart, 68th N.I., of a son.
16. The lady of Capt. T. C. Watson, Fort Adj. in Fort William, of a son.
17. Mrs. W. Ward, of a daughter.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Major Hackett, 47th N. I., of a son.
— At Sylhet, Mrs. J. Blechynnden, of a daughter.
21. The wife of Mr. R. Arrowsmith, H. C. Master, of a son.
— At Patna, the Hon. Mrs. Elphinstone, of a son.
— At Dattora, Mrs. A. H. J. Martyr, of a daughter.
— Mrs. R. Martindell, of a son.
— Mrs. T. Bessu, of a son.
22. The lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, Commanding Governor General's Body Guard, of a daughter.
23. At Chouringhee, the lady of Capt. T. Maddock, of a daughter.
— At Serampore, Mrs. L. D'Souza, of a daughter.
24. Mrs. G. T. Gibson, of a daughter.
25. The lady of J. R. Cook, Esq., of a daughter.
— The lady of Capt. N. Campbell, 21st L., of a daughter.
— The wife of Mr. J. Roberts, Inland Customs House, of a son.
Aug. 1. The lady of T. R. Davidson, C. S., of a daughter.

Aug. 1 Mrs. Hooper, of the Town Hall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 17. At St John's Cathedral, Mr. Mabert, to Miss Ann Watson.
28. Lieut. E. Rushworth, 2d Europ. Regt. to Miss E. C. Conyers.

DEATHS.

May 20. At Assam, of the cholera morbus, while in command of the troops belonging to the East India Company sent to that country, Col. George M'Moine.
June 11. Madame Françoise Julie Morancy St. Quentin, aged 52.
22. At Ghazepore, George, the infant son of Lieut. R. Irving, H.M.'s 87th Regt.
25. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. R. Talbot, 54th N. I.
26. At Allahabad, Agnes Margaret, the infant daughter of Capt. Vetch, 54th N. I.
30. At Rangoon, Lieut. G. Mitchell, H.M.'s 87th Regt.
July 2. At Scroole, William Henry, eldest son of H. B. Armstrong, Adj. H.M.'s 14th Foot, aged 4 years.
6. Juliana Maria Fitzgerald, daughter of T. C. Fitzgerald, Esq., of the General Department, aged 17 months.
8. Sarah Julia, the infant daughter of Mr. G. Aviet, Jun.
10. Mr. J. Gates, aged 16.
— Henrietta Caroline, daughter of R. T. W. Botta, Esq., aged 8 months.
12. At Serampore, Mr. F. Victor, aged 26.
13. The infant daughter of H. Coke, Jun. Esq.
— Mr. W. H. Paine, Assistant to Messrs. Willis and Earle, merchants.
— Isabella, the infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Savigny.
14. Mr. Wilkinson, Purser of the ship *Barrosa*.
— The infant son of Mr. W. H. Bolst.
— Mr. W. H. Morris.
15. At Keitah, Mar, the lady of Lieut. F. Hawkins, Adj. 38th Regt., aged 17.
— Mrs. H. Seth, aged 55.
— On the river near Barn, Mary Ann, the wife of Lieut. R. Irving, H.M.'s 87th Regt.
16. Mr. J. Colledge, aged 22.
— At Kurnaul, the infant son of Maj. Cave Brown.
17. Mr. Joseph Simpson, Sen. (of the firm of Simpson and Co.), aged 64.
18. Mr. A. Dyson, aged 23.
19. The infant child of Mr. W. Barrett.
— Eliza Helen, the infant daughter of F. Paschoud, Esq.
— On the river near Allahabad, the infant son of Lieut. Warrell.
20. J. A. Seymour, the third son of Mr. Seymour, aged 3 years.

20. Louisa, daughter of Mr. H. Butler, aged 1 year.

21. Mr. K. Hacob, aged 41.

— E. C. B. Turner, son of the late Benjamin Turner, Esq, solicitor, aged 17.

— Mrs. F. Da Rosa, aged 55.

22. At Fort William, Lieut. Crauford, H. M.'s 14th Foot.

24. Mr. John Botelho, aged 50.

— Susan, the infant daughter of Capt. W. R. C. Costly, Barrack Master, Fort William.

25. Miss E. J. D'Lema, aged 12.

— Mr. R. S. Cantopher, aged 12.

— Mrs. M. Laine, wife of Mr. C. Laine, Branch Pilot.

26. Ann Maria, the infant daughter of Mr. T. Payne.

29. The infant son of J. F. M. Reid, Esq, C. B.

30. Mr. S. J. Wakeland, H. C. S. Marine, aged 22.

— At Chinsurah, Mrs. M. Mundy.

31. At Chinsurah, Mr. Smith, formerly an officer in the Danish Service.

Aug. 1. Mr. E. Pote, aged 47.

— I. Boudret, Jun. Esq, aged 25.

3. Mungo, the infant son of John Smith, Esq., of the firm of Ferguson and Co.

4. John Parsons, Esq, aged 45.

1st Lt. At the Mauritius, Capt. W. G. Walcott, of the Artillery Regt.

— The infant daughter of G. T. Gibson, of the firm of Robert and Co.

— Mr. John Rebuero, aged 68.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, June 18, 1824.—The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that all Europeans (men or women) who may be found guilty of supplying liquor to Europeans in soldiers without authority, will be sent to England.

FACINGS AND LACE OF NEW REGIMENTS.

Head Quarters, June 19, 1824.—With reference to the recent alteration in the numbering of corps of infantry, the commander-in-chief directs, that the several regiments of infantry, according to their new numbers, will retain the colour of facings and lace, which respectively wore as a battalion of a regiment.

The 2d European Regiment will wear white facings and gold lace.

ALLOWANCE OF BATTLE TO GENERAL OFFICERS IN H. M. SERVICE.

Fort St. George, July 19, 1824.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon the Court of Directors in the military

department under date dated Jan. last, is published in general orders.

Para. 2. "We have resolved that for the period of the necessary residence in India of a general officer in His Majesty's service after the date of his removal from the staff, he be allowed to draw the full batta of his regimental rank until the day of embarkation. That this period shall, however, in no instance exceed three months from the date of the announcement of the removal in general orders at the station where he may be serving.

3. "This regulation is to take effect from the date of promulgation in general orders."

COURTS MARTIAL.

ON EMB. O'HALLORAN AND 1ST LT. G. STURT, H. M. 69th REGT.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Place, 10th August, 1824.

His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell is pleased to publish to the army, the following extracts from the proceedings of a general court martial held at Fort St. George, 23d July 1824, which court-martial was composed of the following officers:

President.—Col. Hewitt, C.B., 92d N. I. Members.—Lieut. col. com. Bondman, 45th N. I.; Lieut. col. com. G. Walcott, 35th N. I.; Lieut. col. Walker, C. B., 11th M. 54th regt.; Lieut. col. Parilly, 20th N. I.; Lieut. col. Pearce, horse brig.; Major Bell, C. B., H. M. 48th regt.; Major Martin, 8th L. C.; Major Swain, 27th N. I.; Major J. Ball, 9th N. I.; Capt. Cox, H. M. 54th regt.; Capt. Jourdan, 10th N. I.; Capt. Coyle, 58th N. I.; Capt. Mandillon, H. M. 54th regt.; and Capt. Penke, 92d N. I.

Crim.—"Ensign O'Halloran, H. M. 69th regt. of foot, placed in arrest by order of his Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, on the following charge.

"For having in His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell's office, in Fort St. George, on the 9th instant, made use of violent and insulting language to Major Leslie, H. M. 69th regt., his superior officer."

Head-quarters, Madras, 22d July, 1824.

Finding and Sentence.—"The court finds the prisoner, Ensign O'Halloran, H. M. 69th regt. of foot, guilty of the charge preferred against him, does therefore in virtue of the articles of war, established for the better government of H. M.'s forces, adjudge him to be placed next below Ensign Thompson, H. M. 69th regt."

Disapproved.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Gen., Commander-in-Chief.

His Exc. cannot allow the publication of a sentence, so inadequate to a crime of such magnitude, without the expression of his entire disapprobation.

His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell is also pleased to publish to the army, the following extracts from the proceedings of a general court-martial held at Fort St. George, on the 2d day of August, 1824, which court-martial was composed of the abovementioned officers.

Crime.—"Lieut. Charles Stuart, H. M. 69th regt. of foot, placed in arrest by order of His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, on the following charges:

1st. "For having replied to an official letter, under date 17th instant, addressed to him, by order of the officer commanding the depot at Poonamallee, in terms highly disrespectful and insubordinate."

2d. "For contumaciously persisting in the expressions used in the aforesaid letter, 17th instant, after having been told by the Fort-Adjt. to withdraw the offensive communication, and forward another of a different tendency."

Head-quarters, Madras, 22d July, 1824.

Finding and Sentence.—"The court finds the prisoner, Lieut. Stuart, guilty of the charges preferred against him, and does, therefore, in virtue of the articles of war, established for the better government of H. M.'s forces, sentence him to be placed next below Lieut. Sargent, H. M. 69th regt., date of rank 14th September, 1823."

Disapproved.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Gen.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Circumstances have occurred to prevent His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell from re-ensembling the above courts-martial, and it only remains for him to pronounce his disapprobation of the sentence, and to dissolve the court.

Lieut. Stuart has been found guilty of using highly disrespectful and insubordinate language, in a letter addressed to his immediate commanding officer, Capt. Edwards, and for contumaciously persisting in such conduct. For this crime, so subversive of military discipline and the well-being of the service, he is sentenced to be placed one step lower in the list of lieutenants, a sentence, under any circumstance, inadequate to the crime; but in the present case not involving the slightest punishment; for besides the officer next below whom the prisoner is placed having gone to England for the avowed purpose of being placed on half-pay, the eight junior lieutenants of the 69th regt., will, on their arrival in England, be reduced to the same state, thus rendering it immaterial to Lieut. Stuart, whether he is for the present to be junior of that rank, or standing one higher on the list.

His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell trusts, that had an opportunity been afforded him of pointing out these circumstances to the members of the court-martial, they would, on revision, have passed a sentence

commensurate to the serious offence of which the prisoner has been convicted.

His Exc. takes this occasion of promulgating to the army, that if courts-martial composed as this was, principally of senior officers, will not support their own authority by duly estimating such transgressions, and marking them by adequate punishments, they must not look to him for aid. His exertions must prove ineffectual, and his interference unnecessary, when even the appeal to such tribunals is, as in the present case, futile and unavailing; these remarks apply equally to the court-martial on Ensign O'Halloran.

The sentences awarded to Ensign O'Halloran and to Lieut. Stuart, of the 69th regt., are omitted, and those officers will return to their duty; his Exc. considering it less injurious to the service that crime should go unpunished, than that he should sanction what is held up as a punishment, though in fact only an evasion of acquittal.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug 10. Mr. E. H. Woodcock, judge and criminal judge of Salem.

Mr. Jas. Harg, ditto of Cuddapah.

Mr. H. Fetherston, register to Zillah court at Combeconum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATUT.

On the evening of Friday last, a natch was given at the house of Col. R. A. Chetty, at Madras; on which occasion, a very elegant gold vase was presented to Thomas Parry, Esq., by the most respectable and most opulent Hindoo natives of this presidency, in testimony of their esteem and regard to him, and for his uniform kindness and attention towards them during his residence of thirty seven years in India. An appropriate address, bearing the signatures of upwards of 500 of the most respectable native inhabitants of Madras, having been read, the gold vase which is exceedingly handsome, and bears a suitable inscription, was presented to Mr. Parry, who immediately returned thanks, in a speech replete with feeling and good sense, and to which we are unable to do justice.

The natch was arranged in a style of true eastern magnificence; the dancing was superior to any we have ever beheld at Madras; and a most sumptuous and elegant supper gave proof of the hospitality and good taste of the host. — [Mad. Cour., April 14.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN.

We understand that since the beginning of this month, nearly 70,000 natives, in addition to those admitted into the building, have been fed at the Mongear choultry.

try, by order of the government; and that upwards of 500 paupers are at present in the choultry and hospitals belonging to it. A very large body of poor had also been fed outside the choultry before the date abovementioned. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz., July 15.*

We understand that besides the plan in operation at Royapooram, and near the Monegar choultry, for the relief of the distressed natives, four depôts are established, one at each of the above places, one at Perambor, and one at Chindadrepetta; each of these depôts to be under a gratuitous and valuable superintendence, and to be calculated to furnish food for at least 2,000 persons daily. — *Ibid. July 22.*

We understand that 14,000 poor persons are fed daily at the depôts we mentioned in the last Gazette, exclusive of those who depend upon private charity for their existence. — *Ibid. July 29.*

The lower classes of the native population still continue to experience the dreadful effects of scarcity, we might say starvation; so numerous are they assembled in and about the Presidency, that it is almost an impossibility to afford assistance to such a multitude; numbers are, however, by the interference of Government, and by the humane exertions of the gentlemen we have before mentioned, rescued from the very jaws of death. It is to be hoped that this dearth will no longer continue: little or no rain has yet fallen, but the clouds indicate a supply. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz., Aug. 3.*

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

On Tuesday last, the Hon. J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq., took the prescribed oaths and his seat in the council of this Presidency, under a salute of fifteen guns from the fort battery. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz., July 1.*

THE WEATHER.

We have had no rain nor change of weather at the Presidency; but are happy to find that the cholera is considered to have almost entirely disappeared. After the foregoing was sent to the press yesterday afternoon, a slight shower of rain fell, which, we trust, is the forerunner of a supply, such as is now required. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz., June 20.*

A reasonable change took place in the weather at the Presidency on Tuesday night, when there was much, but rather distant, lightning and thunder, accompanied with rain; the latter, however, very moderate, but we hope it was a forerunner of a proper supply: the weather yesterday was sultry, and the hygrometer shewed that the former dryness in the atmosphere had decreased. — *Ibid., July 29.*

FEVER AT SALEM.

We are concerned to find, accounts from Vol. XIX. *Asiatic Journ.* No. 109.

the Salem hills state, that fever had lately prevailed there in an alarming degree. Many persons had been attacked, and in some instances the attacks had proved fatal. The families, who had gone to the hills for the benefit of the air, had deemed it prudent not to remain. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz., July 1.*

ANOTHER MERMAID.

The mermaid that was on shew at the Black Town, has been purchased, we are informed, with the view of its being sent to England. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz., March 21.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 5. *Tyne*, Warrington, from London.

Departures.

Aug. 8. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, and *William Fortie*, Smith, for Penang and China.

Passengers. — *Per Lady Melville*: Sir Francis Barley; Lieut. col. M. Clifford, C.B. H.M. 89th regt.; Col. Andrews, H. C. Service; Major Smith, do; Capt. James, do; W. S. Binny, Esq. and Ens. Church.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 25. The lady of Capt. Sandys, of a son.

21. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. R. H. Russell, 6th L. C. of a daughter.

Aug. 3. The lady of Capt. Moberly, Dep. sec. military board, of a son.

4. At the Presidency, Mrs. Alex. Harrison, of a son.

5. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. Ross, of a son.

7. The lady of R. Clarke, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. T. Barker, to Miss R. Lambert.

27. At Kulladgher, Lieut. G. Pores, 23d or W. L. I., to Rosa Eliza, youngest daughter of the late C. Boddam, Esq. Bengal, C. S.

29. At Nagpoor, Capt. D. Bruce, Assist. com. gen., Bengal Army, to Margaret, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. Duncan, of Ratho, Mid-Lothian.

— At Nagpoor, J. Wylie, Esq. M. D., Madras Army, Surgeon in the service of H. H. the Rajah, to Susan, sixth daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. Duncan, of Ratho, Mid-Lothian.

DEATHS.

July 19. Miss E. Lazaro, aged 17.

21. At Belgaum, Ens. W. Duncan, 49th regt., son of the late J. Duncan, Esq., of the Medical Board.

- July 21. Mrs. Rosetta Goddard.
 22. At Bolarum, Lawrence, son of Capt. J. Oliphant, Nizam's Engineers.
 29. At Tranquebar, Mrs. A. Wright.
 30. At St. Thomas's Mount, Catherine, the infant daughter of Capt. Walch, 54th regt.
 Aug. 10. At Royapooram, Capt. 41. R. Weddell, late commander of the ship *Glenely*.
 Lately. At Masulipatam, Lieut. J. Ardau, 38th N.I.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Factors to be Junior Merchants.

Aug. 3. Messrs. A. Crawford, J. B. Simson, W. C. Bruce, E. E. Elliot, W. Stubbs, J. Williamson, J. Vibart, A. Bell.

Writers to be Factors.

Aug. 3. Messrs. J. P. Willoughby, W. Gordon, J. A. Shaw, H. H. Gross, W. S. Boyd, H. Borradaile, G. M. Blaire, W. Simson, B. Hutt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 21, 1824.—1st. *Europ. Regt.*—Lieut. A. M. D. Elder, to be Adj., vice Steward removed.

2d *Europ. Regt.*—Lieut. J. Watts, to be Quart. mast., vice Osborne promoted, relinquishing his appointment of Adj. to 2d extra bat.

Lieut. J. Marjoribanks, 3d N.I., to command Candlish local bat., vice Shaw deceased.

June 24.—Ens. Child, H.M. 67th regt. to act as Interp.

June 29.—Mr. W. B. Taylor, admitted an assist. surg.

July 1.—13th N.I. Lieut. W. W. Waterfield, to be capt.; and Ens. F. N. B. Tucker, to be lieut. in succession to Hervey deceased.

July 2.—Cadets for the Engineers, cavalry and infantry (in Lists, No. 3, of 1822, and No. 1, of 1823) are posted permanently to regiments as follow:

Engineers. 1st Lieuts. J. S. Grant, and W. Harris, to Engineers.

Cavalry. Lieuts. D. C. F. Scott, to 3d regt.; W. A. Crawford, 1st do.; C. R. Babington, 3d do.; W. Vardon, 1st do.; G. Rowley, 2d do.; W. R. Smith, 3d do.; A. W. B. Fitzroy, 1st do.; W. Trevelyan, 2d do.; W. J. Otley, 3d do.

Infantry. Ensigns P. J. Villant, 13th N.I.; W. C. Manesty, 8th do.; J. Young, 20th do.; T. W. Gardiner, 21st do.; G. Tollenache, 13th do.; G. Clarkson, 12th do.; J. Davidson, 2d *Europ. Regt.*; H. Aston, 16th N.I.; S. Laudon, 16th do.; A. Goldie, 17th do.; H. A. K. Christopher, 2d or Gr. do.; D. E. Miles, 19th N.I.; T. D. Fallon, 7th do.; A. F. Wade,

18th do.; J. C. Anderson, 24th do.; P. Henessey, 6th do.; W. Long, 8th do.; D. Malcolm, 3d do.; F. C. Hall, 4th do.; G. Pope, 22d do.; S. C. Baldwin, 20th do.; J. Skelton, 14th do.; H. C. Cole, 11th do.; E. Whichelo, 21st do.; J. E. Carpenter, 15th do.; J. A. A. Eckford, 1st *Europ. Regt.*; R. Colquhoun, 5th N.I.; J. B. Rind, 12th do.; F. H. Ramsay, 15th do.; H. Stiles, 2d *Europ. Regt.*; W. Purves, 9th N.I.; J. Malony, 10th do.; E. P. Del'Hoste, 16th do.; T. Foulerton, 1st Gr. N.I.; R. C. Curry, 17th N.I.
 6th N.I. Sen. Ens. T. Ridout to be lieut., vice Gibson deceased.

July 8.—Lieut. Sir K. Jackson, Bart., H. M. 4th Drags., to be an extra mid-decamp to Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. R. White, of Invalids, placed on pension list upon reduced scale of allowances, in consequence of his misconduct in creating a disturbance in Malwan in April last.

Surg. Warner to act as civil surg. at Ahmedabad.

July 10.—1st *Regt. L. C.* Lieut. T. Milne to be adj., vice Hunter promoted.

2d *Regt. L. C.* Lieut. D. Cunningham to be adj., vice Hybot, promoted; Lieut. A. Urquhart to be quart. mast. and interp. vice Wilson promoted.

2d *Europ. Regt.* Lieut. E. Stewart to be adj.; Lieut. J. P. Cumming to be quart. mast.; Lieut. J. B. Phillips to act as quart. mast. during absence of Lieut. Cumming.

July 12.—Lieut. Barlow, 23d N.I. to have charge of Commissariat Department in Candlish.

July 14.—William Bird to be first native hospital assist. for Ahmednuggur Local Bat.

July 16.—Lieut. D. M. Scobie, 13th N.I., and Lieut. A. Bradford, 14th do., permitted to exchange corps.

Ens. G. S. Brown, 15th N.I., and Ens. J. Chesshyre, 16th do., permitted to exchange corps.

July 17.—19th N.I. Lieut. G. Whyte to be capt., and Ens. H. Jacob to be lieut., in succession to Plaisted deceased.

24th N.I. Ens. E. M'Earle to be lieut., vice Hall deceased.

July 19.—Assist. surg. T. Stewart to be assist. garrison surg. at Surat, vice Pringle resigned.

Ens. E. H. Ramsay, 15th N.I. transferred to 2d *Europ. regt.*, as junior ens.; and Ens. J. Davidson removed from 2d *Europ. regt.*, and posted junior ens. to 15th N.I.

July 26.—Mr. A. Montgomery admitted an assist. surg.

July 29.—Ens. H. Wood, 5th regt., doing duty with 6th N.I., to act as second, or *Mahratta* interp. to that regt.

Lieut. G. M'Can, 15th N.I. to be second or *Mahratta* interp. to that regt.

Ens.

Ens. W. Long, 21st N.I., doing duty with 2d Europ. regt., as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, to officiate as such to 1st Europ. regt. likewise.

• Ens. G. McDonnell, 12th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to H.M. 4th L. Drags.

Native Infantry.

1st Gr. Regt. Lieut. T. R. Billamore to be adj., vice Rollings removed; Lieut. T. Clibborn to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Teasdale removed to 2d gr. regt.

2d Gr. Regt. Lieut. W. Rollings to be adj., vice Billamore removed; Lieut. H. C. Teasdale to be interp. in Hindoostanee, vice Clibborn removed.

3d Regt. Lieut. C. Johnson to be adj., vice McCullum promoted and removed.

6th Regt. Lieut. W. V. Hewett to be adj., vice Aitchison promoted.

7th Regt. Lieut. G. St. Barbe Brown to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Brown removed.

9th Regt. Lieut. O. Roole to be adj., vice Peyton removed; Lieut. John A. Crosby to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Brown removed.

10th Regt. Lieut. J. C. Peyton to be adj., vice Farquharson promoted and removed; Lieut. J. D. Brown to be interpreter in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Crosby removed.

11th Regt. Lieut. J. E. Parsons to be adj., vice Jackson removed.

14th Regt. Lieut. G. W. Oakes to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast.

15th Regt. Lieut. B. MacMahon to be adj., vice Teddell promoted.

16th Regt. Lieut. G. T. Penley to be adj., vice MacMahon removed.

17th Regt. Lieut. H. McCann to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Simpson promoted.

19th Regt. Lieut. John Swanson to be adj., vice Nixon promoted.

21st Regt. Lieut. A. Lighton to be adj., vice Clarke promoted and removed; Lieut. W. Wyllie to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., vice Norton removed.

22d Regt. Lieut. H. J. Parkinson to be adj., vice Lighton removed; Lieut. W. Norton to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta and quart.mast., vice Wyllie removed.

24th Regt. Lieut. J. Outram to be adj., vice Allen who resigns.

Capt. Galloway, 1st bat. 5th N. I. to act as Assist. Superin. of Bams, at Sholapore, on departure of Major Lamy, dated 12th March.

July 30.—Lieut. Bell, Auditor genl.'s office, to succeed late Lieut. Hall as 1st Assist. from 13th July.

Lieut. A. Johnson, 17th N. I. to succeed Lieut. Bell as 2d Assist.

July 31.—Capt. Simpson to discharge

duties of Assist. Quar. mast. gen. with Guicowar Subsidiary force during absence of Capt. Morse.

Lieut. Col. Salter to take charge of Brigade at Sholapore, during absence of Lieut. col. Russell, on duty at Poona.

9th Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. C. B. Morton, to be Lieut., vice Dawney deceased.

Ens. J. A. Eckford, 1st Bombay Regt., transferred to 19th N. I. as Jun. Ens.

Aug. 2.—Assist. Surg. R. B. Owen, M. D. and Cadet R. C. Curry, admitted on establishment.

Aug. 3.—Surg. G. Ogilvy, Sen. Surg. on estab. now in India, to be Superinten. Surg., vice Strachan deceased.

Sen. Assist. Surg. L. Hathway, to be Surg., vice Ogilvy promoted.

Aug. 5.—Lieut. Stuck, of N. C., and at present Extra Assist. to Resident at Nagpore, to succeed to a vacancy in Nagpore Auxiliary Horse.

Aug. 9.—Lieut. J. C. Lascelles, 1st N. I. and Lieut. C. H. Teasdale, 2d N. I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. H. W. Pauget, 9th N. I., and Lieut. R. Meldrum, 10th N. I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. G. More, 24th N. I., and Lieut. J. Outram, 25th N. I., permit. to ex. corps.

20th Regt. N. I. Sen. Capt. F. Roome to be Maj.; Lieut. W. Foquet to be Capt.; and Ens. I. Munt to be Lieut., in succession to Browne deceased.

Messrs. W. Jones, and D. C. Graham, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Aug. 12.—8th Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. Neville to be Adj. vice Marshall, prom.

Lieut. J. W. Browne to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, and Quarter mast. vice Massy, promoted and removed.

Cornet W. Outley, 3d L. C. removed to 2d, as Jun. Cornet.

Lieut. R. Troward, 13th N. I. to be Line Adj. at Deesa, vice Morris, promoted.

Aug. 13.—Surg. J. McAdam to be Sec. to Medical Board, vice Ogilvy, appointed Superintending Surg.

Aug. 14.—Capt. T. D. Morris, 24th N. I., to superintend buildings and repairs authorized at Deesa.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. T. Smith, H.M. 47th Regt. Aid-de-Camp to Maj. gen. Sir I. Smith, permitted to join his corps now under orders to proceed to Bengal.

Aug. 19.—7th N. I. Ens. E. Skipper to be Lieut., vice Hogg deceased.

13th Regt. N. I. Lieut. G. P. Le Mesurier to be Capt., and Ens. J. Burrowes to be Lieut. in success. to Clarke deceased.

Aug. 21.—Assist. Apoth. J. Durham to be Sub. Assist. Surg. and attached to Eye Infirmary.

Lieut. W. N. T. Smees, 6th N. I. to be 2d Assist. to Deckan Survey.

Aug. 21.—Sub. Conductor W. Willis to be

be Conductor of Ordnance, vice Lacy deceased.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Sen. Midship. T. B. Davis to be a 2d Lieut. vice Gosely deceased.

1st Lieut. J. Strover Criddle to be a Junior Captain, vice Arrow deceased.

2d Lieut. J. C. Hawkins to be a 1st Lieut. vice Criddle promoted.

2d Lieut. W. Denton to be a 1st Lieut. vice Middleton deceased.

Sen. Midship. G. B. Harrison to be a 2d Lieut. vice Hawkins promoted.

Sen. Midship. T. E. Rogers to be a 2d Lieut. vice Denton promoted.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 3. Lieut. J. Sandys, Madras Rifle Corps, for health.—Aug. 6. Capt. C. E. Duckinfield, 7th Madras L. C. for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 5. Lieut. S. Liddle, of artillery, for six months, for health.

To China.—July 14. Lieut. Cotgrave, reg. of art. for six months, for health.

To Sen.—Aug. 13. Captain W. Black, assist. quart. mast. gen., for four months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A few cases of cholera morbus, that have lately occurred at the Presidency, joined to the report of others at distant stations, appear to have excited some degree of alarm amongst the inhabitants of our island, for which we are glad to find on more particular inquiry, that there is no cause. The reports of the superintending surgeons at all the out stations are entirely clear of such cases, and we are enabled to state from good authority that cholera does not exist in a greater degree at present in Bombay, than it has done for many months past, although the few cases that have occurred may have come more immediately under general notice.—*Bomb. Cour. May 29.*

THE WEATHER.

Very little rain has fallen during the last week. The weather has been almost uniformly cloudy, and the atmosphere dense and heavy; at present there is nothing but a south westerly wind to indicate the setting-in of the monsoon.—*Bomb. Gaz. July 14.*

Letters from Surat mention that the cholera had visited that city with great severity for a few days, and that in one day 120 natives had died of it within the walls. A seasonable fall of rain, however, arrested its progress, and by the last accounts we are happy to learn that it had almost entirely disappeared. We are glad to hear

that there has been a considerable fall of rain in Candlish, and in many parts of the Deccan.—*Ibid. July 17.*

The weather at this presidency continues to be seasonable, and the fall of rain during the week has been sufficiently abundant. From Kaira the accounts are still unfavourable, as well as from Sholapore and the country round it; but we are happy to learn that rain has fallen in other parts, in sufficient quantity to give good hope that there will be no very great scarcity. The want of forage, and the mortality of cattle, are sorely felt in the southern Maharashtra country.—*Domb. Cour. Aug. 28.*

SUPREME COURT.—30th July, 1824.

Lieut. George Richard Sloven Fenwick, 2d batt. 1st reg. Bombay N. I., was tried for the murder of a Bheel chief, at a place called Loonawarrah, on the 23d January, 1823.

The circumstances of the case established by the evidence of Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne, political agent in the Myhee Caunta. Lieut. T. H. Dillamore, 2d batt. 1st N. I., Shaik Abdalla, subedar in that battalion, I-kee Sing, naick, Munsa Purnard, sepoy, and Jugga Gogul, and also the prisoner's confession, were these:

Lieut. Fenwick was in command of a detachment of the Guickwar's subsidiary force; on attacking Sumaria, a Bheel village, which was destroyed, he took two prisoners, one a very savage fellow, named Etcha Puggée, pottel of the village, had wounded a sepoy, and was described by the Rajah of Loonawarrah, as *burra haranizada*, and as commanding 400 bheels, or robbers. In the evening of the day in question, Lieut. F. told the subedar he was going to make a *tunnshée* (sight), he was going to hang the Bheel. The subedar remonstrated, but Lieut. F. ordered him to fasten the rope round the Bheel's neck, which was done, and he was hanged to a Mowrah tree. About an hour afterwards the body was, by Lieut. F.'s orders, cut down and cast into the river.

The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Irwin, objected that it did not appear that the murder was committed in territories of a state in alliance with the Bombay government. The point was reserved by the court.

The chief justice, in summing up, directed the attention of the jury particularly to the difference between taking away the life of an enemy in the heat of battle, and destroying it in cool blood: in this case twelve hours had elapsed from the capture of the two bheels to the time that Lieut. Fenwick gave orders to hang one of the prisoners; a sufficient time for a man to become cool; and if the jury were satisfied with the truth of the evidence adduced, there could be no doubt that Lieut. Fenwick was guilty of the crime of murder. The question of jurisdiction did

did not rest with the jury; the prisoner would have the advantage of any objection on that head hereafter urged in arrest of judgment.

The jury retired, and after an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy, on account of the inexperience of the prisoner, and the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he was placed.

On Monday, the court delivered their opinion on the point reserved, that sentence could not be passed upon Lieut. Fenwick, as a material allegation in the indictment, *viz.* the alliance of the native prince, within whose territories Loona-warrah was situated, had not been proved. The jurisdiction of the court was therefore not warranted by the stat. 26 Geo. III. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

—*Rom. Gaz.* Aug. 2

6th August.

The King v. Alex. Shum, Esq.—The advocate general moved, that the interrogatories filed against the defendant might be taken off for irregularity.

The defendant had been guilty of an alleged contempt towards the court, in knocking down the chopdar, stationed by the judges to preserve order.

The motion was refused; and a motion for a rule *nisi*, that the recognizances entered into in this cause might be restricted, was granted.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 17. *James Scott*, Shipton, from Madras.—21. *Orpheus*, Finlay, from Isle of France.—26. *London*, Sotheby, from London.—Aug. 4. *Fraida*, Faith, from London.—11. *Launch*, West, from the Mauritius.—25. *John Barry*, Roche, from Ceylon.

Departures.

July 11. *Dunira*, Hamilton, for China.—18. *Arion*, Sumner, for London.—26. *Castle Huntley*, Drummond, for China.—Aug. 2. *Cambrooke*, Barber, for London, and *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, for China.—28. *Orpheus*, Finlay, for London, and *James Scott*, Shipton, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July. 6. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. H. Jeffreys, of a son.
7. At Bankote, the lady of the Rev. A. Crawford, of a daughter.
14. At Surat, the lady of John Romer, Esq. of a daughter.
20. At the Presidency, Gualior, the lady of Capt. J. Stewart, of a son.
21. The lady of Mr. G. Osborn, of a daughter.

27. At Mainz, the lady of Capt. Gibson, of artillery, of a son.

28. At Ahmedabad, the lady of W. A. Jones, Esq., C. S., of a son.

Aug. 6. The lady of Lieut. Houghton, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

9. The lady of T. Barnard, Esq. of a son.

—At Ahmedabad, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Blackey, 14th N.I., of a son.

—The lady of L. I. Miguel, Esq. of a son.

10. At Ambrolly Girgaum, Mrs. J. J. Fernandes, of a daughter.

15. At Matunga, the lady of Dr. Smyton, of a son.

18. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Col. Taylor, commanding 20th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July. 3. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. A. Macdonald, of the Bengal Establishment, and Political Agent in Bangoon and Kantil, to Matia, daughter of J. Elphinstone, Esq., of the Civil Service, and late member of council on this establishment.

20. At St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. D. Young, chaplain on this establishment, to Harriet Frances, daughter of the late J. Fenton, Esq., of Doncaster, county of York.

Aug. 10. Mr. Thos. Brooks, of the Bombay Tavern, to Mrs. M. Coggin, widow.

23. At St. Thomas's Church, W. Simpson, Esq., C. S., to Dorah Lushington, eldest daughter of G. L. Prendergast, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 15. At Surat, T. Bradley, Esq., assist. surgeon, of a fever.

21. At Rangoon, aged 31, Lieut. G. Middleton, Bombay marine.

July 4. At Ahmedabad, Isabella, infant daughter of Capt. R. S. Sutherland, 13th N. I.

9. At Nagpore, George Alexander, youngest child of J. Gordon, Esq.

12. At Branch, Caroline Mary, infant daughter of R. Boyd, Esq. civil service.

18. At Surat, John Strachan, Esq., superintending surgeon, Surat division of the army.

21. At Toka, near Aurungabad, Capt. W. Clark, in the service of H. H. the Nizam.

24. At Dapnolee, Ens. James Young, 20th N. I.

27. At Measgaum, Major A. J. O. Browne, 10th N. I., late commanding 19th regt.

31. At Ahmedabad, the infant son of W. A. Jones, Esq.

—At same place, W. Law, Esq. civil surgeon.

Aug. 4. At Kara, Mrs. Gibson, lady of Capt. Gibson.

Aug. 5

Aug. 5. At Kaira, the infant son of Mr. Joseph Fern.

9. On board the James Scott, Mr. John Benson, chief officer.

— At Bhowndy, of fever, Lieut. G. H. Hogg, 7th N. I.

13. At Ahmednugger, Eldred, infant son of Capt. H. Pottinger.

— At Kaira, Mrs. Eliza Fern.

24. Mrs. J. F. de Jesus.

25. Joseph Stephen, Esq., formerly one of the Armenian merchants of Surat, aged 83.

Lately. Off the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. W. Farquharson, of the country service, late midshipman, R. N.

— At Kaira, in his 33d year, Capt. G. U. Barlow, H. M. 4th Light Drags., eldest son of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G. C. B.

SINGAPORE.

Three junks have lately arrived here from Hue, the capital of Cochin China, said to belong to the King. The cargoes consist chiefly of sugar, with some tute-nague and sticklac of tonquin, cinnamon, bech de mar, and shark-fins. About eight junks more are expected from Saigun: one of these conveys Mr. Gibson (the Envoy from Ava to Cochin China), who is expected here shortly; it appears quite certain that the Cochin Chinese have shewn no desire to enter into a coalition with the Burmans against the Siamese; and that if this was the object of Mr. Gibson's mission, it has been unsuccessful.

A French ship has sailed from Cochin China with a cargo of sugar; she had imported and sold to the govt., 3,000 stands of French muskets, at the rate of seven Spanish dollars each.

We learn from these junks, that the King of Cochin China has constructed a ship of 6 or 700 tons burthen, after the model of one of the French ships which had lately visited Cochin China. This vessel (we are told) was intended to have been sent on a trading voyage to the Straits of Malacca, but some difficulty was experienced in procuring a commander and officers for her.—[*Sing. Chron.* April 1.

Several junks have come in from Saigun since the first of the month. Besides the usual cargoes, we perceive that they have imported, for the first time, Cochin Chinese salt, an article understood to have been contraband; but its truth, it appears that in this case as in many others, there is nothing contraband for which there exists a good market.

The last junk from Saigun conveys Mr. Gibson, the Envoy, from Ava to Cochin China, on his return to Rangoon. This is a large vessel, carrying 12 guns, six to nine pounders, and two hundred men; besides Mr. Gibson, she has on board

three Cochin Chinese of rank, proceeding as Envoys to the court of Ava, with letters from the King of Cochin China.

A number of junks have arrived from Bangkok since our last. They have imported 3,000 piculs of white sugar. Although so late in the season, six or seven more are still expected. The tedious passage made by these vessels is remarkable. The schooner Mary Ann, although sailing too late in the season, effected a passage in sixteen days. The junks which arrived at the same time took two months, and we do not believe that any one made a passage during the whole season in less than forty days. This is less owing to their bad sailing, than to their unskillful pilotage. Their great dread is to fall upon the lee-shore of the Malay Peninsula; they consequently creep among the numerous islands on the eastern side of the gulf, coming regularly to an anchor every night.

We have sincere pleasure in announcing that the result of the adventure by the schooner Mary Ann, has been such as to give satisfaction to those who are concerned in it. The conduct of the Siamese government upon this occasion was found to be fair and even liberal.—[*Ibid.* April 15.

Intelligence from Singapore, to the 23d of July states, that produce fully maintained its price, and that the market for European goods was not quite so brisk. A great rise had taken place in spice, which was there attributed to the cession of Sumatra to the Dutch; and a belief was entertained that that Power would resume its former absurd prohibitory duties on the commerce of other nations. The exchange was still extremely depressed; 3s. 7d. to the Spanish dollar.

THE ANDAMANS.

The Naroda of a prow, from the Andamans the 26th ultimo, reports that a party, consisting of three men and a boy, went on shore for the purpose of boiling and preparing a quantity of beech-de-mer, collected by the crews some days previous, and while so employed they were suddenly attacked by the savages, with a shower of arrows from an adjoining thicket, when they instantly ran off and took to their boat, which, from the tide having receded since their landing, they had the greatest difficulty to reach and escape their pursuers; but missing the boy as they got in, they looked behind, and beheld with horror the poor fellow dragged by the savages (about twenty in number), towards the blazing fire, throw him in alive, and afterwards devour him. It was in vain to attempt to rescue the boy, as they were unarmed and all three wounded, though slightly, and the prow was anchored at too great a distance to render any assistance.

It is also reported that two Chinese have been taken and killed. Five of the savages, however, (three men and two female children) were caught by a party of Burmese, whom the nacoa saw in the prow, which was conveying them to Ava, as a present to the king.—*Penang Gaz.* Apr. 28.

MANILLA.

The government was lately preparing an expedition against the pirates of Sooloo, consisting of sixteen small square-rigged vessels: it would sail about the beginning of the present month. The colony was in a state of perfect tranquillity. Foreign trade was very dull. Two Spanish ships had sailed with cargoes of sugar in November and January for Caliz.

SPICE ISLANDS.

Under the date of Batavia, July 10, it is announced, that during the visit of the Gov. gen. Baron Vander Capellan to the Molucca Islands, his Exc. published at Banda, on the 29th of April, some new regulations, the object of which was chiefly to abolish the unnecessarily oppressive laws relative to the monopoly of the spice trade; more accurately to determine the territory of the islands; to prevent arbitrary proceedings by the officers; and to ensure a more upright administration of justice. For which end the gov. gen. resolves:—

1. The residency of Banda shall henceforward consist, besides the Banda Islands, of the following islands, *viz.*:—The east part of Great Ceram, with the islands of Kotling, Ceram Laut, Gisser, Goram Key, and Arou, and in general all the other little islands to the east and south of Banda.

2. There shall be a council of justice at Banda, to determine on provisional regulations for the police, and civil and criminal administrations of justice in Banda, which the gov. will promulgate in the sequel.

3. and 4. All the laws, regulations, &c. tending to protect the existing monopoly of the spice trade, especially in nutmegs and mace, shall be maintained in their rigour. All other laws, and which owe their origin to this monopoly, but do not tend to protect or maintain it, shall be abolished, and are hereby declared to be null and void.

The remaining articles are more particular, and detail the regulations.

The Dutch papers contain a long account of a successful expedition against the king of Tunati, who was dethroned by his own subjects, and succeeded by his sister.

JAVA.

All accounts from Batavia continue to represent trade as gloomy, in consequence

of the heavy duties and impolitic regulations of the government. The exchange upon the dollar had fallen to 3s. 6d. Coffee was from thirteen to fourteen dollars per 182lbs.; sugar, seven dollars; pepper, eleven dollars. Several Europeans, who had obtained grants of land from the native princes, had been ordered from the provinces.

PERSIA.

The king of Persia has left Teheran for Sultania, where he is going to assemble his family for the marriage of his grandson, the prince of Kermanschah, with the daughter of his son, Abas Mirza. At the close of the summer the King of Persia will come to Kermanschah. Some persons pretend that it is for the purpose of being nearer at hand to see the military preparations intended against the Pachalic of Bagdad. Sulemanich is still occupied by the Persian troops.

The province of Caracan is still in a state of insurrection. The king's troops have not yet been able to subdue the rebels.

The two French officers who are at Kermanschah, are still busy in forming and organizing new levies of troops.

Mesopotamia has been the theatre of great events amongst the Arabs for a long time, the numerous tribes of Anaris having invaded the deserts of Mesopotamia, principally inhabited by the powerful tribes of Gervas; but this year, after having had great success against the former, aided by the Pacha of Bagdad, they were defeated by the Gervas, who caused them to repass the Euphrates, and their flight was so precipitate that they lost most of their fine horses and cattle.

There has not been any rupture between the Porte and Persia; but the latter power has caused a corps of troops to advance towards Bagdad, which alarms the divan, and has induced it to desire an explanation on the subject from the court of Teheran. Turkey seems ready to give to Persia all the satisfaction it may desire relative to the Pacha of Bagdad, of whom it complains.—[*Foreign papers.*]

ARABIAN GULPH.

Accounts were yesterday brought from Mocha, stating, upon undoubted authority, that letters had been received from Egypt and Judah, announcing that Mahomet Allec Pasha was in person at Cornair with an army of thirty thousand, chiefly composed of disciplined troops; and which, it is currently said, is to be directed towards Sudan or Nigritia. It is added, that a very large quantity of military stores has been embarked for the purpose of transportation to Suakem, and that the whole was ready for departure.

In some of the letters it is mentioned, that, probably, in case of success, the country south of Camfida will again be resumed, and that the maritime coast from Judda to Aden is likely to be taken possession of by the governor of Egypt, who has long wished to carry his arms into this quarter.

It is presumed that Ibrahim Pacha (a son of Mahomet Allee Pasha's wife by a former marriage) who is at Cossier, will have the command.

Accounts have been received that the troops which went against Asseer (South of Judda) have been completely successful.—*Bom. Cour. May 8.*

The only arrival from sea, since our last publication, is the Kullaylee, an Arab ship from Mocha, the 22d June, which came in yesterday. We have been kindly favoured with the following articles of intelligence brought by her, giving a view of the present state of Arabia and Upper Egypt.

The communication between Mocha and Scenna, still continued blocked up by the Kubiles, the Imaum refusing compliance with their demands. This state was extremely detrimental to the trade, the im-

ports and exports being thus almost entirely prevented.

The Turkish troops had been successful in their attempt upon Asseer, and upon coming to terms with their refractory chiefs, the main body returned to Medina; the country no longer kept in awe by a superior force, the insurrection was renewed, the Turkish force was again assembled at Camfida, where considerable quantities of provisions and ammunition had arrived from Judda.

Since February, the country in the vicinity of Kossier had been in a state of rebellion, owing to the oppression and conscription practised by the Pasha of Egypt; it had latterly, however, been in a great measure quelled, although it would be some time before the banditti could be put down which infested and interrupted the communication, and rendered travelling dangerous and insecure.

The fears entertained some time since of Mocha being taken by the Turks had in a great measure subsided, though many still thought it was an event which would eventually take place, in no long period.—*Bom. Cour. July 10.*

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 5, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable . S. Rs. 36 8 to 37 0 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable . . . 12 to 11 8 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 48 to 52 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sa. Rupee—
to Buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.—to Sell, 1s. 11d. to 1s.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills. . . . S. Rs. 4 0 per cent.

Ditto Government ditto 3 0 ditto.

Interest on Loans, open date 3 8 ditto.

Ditto, 6 months certain 3 0 ditto.

Madras, Aug. 13, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable 47 per cent. premium.
Non Remittable 15 to 14 ditto.

Exchange.

On England, at six months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

On Bengal, at 90 days' sight, 93 to 95 Sica Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bombay, Aug. 28, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sica Rs.
Non Remittable 110 to 112 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sica Rs.

On Madras, ditto, 99½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

London Gazette.

[As we are in arrears with these documents, which should have appeared in the last journal, we must confine ourselves to brief abstracts.]

SUPPLEMENT TO GAZETTE

of November 23d, 1824.

This gazette contains the following despatches:

First. Extract of a letter from the Governor-General-in-Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 21 November 1823,

announcing the attack on Shapuree by the Burmese on the 24th September.

Second. Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated 9 January 1824, announcing the arrival of a British detachment at Shapuree, 21 November 1823.

Third. Extract of a letter from Capt. Hay, commanding the Chittagong battalion, to the Gov. sec. in the mil. dep., dated Chittagong, October 1823, reporting the attack of the Burmese on Shapuree.

Fourth. Extract of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Shapland to Major Patrickson, D.A.G.

Fourth. Extract of a despatch from the Bengal Government to the Bengal Government, dated 20 February 1824, communicating the result of Major Newton's troops and the Burmese on the 17th Jan. 1824.

Fifth. Copy of Major Newton's despatch to the A. G. of the army, dated Boddapoor, 18 January, transmitting particulars of the action.

Sixth. Copy of a letter from Capt. Johnston to the D. A. G. of the army, dated Boddapoor, 14 February 1824, transmitting particulars of the action of the 13th.

Seventh. Copy of a despatch from Lieut. Col. Bowen to David Scott, Esq., commanding the Bengal eastern frontier, dated Camp near Thoy, 19 February 1824, with particulars of the affair of the 18th. The Lieut. Col. reports the good conduct of Capt. Johnston and Bowen, who led the attack at the head of the Grenadiers, 1st bat. 10th regt.; Lieut. M'Laren, detachment staff; and Lieut. Ellis, 23d regt. I. A. Inf. The latter young officer set a most noble example in dashing into the nullah, and forcing it neck high.

Eighth. Copy of a report from the same to the same, dated Jutrapore, 23 Feb., communicating the failure of the attack on the stockades at Doodpattee, 21st. *Return of killed and wounded, viz.*

1st bat. 10th regt. N. I.—1 lieutenant, 14 sepoy, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 4 jemadars, 6 havildars, 6 naics, 84 sepoy, 1 lascar wounded.

European Officers.—Lieut. Armstrong, killed; Lieut. Colonel Bowen, wounded, slightly; Ensign Barberie, severely.

2d bat. 23d regt. N. I.—2 sepoy, killed; 1 captain, 1 havildar, 1 naik, 21 sepoy, wounded.

European officer wounded.—Captain Johnston, severely.

Rangpore Light Infantry.—1 naik, 3 sepoy, killed; 2 naiks, 4 sepoy, wounded.

Tenth. Copy of a despatch from Lieut. Col. Bowen to the D. A. G., dated Camp near Jutrapore, 26 February, containing further particulars and observations respecting the affair at Doodpattee.

Eleventh. Copy of a despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, &c., commanding the British forces at Rangpore, to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated 12 May 1824.

[This despatch appeared in the Asiatic Journal for November last, pp. 555, 556.]

Twelfth. Extract of a despatch from the same, dated 19 May 1824, and con-

* This and the succeeding despatches, are taken from the Calcutta Gazette, not having been received in regular course from the Bengal Government.

Thirteenth. Copy of a despatch from the Brigadier-General, commanding the forces of the same operation.

[This despatch appeared in the Asiatic Journal, pp. 554, 555.]

Fourteenth. Copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General Campbell to George Swinton, Esq., dated Rangpore, 12 June 1824, transmitting return of sepoy captured at Rangpore.

Fifteenth. Copy of a despatch from the same to the same, bearing same date, of which the following is an extract.

Every act of the enemy evinces a well marked determination of keeping hostilities to the very last moment, approaching our posts day and night, the towers of an impervious and impenetrable jungle constructing stockades and redoubts on every road and pathway, even within musket shot of our sentries, and from these hidden fastnesses carrying out most barbarous and harassing warfare, lying upon our sentries at all hours of the night, and lurking on the outskirts of the jungle for the purpose of cutting off any unlucky wretch who might be thrown in their way.

At one post, in particular, they had been unusually bold and troublesome, often appearing in large bodies in front of the picquet, and had been constantly heard during the night felling timber, and making other preparations for defence. On the 27th ultimo, my aide-de-camp, Capt. Snodgrass, having observed a body of the enemy at a short distance in front of this post, apparently making observations on our line, he advanced with a small party for the purpose of feeling them, and ascertaining their strength and intentions. They found sentries and posts regularly established, which having driven before them, to where the pathway on which they were advancing joins a main road, they were suddenly fired upon from a stockade only forty yards distant, and an entrance being observed in an angle of the work, which the enemy in his hurry had neglected to shut, an immediate charge was ordered, and this small party, consisting of eighteen men of H. M. 38th regt., drove from a strong and well constructed stockade at least two hundred men, with the trifling loss of three men wounded.

From the precautions which the enemy on the preceding evening appeared to have adopted for the defence of the post above alluded to, I felt convinced it must lead to grounds which it was intended we should not approach; I therefore, on the morning of the 28th, left camp with four companies of Europeans from H. M. 13th and 38th regts., 250 sepoy, and one gun and

a howitzer from the Bengal Artillery. On approaching the stockade taken on the preceding evening, we found it re-occupied; but only a few shots were fired from it, wounding one man of the 13th regt. About a mile further on we came upon two more stockades, admirably constructed upon well chosen ground, not quite finished, and abandoned by the enemy, all of which were destroyed. Continuing to advance through a thickly wooded country, we observed, at every opening in the road, parties of the retreating enemy, beyond the reach of musquetry, but some excellent practice was made with round shot and shrapnels by the artillery. After marching in this manner seven miles from camp, I found the artillery soldiers quite exhausted with fatigue, and was under the necessity of sending back the guns, escorted by the Nat. Inf. Having determined to advance with the four companies of Europeans as far as a large plain, which my guide informed me was then only a mile distant; at length the road did debouch from the jungle into an extensive valley of paddy fields (already some inches under water), at the end of which, two miles distant, stands the village of Jaunhyvaug, where immediately I observed quantities of smoke, as if arising from a concourse of people cooking, and concluded that the long desired object of releasing the wretched inhabitants from the hands of their cruel tyrants was now within my reach. The rain fell in torrents, but I pushed on with my small party, confident of victory should the enemy meet us in the field, which I flattered myself was intended, from seeing their generals drawing out a long line in rear of the village, flanked by impenetrable jungles. Our advance was by echelon of companies, left flank leading direct for the village, Jaunhyvaug, close to which a heavy fire was suddenly opened upon us from two stockades, so well masked as not to be distinguished from a garden fence, even at the short distance of sixty yards. Not a moment was to be lost. I ordered Brig. Gen. Macbean to keep the plain with the light company outflanking the stockades and village, and keeping the enemy's line in check, while the other three companies, led by that gallant soldier Major Evans of the 38th regt., at the head of the two flank companies of his regiment, and Maj. Derrin, of the 13th Lt. Inf., in like manner at the head of a company of his regiment destined for the attack. On the order being given, we rushed forward to the assault with an intrepidity and gallantry I have never seen surpassed; and in less than ten minutes the first stockade was carried and cleared of the enemy at the point of the bayonet, many escaping into the thick jungle in the rear. The troops then moving out, formed up for the

attack of the second work with the coolness and regularity, which only an eye-witness could sufficiently appreciate. The second stockade, resolutely and obstinately defended, was carried in the same gallant style, the garrison within fighting man to man, was put to the bayonet, many escaped to the jungle in their rear; but those who fled to the plain, met a similar fate with their comrades within, from the company under Brig. Gen. Macbean, who allowed few to get away: he took no prisoners.

"The disadvantage under which the attack was made, considering the heavy fall of rain, and the strength of the three companies, commanded by Captains Piper and Birch, of the 38th, and Capt. McPherson, of the 13th regt., not exceeding in number 200 men, carrying by assault two formidable stockades, defended by six or seven times their force, and that in the face of what I have since ascertained to be the main body of the enemy in this part of the country, amounting to about 7,000 men. I need not, I trust, endeavour to speak in praise of the gallant band I had that day the honour to command; indeed, I feel that nothing I might say could, in adequate terms, do them justice. Every man appeared to feel and act as if the honour of his country, and the success of the enterprise, depended upon his own personal conduct and exertions. The enemy left 900 dead in the stockades and adjacent fields, and I hope the nature of the contest will not admit of our loss being considered great, although some valuable officers and men have been lost to the service, among whom I have to regret Lieut. Alexander Howard, of the 13th Lt. Inf., killed, and Lieut. Michell and O'Halloran, of 11th M. 38th regt., very severely wounded, each having since lost a leg by amputation. After carrying the stockades, I drew up my small force and remained an hour in front of the Burmese army, which even then, although late in the day, and ten miles from home, I would have immediately attacked, had I seen any prospect of bringing them to action, but a forward movement on our part at once satisfied me of their intention to retreat into the jungle had we approached them.

"During the whole of this day, as on every other occasion since we landed, I received the most able assistance from Brig. Gen. Macbean. To him, my Adjutant Gen., Lieut. Col. Tidy, and the officers of my personal staff, my best thanks are due.

"At daylight next morning I detached Brig. Gen. Macbean with two regiments and some camel howitzers, to endeavour to fall in with the enemy on the same ground he had occupied in the preceding day, but on arriving there not a man was to be seen, even some strong stockades were found evacuated and abandoned, and from the observations of the
brigadier-

long with the other officers. The inhabitants, after a little, remained pleased at our visit, and those that had fled began to return with their families and goods, and we made them understand, by signs, that we wished to have provision, for which we would pay in money, they appeared satisfied, and, as well as we could understand, said they would bring us provisions of all kinds.

Under the idea that these people would be induced to bring supplies of provisions to the troops destined to keep possession of the island, without which they could not possibly remain long there, as there was only a few weeks supply on board, I directed five companies to be disembarked with their baggage, and directed the two ships that were to return with me to complete their water as quick as possible.

The next evening a number of people were seen collected at a point on the main land opposite to the island, about five miles distant, but thinking that they came out of curiosity, I took no further notice of them than ordering a strict look out to be kept towards them.

The following days were occupied in completing the water of the two ships, but on the morning of the 17th, observing that the number collected on the opposite side to be very considerable and continually increasing and that they were accompanied by boats of a large description I concluded that their intentions could be no longer deemed peaceful, and as I discovered that a stockade had been thrown up, I ordered immediately three companies, under Lieut. Stedman to embark in boats and cross over to the main land, and three other companies, under Capt. Ogilvie, for their support, to embark on the return of the boats, there being only five capable of conveying troops, and that not above 450 men at a time. Accordingly they were embarked about noon, but the wind and current was so much against them, it being flood-tide, that they were carried away four miles beyond the point I intended them to land at, and were brought close to where the stockade had been constructed, fortunately the boats reached the same place nearly at the same time. Lieut. Stedman having collected and formed them in order, he found there was no time to be lost in waiting for the party under Capt. Ogilvie, and he determined to attack them immediately with the party that had already landed, and on his advance the enemy opened their guns upon him. Lieut. Stedman's letter, which I have the honour to enclose, will explain the result and success of his attack.

The steady conduct of the troops employed on this occasion, the celerity of their advance and steadiness of their fire, seem to have broken the courage of the enemy, and on the troops penetrating the

stockade by an opening which fortunately had not been completed, the enemy fled to the utmost disorder, leaving every thing behind them, the rout was most complete, they fled in the utmost consternation in every direction, they must have suffered severely, as they were collected in vast numbers, to the amount of about 800 men, within so small an enclosure.

There were six found dead the following morning at a little distance from the stockade, our loss, considering the exposed situation of the men, was small, being one killed, and five wounded, the remainder died during the night.

The troops took possession of ten or twelve guns, brass and iron, of various calibres. Muskets, spears, and bows without number, from forty to fifty boats, some of a very large description with a quantity of gunpowder and balls &c.

The guns have been taken on board the cruiser Mercury, and all other articles were completely destroyed.

The island of Negrais is a barren desert, covered with an impenetrable jungle, and the low part towards the southward seems to be covered with salt water. At the northern extremity is a hill, with an elevation upon it and at the foot of it to the westward, is a small district covered with jungle, where it has been sufficiently cleared only to erect a few fishermen's huts, and has no sign of cultivation. It is evident from the desolate appearance of the island, that it has never been considered by the Burmese Government as a place of any importance, nor can it be made defensible by them, nor is there a village within ten miles of it on the main land.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WAHAB, Major,

Commanding 12th Madras Nat. Lt. Inf. Regiment. Copy of a report from Lieut. Stedman, to the officer commanding 3d bat 17th Regt., dated on board the Heroine, 18th May 1894, contains particulars of a successful attack on a stockade. The services of Lieuts. Lindsay Haig, and Hutchins, are particularized.

Eighteenth. Copy of a report from Capt. Goodridge, of the (H.C.) cruiser Mercury, to Brig. Gen. Campbell, dated off Rangoon 27th May 1894, announcing the occupation of the island of Negrais, the capture of a stockade, 28 boats, and 11 pieces of cannon.

Nineteenth. Extract from a dispatch from Brig. Gen. Campbell, dated 4th June 1894, stating that two strong columns of reconnaissance from the Madras division moved on the 3d, upon two roads leading from the Great Dagon Pagoda, to the village of Kemmandine, the right under the command of Lieut. Col. Hodgson, the left under Lieut. Col. Smith, the brigadier proceeding himself up the Rangoon river, with two of the H.C. cruisers and

and three companies of the 1st regt., to observe the enemy's force, and make a diversion in favour of any attack by land. The two columns met close to the stockade at Kemmendine, and an effort was made to enter it, but some mistake prevented its success. — The despatch likewise announces the arrival of the second embarkation from Madras, consisting of H. M. 89th Regt. and two battalions of N.I.

CAPTURE OF CHEDUBA AND THE STOCKADE AT KEMMENDINE.

Twentieth. Extract of a despatch from Brigadier Campbell, dated 16 June, to Gen. Swanton, 1st J. sec. to Gov. gen. and pol. dep., &c., Fort William.

The despatch states that Brigadier McCleagh had fully executed, in an able and satisfactory manner, the orders given him for the operations against Cheduba; and refers to the report inclosed for the result, which has been such as might have been expected from his judicious arrangements.

The despatch then proceeds to detail the particulars of an attack upon the enemy's fortified camp and stockades at Kemmendine, on the 16th June. The attack was made with 1000 men, 1 eighteen pounder, 4 mortars, and some field pieces two divisions proceeding up the river to prevent the enemy's escape. Great difficulties were encountered from the season, country, and roads. About two miles from the town the column was stopped by a stockade. A party of the Madras Europe n regiment, supported by a party of the 41st regiment, charged, and the work was immediately carried, with a trifling loss, the enemy leaving 150 men dead on the ground. Major Chalmers, leading the support, and one of the first men in the breach, received a wound (not dangerous) from a spear in the face. The advanced companies of the 13th and 38th regiments, on the other side, assisted each other up the face of the stockade (10 feet high), and entered at the same time as the party by the breach. "The first man who appeared on the top of the work," says the Brig. Gen., "was, I believe, Major Sale, of H. M. 13th Lt. Inf.,"

The column then continued its march, in communication with the flotilla on the river, till it arrived at the great stockade, which proved to be strongly and extensively fortified, aided by a thick and tenacious jungle. At 4 p.m. the troops were in position; the night was passed in erecting batteries; at day-break a heavy and well-directed fire was opened upon the enemy, who, during the cannonade, evacuated the place, carrying off their dead and wounded. The Brig. Gen. adds

* This officer distinguished himself in a similar manner at the attack on Rangoon. — *Ld.*

"The object of this report has been fully accomplished; a general pause and terror of our arms at present prevail among the troops lately opposed to us, and from one or two reconnoitring parties which have since been out, I find that every stockade in our neighbourhood has been evacuated, and I have reason to think the enemy has retired to some distance from our front."

General Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the troops comprising the expedition under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, &c., &c., serving against the dominions of the King of Ava, from the 1st to the 16th June 1824.

June 3, 1824. — Commissioned Officers.

Madras Europ. Regt. — Wounded, 1 captain and 1 lieutenant.

H. M. 13th Lt. Inf. — Wounded, 1 lieut.

H. M. 38th regt. — Wounded, 1 lieut.

H. M. 41st Foot. — 1 Major.

Non-Commissioned Rank and File.

H. M. 36th regt. — Wounded, 1 rank and file.

H. M. 41st regt. — Wounded, 9 rank and file.

Artillery — Wounded, 1 sergeant or havildar, and 1 rank and file.

Madras Europ. Regt. — Killed, 2 sergeants or havildars, and 7 rank and file; wounded, 2 sergeants, or havildars, and 30 rank and file.

1st Bat. 3d Regt. N. I. — Wounded, 2 rank and file.

2d ditto 8th ditto — Wounded, 2 rank and file.

1st Bat. 9th Regt. N. I. — Wounded, 2 sergeants or havildars.

2d Bat. 10th Regt. N. I. — Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 1 rank and file.

Pioneers. — Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 2 rank and file.

H. M. 13th Lt. Inf. — Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded 10 rank and file.

H. M. 38th Foot. — Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 8 rank and file.

H. M. 41st Foot. — Wounded, 22 rank and file.

Madras Europ. Regt. — Killed, 1 sergeant; wounded, 2 sergeants or havildars, and 6 rank and file.

1st Bat. 22d N. I. — Wounded, 2 rank and file.

Natives attached.

Bheretees. — Killed, 1; wounded, minstrels, 1; hunters, 6; gun lawars, 4; tindahs, 1.

Total: commissioned officers, wounded, 6; non-commissioned, rank and file, killed, 14; wounded, 105. Natives attached. Killed, 2; wounded, 11.

Remarks. — H. M. 13th Lt. Inf.; name of officer wounded, Lieut. James Petry, slightly.

H. M.

H.M. 38th Foot.—Name of officer wounded, Lieut. Henry Grimes, slightly.

H.M. 41st Foot.—Name of officer wounded, Major P.L. Chambers, severely, not dangerously.

Madras Europ. Regt.—Names of officers wounded, Capt. Kyd, Lieuts. Stinton, and Robertson, severely, not dangerously.

Two men of the Madras Europ. Regt. were missing soon after the arrival of the army at Rangoon, and have not been inserted in any of the returns, having been taken whilst straying from their line, and not whilst engaged with the enemy.

(Signed) F. TINY, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

N.B. The quantity of slugs made use of by the enemy will account for great disparity in the proportions of killed and wounded.

Twenty-first. Copy of a report from Brig. Gen. M'Creaigh to Brig. Gen. Campbell, dated on board H. C. S. Ernaud, River Rangoon, 11 June 1824.

The report states, that on the 12th ult., the expedition arrived on the east side of the island of Cheduba; and on the next day a bold and very intelligent reconnaissance was made by Lieut. Matthews, of H.M.S. Slaney. A landing was effected on the 14th of 200 men of H.M. 13th regt. of Lt Inf., and 100 of the 20th N.I., being all the boats could carry.

A small out-post on the south bank was taken possession of by the leading boat. Higher up, on the north bank, the enemy occupied a trench of 300 yards extent, their right flanked by a bridge over the river. The bank was steep and difficult, but in spite of this, and a fire of musketry and swivels, two or three parties of the 13th were soon on its summit; and when the men had all landed, the enemy fled, leaving upwards of 20 killed, and many wounded. Beyond the village was a stockade, from which the enemy commenced a fire as soon as the troops appeared. The want of implements, &c. as well as the unfavourable weather, made an attack difficult; but every individual co-operated zealously. A masked battery was opened on the gateway; and a column, headed by Major Thornhill's company of H.M. 13th, and accompanied by some seamen with axes and ropes, soon forced the stockade, and were followed by the reserve under Lieut. Col. Hampton, of the 20th N.I. The Burmese chief in command was killed, and the enemy fled through the rear gate. They left a great number killed; our loss was singularly small.

The Brig. Gen. states that his thanks are due to Lieut. Col. Hampton, of the 26th N.I., and Brevet Major Thornhill, of H.M. 13th, their officers and men; and that he is much indebted to Lieut. Malins, of the 13th (Brigade Major), for his activity and valuable assistance.

On the 19th a reconnoitring party

under Capt. Aiken, of H.M. 13th, captured the rajah, who was concealed in the jungle, a few miles in the interior. The surviving Burmans (300 out of 600) passed over to the main land.

On the 3d June, the Brig. Gen. re-embarked, leaving Lieut. Col. Hampton with his detachment of the 28th N.I., and H.M.S. Slaney, in possession, and on good terms with the inhabitants.

Cheduba, May 18, 1824.

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of Brigadier M'Creaigh, C.B., from the 14th to the 17th of May 1824, both days inclusive. Hon. Company's Artillery.—Wounded, 1 gunner; 1 gun lascar. Total 2.

H.M. 13th Lt. Inf.—Killed, 1 rank and file; 1 wounded, Brevet Major; 1 ensign; 1 sergeant; 1 bugler; 16 rank and file. Total killed, 1, wounded, 20.

2d Bat. 29th Regt. N.I.—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file. Total, killed, 1; wounded 8.

Followers.—Wounded, 6 lascars.—Total 6.

Grand total killed, 2; wounded, 36.

(Signed) G.W. MALINS, Maj. of Brig.

Names of officers wounded.

His Majesty's 13th Lt. Inf.—Brev. Maj. Thornhill, slightly.

Ditto, ditto.—Ens. Ker-haw, slightly.

2d Bat. 20th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. and Act. Adjutant Margrave, severely.

Return of arms and ordnance taken in the enemy's works at Cheduba, May 17, 1824.

Six European six-pounder guns; 30 smaller guns and swivels of various calibre; 40 European muskets, and a few matchlocks; 12,523 leaden balls of various sizes; 200 six-pound shot; a few hand-grenades; 1,080 European flints.

(Signed) G.W. MALINS, Maj. of Brig.

List of officers, seamen, and marines, belonging to H.M.'s ship Slaney, Charles Mitchell, Esq., commander, who were killed or wounded at the reduction of the island of Cheduba.

John Par, corporal of marines, killed; John Thompson, quarter-master, wounded dangerously; Louis Paget, able, wounded dangerously (since dead); Bathurst Matthews, 1st-Lieut., slightly; James Mayning, boatswain, slightly; Edward Chamberlain, captain's steward, slightly.

(Signed) C. MITCHELL, Captain.

H.M.'s ship Slaney, in Cheduba Roads,

May 29, 1824.

Killed, 1 marine; wounded, 1 lieutenant and 4 seamen.

SUPPLEMENT TO LONDON

GAZETTE of 27th Nov.

This gazette contains extracts and copies of despatches received at the East India House

House, from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, the substance of which is as follows.

First. Extract of a letter from the governor-general in council to the secret committee of the Court of Directors, dated 26th April 1824, announcing the advance of Brigadier M'Morine* with the force under his command, consisting of the Rungpore Light Infantry, Chambern ditto, and Dinagapore local battalion, with the flotilla of gun-boats on the 22d March, and reached Gowahati, the capital of Camroop, on the western division of Assam, on the 28th, without meeting resistance; and that the native chiefs had united upon the brigadier, and manifested the most friendly disposition. The agent of the Governor-general, Mr. Scott, had crossed the hilly tract between Syllhet and Assam, and joined the brigadier.

Second. Copy of a report from Capt. Noton, to the Major of brigade at Chittagong, dated camp, Ramoo, 11th May 1824, details the particulars of the unsuccessful affair of the 9th May, which obliged the captain to retire.

Third. Extract of a letter from the governor-general to the secret committee, dated 25th May 1824, announcing the invasion of the Chittagong frontier by the Burmese in a very large force, their success in cutting off a detachment at Ramoo, consisting of the right wing of the 2d N.I., under Capt. Noton, and three companies of the 20th, under Lieut. Trueman, some artillery, under Lieut. Scott, and a party of provincials and the Mug levy, under Capt. Pringle; the regulars were greatly reduced by the effects of the climate. The letter also states that Brigadier M'Morine had not advanced beyond Gowahati; that Cachar remained tranquil; and that the Burmese have re-entered Munnipore in force.

Fourth. Extract of a report from Lieut. Col. Povoleri, commanding at Chittagong, to the A. G. of the army, dated 19th May, communicating the destruction of Capt. Noton's detachment, after hard fighting the whole of the 10th.

Fifth. Extract of a report from Lieut. Col. Shapland to the A. G. of the army, dated Chittagong, 20th May 1824, refers to the same event.

Sixth. Copy of a report from Lieut. Scott, and Ensigns Codrington and Camp-

*This officer has since died, a victim to the cholera morbus.—Ed.

bell, to Brig. Major ~~Wheeler~~, dated camp, Chittagong, 20th May, giving the particulars of the before mentioned disastrous affair, they being the only surviving officers. —The Burmese, estimated at 10,000, advanced on Ramoo, from the Ruttnepulling road, on the 13th May, to ford the river, which the troops prevented. The enemy opened trenches on the left flank and front of the British troops, and at length gained possession of a tank in their rear, the troops defending it having quitted their post, and were followed by the remainder of the Mug levy. The elephants (on one of which Mr. Scott, being wounded, was tied) were alarmed and fled. A retreat was ordered by Capt. Noton; the enemy's cavalry, however, pressing hard upon the rear of the column, and fatigue rendering the men incapable of resisting the overpowering masses of the enemy, they dispersed; and the greater part of the detachment, with the other officers, were cut to pieces.

The officers who fell are stated to be Capts. Noton, Trueman, and Pringle, Lieut. Grigg, Ensign Bennetts and Dr. Maysmore, of the artillery. [Particulars of this affair may be seen in our Journal for Nov., pp. 536, 537.]

Seventh. Extract of a letter from the governor-general to the secret committee, dated 2d June 1824, announcing the transmission of despatches from Brig. Gen. Campbell, communicating the capture of Rangoon on the 11th May; also that the Burmese had not advanced from Ramoo, and that reinforcements were approaching Chittagong, which would enable the forces there to undertake offensive operations should the season permit; also that more than half the sappers of the Ramoo detachment reported to have been killed, have returned to Chittagong unhurt.

LONDON GAZETTE of Dec. 11, 1824.

This gazette contains the substance of a letter received at the Admiralty, from Commodore Grant, C.B., dated on board H.M.S. Liffey, off Rangoon, 28th May, reporting the occupation of Rangoon by the land forces, and the proceedings of a detachment sent from the Liffey, under Lieut. Jas. Wilkinson, of that ship, with 100 men of the 38th regt., under Capt. Beach [Birch], against some stockades on the banks of the river. A list of the wounded includes Lieut. Wilkinson, and eight seamen, one since dead.

Postscript.

THE latest official advices of the progress of the Burmese war are contained in a despatch from Sir A. Campbell, dated July 1st, which appears in the Calcutta Gov. Gazette

of July 29. Absolute want of space obliges us to defer its publication till next month. This despatch states that the Rangoon army was attacked on the 1st of July by about

about 12,000 Burmese from Dathah (in obedience to positive orders received by the chiefs from their court) who were defeated with the greatest ease by three weak companies of arsons, and two pieces of artillery. On the 8th, an attack was made on the enemy (who had received considerable reinforcements) by the British force, formed into two columns; one under the command of Brig. gen. McBean, advanced by land; the other, under Sir A. Campbell, proceeded by water. Both were successful. Ten stockades were taken; 38 pieces of artillery, 40 swivels, and 300 muskets; 800 of the enemy's best troops were killed. Our loss has been comparatively small. The list of killed and wounded in the Rangoon army, between the 16th June and 12th July, includes Capt. C. H. Isaac, 2d bat. 8th N.I., killed; Brevet Capt. Knox Barratt, and Capt. Johnson, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Infantry, both severely, the latter dangerously wounded.

We have not space to notice the various rumours which prevail in India respecting this contest. Considerable reinforcements are proceeding to the scene of operations; and Sir Edward Paget is expected to take the command. A large addition to the Bengal army is intended. An attempt has been made, it is said, by the Burmese, to incite Runjeet Sing against us. We are sorry to find that sickness continues among the troops employed. A report is mentioned at Rangoon of an embassy from Ava to treat for peace. The following are a few particulars collected from the India papers (and compressed into a small compass) of the occurrences at the different points of attack.

Sylhet Frontier.—Col. Innes was on the 27th June near Juttrapore. The enemy's fort at Telayn was reconnoitred by Lieuts. Fisher and Craigie, who found it strongly stockaded, and the enemy in force there. A Calcutta paper of July 15th refers to a report that Telayn had been attacked by Col. Innes.

Some information had been obtained from a Burmese prisoner, taken by Gumbheer Sing, the Rajah of Cachar; the prisoner belonged to the force at Doodpattee he stated that the enemy's intention was to remain at Doodpattee and Telayn till the rains were over, and to advance in the dry season. The plunder is at Rungpore, and the captive women and children at Jypore.

Assam.—All is quiet here. The force under Col. Richards returned to Gowahati on the 10th July. Some difference between the Singphos and the Burmese has produced a decidedly hostile feeling on the part of the former, who have blocked up the roads against the Burmese, and killed one of their Phookuns.

Capt. Horsburgh, at Hautbur, had a

gallant affair with a party of the enemy on the 24th of May.

Chittagong.—The messenger sent to the Rajah of Arracan, by the acting magistrate, respecting some prisoners supposed to be in the Ramoo stockade, was told that 8,000 men were at Ramoo, Rutnappling, and Cox's bazar, and that the Bundoola was expected with 9,000 more.

Col. Morrison, C.B., of the 44th foot (who distinguished himself during the war in Upper Canada) is to be appointed a brigadier-general, and to the command of the Chittagong frontier, which is severed from the eastern division.

Naaf River.—A brilliant affair took place on the 4th June between the H. C. cruiser Vesta, in company with some gun-boats, under Messrs. Laughton and Joyce, and a fleet of Burmese war-boats, about 100 in number, near Shapuree. When the enemy's boats first appeared, they required the surrender of the ship, or all on board would be put to death. Volleys of grape and canister answered this intimation. About fourteen boats were destroyed, and 150 of the enemy killed and wounded.

Rangoon.—During the operations against Kemmehne, on the 3d of June, the pinnaces of H.M. ships Laine and Sophie had a smart action with some stockades, and suffered severely. Capt. Hyves speaks highly of the conduct of Mr. George Goldfinch, acting master of the Sophie, Lieut. Fraser, and Mr. Chas. Scott. The following is a list of the killed and wounded.

H.M.'s ship Laine Peter Knox, quarter-master, killed; Mr. Hatherton, purser, slightly wounded.

H.M.'s ship Sophie: Mr. Geo. Goldfinch, acting-master, severely wounded; Thos. Hugget, quarter-master, severely; Mr. Charles Scott, master's mate, slightly; John Burrows, seaman, slightly; H. Seble, private marine, drowned.

H. C.'s cruiser Thetis. Mr. Middleton, commander, severely wounded; one European seaman, slightly; one lascar do.

Ship Roberts. Mr. Nelson, chief officer, killed; Burrah Tindal, do.; two lascars do.; one lascar, wounded.

Total.—Killed 5. Drowned 1. Wounded 9.

Our army is animated with the hope of speedily reaching Amerspoora, the plunder of which is expected to prove of immense value.

The same fever which has visited Calcutta, is said to be prevailing very generally at Rangoon; but few deaths are occasioned by it. We are happy to find by the last advice, that at the former place the disorder was disappearing, though it still gains ground at Barrackpore.

Home Intelligence.

LAW.

In the Court of King's-Bench, Nov. 27, a rule was made absolute for staying proceedings on a bail-bond in an action brought against Mirza Meer Shah Khan, a Persian prince, whose arrival some time back made a noise here. The defendant had been arrested for wages due to his servant, Salsaltre, and gave a bail bond, but had since rendered in discharge of his bail.

The rule for a criminal prosecution, obtained 22d November, against the proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, for a libel on the Marquess of Hastings, has been abandoned by the noble plaintiff, on the defendant's pleading misinformation.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dec. 2d, a case was heard wherein a Jew, named Cohen, had preferred an indictment against Mr. Joseph Staunton, chief mate of the Bridgewater East Indiaman, for an assault. The plaintiff, a lodger of seamen, went on board the ship, and the defendant turned him out. The Jury acquitted the defendant, to the satisfaction of a crowded court.

On the 5th Dec. an action for breach of promise of marriage, came on in the Court of King's Bench; the parties in which were Miss Amelia Wharton, plaintiff. Capt. Lewis, of the Madras Military Establishment, defendant. The plea of the latter was a denial of a promise. The damages were laid at £5000. The Jury found a verdict for £150.

On the 20th Dec. Capt. Smith, of the William Fairlie, East Indiaman, obtained a verdict for £250 damages, in the Court of King's Bench, against Wm. White, proprietor of the "Indian Observer," for a libel published in that Journal of 22d February last, which imputed to Capt. Smith symptoms of insanity, in consequence of which many persons refused to go the voyage to India in his vessel.

In the Secondaries Office, on the 2d of December, an argument took place upon a writ of inquiry on a *capias ultigatum*, to ascertain the property possessed by Lieut. Col. Buchanan, a retired officer in the East India army (who was outlawed), in order that the Sheriff might seize it for the benefit of the plaintiff, Mrs. Plunkett. The real defendants were the East India Company. The sums claimed were £305

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per annum, retired pay, since 1821; and £3487. 10s., the principal sum upon which Buchanan received a dividend of £104. 12s. 6d., each half year, in Bombay stock.

Mr. Walter Buchanan was called, to prove that he had received the retired allowance and dividends on behalf of the Lieutenant Colonel up to 1821, but not since. Mr. Dart, secretary to the East India Company, and Mr. Melvil, the Assistant Auditor, and other officers, were likewise called; but the Court of Directors having declined to authorize the production of the official books and documents, the proof respecting the stock failed.

The Secondary told the jury, that as the East India Company (the real defendants) had withheld the information necessary to prove the principal claim, (though he could not guess their motive) they could only find for the plaintiff to the amount of £1199. 12s. 6d., being the arrears of pay. Verdict accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The statement made respecting the appointment of Sir Charles Stuart to the government of Bombay is wholly unfounded. The Hon. M. Elphinstone continues Governor of that Presidency; and Major Gen. Sir Thomas Munro remains Governor of Madras, and has no intention of coming home.—*Courier*.

There is no truth in the statement that the Marquess of Huntly is going to the Cape of Good Hope as Governor; but Sir Richard Plasket is appointed Colonial Secretary in the place of Col. Bird. Major Gen. Darling proceeds to New South Wales, to succeed Sir Thomas Brisbane.—*Star*.

Lord Combermere, it is said, will succeed Sir F. Paget as commander in chief in Bengal.

It is confidently stated, that in consequence of applications from the East India Company, Government have agreed to increase the British force in India, either by the addition of six regiments from this country, or by an addition to the number of companies in the regiments now serving in India. The latter plan, it is thought, is most likely to be adopted, which will be a source of much promotion for the officers of the regiments now in India.—*Star*.

The Rev. Frederic Holmes, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, is appointed

pointed a professor in the Bahop's College, at Calcutta.

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of the ports of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, as depôts for warehousing of East India goods.

A confidential agent of the Pacha of Egypt visited Manchester during this month, to inspect the spinning and weaving processes; an Armenian has also been sent by him here to form connections for the disposal of cotton, of which that intelligent Manicluk is a larger grower.

A deputation of West India proprietors waited upon Lord Liverpool, on the 8th of December, to request his lordship's sanction to an application to government for permission to distil from sugar.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have given notice, that the present interest of £3 10s. per cent. per annum on the Company's Bonds shall cease and determine on the 5th day of April 1825. That from and after the said 5th day of April, they shall carry only an interest of £3 per cent. per annum. That the holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of £3 per cent. per annum, until the 29th day of March 1825, and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continuation as aforesaid, on or before the 29th day of March 1825, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 5th day of April 1825, with the interest due thereon, from which date unmarked bonds shall not carry any interest.

General Arden on, of the East India Company's service, who died lately in London, has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £70,000, for the purpose of establishing two institutions in Elgin: one for the reception of indigent natives of that country, who are upwards of fifty-five years of age; the other for the education of poor children.

Parliament will meet on Thursday, 3d of February, for the despatch of business.

Captain Sir James Brisbane, late flag captain to Admiral Lord Exmouth in the attack on Algiers in 1816, is appointed to the command in the East-Indies, with the rank of Commodore, to relieve Commodore Grant, in the *Liffey*.

On December 22d, Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, developed to a meeting held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin (the Lord

Mayor in the chair) his plan for relieving the distress of Ireland, which was to introduce the cotton manufacture there, and open the East India and China trade to it; 1st, by allowing sugar to be brought there at a lower duty; and 2dly, by enabling the Irish to import tea from China by licenses from the government, who are authorised to grant them, if the Company do not sell teas as low as they can be got on the continent. A committee was appointed to promote this project.

Orders for recruiting for the British army in India will be issued forthwith. Every corps now on service in that quarter will be immediately completed to the full Indian establishment.

Lieutenant Johnston, of the navy, has at length announced (by public advertisement) that his steam-vessel, *Enterprise*, of 500 tons burthen, for passengers only, will sail from London for Calcutta, to touch at the Cape of Good Hope and Madras, early in March. The voyage is estimated to be completed in two months.

The *Cambridge*, which brought the last accounts from Bombay, lost many of her packets and letters, and nearly some of her officers and passengers, by an accident which occurred to the favourite pilot-boat, at the back of the Isle of Wight, on Sunday night, 19th December. This vessel took the purser and several passengers; and through some mismanagement, it is said, struck, bilged, and filled with water. When the accident occurred, the small boat was alongside, and the ladies were immediately carried ashore in it, whilst the crew and passengers made every possible exertion to get the vessel off. For upwards of an hour, Mr. Reynell, the purser, Captains Prissick, Brett, and Anthony, and Lieutenant Warlow, preserved themselves by clinging to the mast and boom; till at length they were rescued from their perilous condition by boats from the shore. The passengers were entertained by Mr. Howe, of the Isle of Wight.

A new Australasian Agricultural Company has just been incorporated by royal charter, for the purpose of extending cultivation, and producing wool of the finest quality, in New South Wales. Government has made a grant of a million of acres, rent-free for the first five years, to the company.

A conspicuous green buoy, the usual denomination of a sunken wreck, has by the Trinity Board been placed in the part of the Thames mouth called the Cant, on

a sunken sloop, which endangered vessels in low states of the tide, sailing between the five-fathom channel and the Nore. From this buoy, Minister church hears W. by S., and the spile buoy E.S.E.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 29. Bussorah Merchant, Rowson, from Bengal, Mauritius, and Gibraltar, and *Triton*, Crear, from V. D. Land, Madras, and Cape of Good Hope; at Deal.—30. *Guardian*, Sutherland, from Singapore; at Deal.—Dec. 1. *Calmorey*, Laws, from Bengal; off Margate.—2. *Ellen Douglas*, Rice, from Sumatra; at Dartmouth.—7. *Heroine*, Ostler, from N. S. Wales 19th May, and Batavia 22d July; at Deal.—13. *Norm shall*, Scott, from Singapore 29th July; at Gravesend.—20. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bombay 11th Aug.; *Rambler*, Holliday, from N. S. Wales 19th July; and *Aaron*, Sumner, from Bombay 18th July; at Deal.—26. *Orpheus*, Finlay, from Bombay 28th Aug.; off Dover.

Departures.

Dec. 3. Sir Charles Forbes, Foulerton, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—1. *Hero*, Anthony, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—5. *Hugh Crawford*, Langdon, *Asia*, Pope, *Isopel Charlotte*, Corbin, *Harvey*, Peach, and *Lady East*, Talbert, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—10. *Palmyra*, Lamb, for Madras and Bengal, from Deal; *Abberdon*, Percival, for Bombay, from ditto; and *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannah, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—10. *Nauticus*, Winslow, for Manilla, &c., from Portsmouth; *Elizabeth*, Collins, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales, from ditto; and *Blackingham*, Bech, for Madras and Bengal, from Deal.—23. *Marcello*, Simpson, for Havre and Batavia; from Deal.—29. *Nassau*, Carrs, for N. S. Wales, from Gravesend.

Passengers from India.

Per Bussorah Merchant. Mrs. C. Cooke, from Madras.

Per Cambridge, from Bombay and Cape. Mrs. Ashburner; Mrs. Henry Lock; Mrs. M'Leod; two Misses Elliott; Miss Rud-dock; Mr. Ashburner; Lieut. Warlow, Bombay N. I.; Mr. J. R. Blackhouse; Captain H. B. Williams; Capt. Anthony; Capt. Duckenfield; Capt. Brett; Mr. Jukes; Mr. Dowler; Lieut. Little; Mr. Fowler, of the Marquess Camden; three Misses and two Masters Ashburner; Masters M'Leod and Locke; Capt. Prissick, Master Bonnington, and Lieut. Taylor.—(Mrs. Hall, Master Hall, and Capt. Stretton were landed at the Cape).

Per Aaron from Bombay: Lieut. Sandys and Cornet Walker. From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Gardner.

Per Fanny, from the Cape. Ens. Rock-ford, 18th Bengal N. I.; and Mr. Griffiths, late commander of the *Sun*.

Per Heroine, from Batavia; Mr. Harvey Thompson, formerly surgeon on the Bengal establishment.

Per Barrisa, expected from Bengal: G. Todd, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Todd; Miss Saviel; W. Saunders, Esq. C. S.;—Mangles, Esq., C. S.; Capt. C. H. Bean, country service; Capt. A. Brown, of the ship *Bengal Merchant*.

Passengers to India.

Per Palmyra, for Bengal. Mr. and Mrs. Bahanna, Miss Colquhoun, Rev. Mr. Whyte, Messrs. Brett, Pead, Aldham, Green, Reilly, Taplin, Spry, Campbell, Sial, Ramsay, Varden, Pycer, Colquhoun, and Dawes; Masters Kinsey and E. Kinsey.

Ships spoken with.

Euphrates, Mead, London to Bengal, 23d Oct., lat. 23. S. long. 29. W.—*Udney*, Holden, Bengal and Madras, to London, 29th May, off Bourbon.—*Hero*, Steel, Liverpool to Bombay, 8th Dec., long. 8 25. W.—*Anson*, Tonge, Bengal, to Malta, off Gibraltar 15th Nov.—*England*, Reay, Londont to Bombay, 16th Nov., lat. 6. long. 22.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

The ship *Bombay Merchant*, Kemp, from Bombay to London, was abandoned on the 27th Sept. in a sinking state. The captain, crew, and treasure were taken on board the brig *Fama*, bound to Buenos Ayres, and landed at Rio de Janeiro, from whence the captain and the specie have arrived at Falmouth in the *Lord Melville* packet.

The *Caroline*, Harris, recently arrived at Singapore from London, when unloaded, was expected to be condemned and sold.

The Hon. Co.'s ships, *Princess Amelia*, Williams; *Orwell*, Farrier; *Thames*, Havasde; *Hope*, Sweet; and *Marquess* of Huntly, from London to China, passed Anger Point previous to the 9th August; all well.

The *General Harris*, Welstead, from Bencoolen, was off Tappanooty the 22d July, and under weigh for the Straits.

The *Eole*, from Bengal and Bourbon, has arrived at Nantes, with considerable damage.

The *Thames*, Litson, from London, arrived at Ceylon the 30th June.

The *Grenada*, Anderson, from London, had arrived at Tenerife.

The *Blucher*, from India, has arrived at Bourdeaux.

The *Scotia*, M'Cormick, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, which was driven on shore during the late gales, has been sold at Plymouth.

The crew of H. M.'s ship *Andromaque* were sickly at the Mauritius. Commodore Nourse, Lieut. Grant, R. N., and four others, had died of fever; being six out of ten who had slept one night ashore at Mombass.

The Hon. Co.'s ship *London*, Sotheby, and the *Eliza*, Faith, were to embark the 47th regt. at Panwell (Bombay), on the 1st Sept., for Bengal.

The *Lanuch*, West, was to sail from Bombay for London, the 5th Sept., and touch at the Mauritius.

The *John Barry*, Roche, was to sail from Bombay for London the 1st Oct.

The *Greenock*, Richmond, was to sail for London the 15th Aug., from Bengal.

Late accounts from Bombay state, that H. M.'s ship *Liffey* had sailed from Penang for Bombay, and was to go into dock there.

East India Honors.

Dec. 1. A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.: Capt. W. Cruikshank, Farquharson, St. Helena, Bombay, and China; Capt. J. Hine, Atlas, Madras and China; and Capt. W. Hay, Charles Grant, China direct.

11. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. S. Searle was sworn into the command of the ship *Inglis*, consigned to Bombay and China.

21. A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.: Capt. W. Hope, Herefordshire, for Madras and China; and Capt. T. Baker, Lowther Castle, for China direct.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 26. In Bryanstone-square, the lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G.C.B., of a daughter.

Dec. 11. The lady of the Rev. William Heberden, Great Bookham, Surrey, of a son.

14. In Bryanstone-square, the wife of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

24. At Rochester, the lady of Capt. Samuel Jackson. C.B. commanding the Ordinary at Sheerness, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

• Nov. 12. At the Protestant church, Lausanne, in Switzerland, Miss M. S. Cerjat, daughter of Henry Cerjat, Esq., to Capt. Wynne Baird, son of Robert Baird, Esq., of Newbyth, and nephew to General Sir David Baird, Bart., &c.

17. At the hotel of the British Ambus-

sador at Florence, Capt. D. Wilson, of the Bombay army, to Miss J. L. Young, daughter of the late Professor Young, of Glasgow.

24. At St. Philip's church, Liverpool, the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D. of China, to Miss Ellen Armstrong.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, James Eckford, Esq., capt. of 6th Bengal N.I., to Mary, third daughter of James Alexander Haldane, Esq., of George-street.

7. At St. Michael's church, Bath, J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, to Rosa, daughter of John Thullier, Esq., of Cadiz, and of Bath.

9. At St. Mary's, Portsea, Lieut.-col. Wm. Woodhouse, 44th regt. Madras N.I., to Miss Leggatt, King's Terrace, Southsea.

16. At Stone, Kent, Capt. Philip Otley, of the Bombay army, to Anna Frederica, second daughter of the late Col. Berkeley.

27. C. H. Beague, Esq. royal engineers, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Maj.-gen. J. Pringle, E. I. Company's service.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. George Bodley, Esq., Deputy-assist.-com.-gen., in his 41st year.

Dec. 1. At Spencer Farm, Essex, Major-gen. Rowley, F.R.S., colonel of the corps of royal engineers.

3. In Devonshire-place, Anna, relict of the late Thomas Davis, Esq., Advocate-gen. at Calcutta.

— At Cheltenham, Mrs. Eustace, widow of the late Lieut.-gen. Eustace.

5. Dr. Alex. P. Buchan, late of Percy-street, son of the author of the well-known work on Domestic Medicine.

12. Richard Crossley, Esq. R. N. commanding the *Madras Indiaman*, after a short illness brought on by his great exertions when that ship was unfortunately driven on shore near Portsmouth, during the gale of the 22d November.

14. At Torryburn, county Fife, aged 80, Capt. James Primrose, of the H. E. I. C. service.

17. At Brighton, Lady Williams, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, K. C. B. of Burwood House, Surrey.

18. At Southampton, Harriot, wife of Captain Edward Fitzgerald, of the 30th Bengal N. I.

19. At Fairwater-House, near Taunton, Rear Admiral J. C. Searle.

20. At Broomhill, near Broughton-in-Furness, in his 82d year, Major Gilpin, formerly on the Bengal establishment.

— John Holland, Esq., many years Freight Accountant to the East-India Company.

24. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieut.-col. Home, of the Bombay establishment.

25. In Upper Seymour-street, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Kent.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1824-25, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c

[illegible]

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE

[illegible]

LETTERS to India may be despatched through the Ship-Letter Office by the following ships :

To Cape of Good Hope.....	Margaret	to sail about Jan. 5.
Calcutta	General Kyd	to be in the Downs Jan. 11.
_____	Hythe	ditto
_____	Royal George	ditto
St. Helena and Benicoolen.....	Repulse	ditto
Madras and Calcutta.....	John	to sail about Jan. 20.
_____	Thalia	ditto ... Feb. 25.
_____	Georomandel	ditto ... Jan. 18.

N.B.—Letters for India will not be forwarded till the postage is paid.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE for December 1824.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	3	4
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3	12	0	3
Cherries.....lb.	2	15	0	3
Sumatra.....lb.	2	15	0	3
Bourbon.....lb.	2	15	0	3
Mocha.....lb.	3	10	0	6
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Madras.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Bengal.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Bourbon.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				
Alone, Spices.....cwt.	2	15	0	3
Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	2	15	0	3
Borax, Bengal.....lb.	1	15	0	3
Unrefined, or Tincal				
Camphire unrefined.....lb.	2	0	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	0	0
Ceylon.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	15	0	0	0
Lignea.....lb.	5	17	0	6
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	0	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	0
Coculus Indicus.....lb.	4	0	0	0
Columbo Root.....lb.	11	0	0	0
Dragon's Blood.....lb.	3	0	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....lb.	4	10	0	0
Arabic.....lb.	2	10	0	0
Asafoetida.....lb.	2	0	0	0
Benjamin.....lb.	2	0	0	0
Anise.....cwt.	4	0	0	0
Galbanum.....lb.	9	0	0	0
Gambogium.....lb.	3	0	0	0
Myrrh.....lb.	1	10	0	0
Olibanum.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Dye.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Shell, Black.....lb.	3	10	0	0
Shivud.....lb.	3	10	0	0
Stick.....lb.	1	10	0	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	0	0	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	15	0	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	0	0
Cinnamon.....lb.	0	8	0	0
Cloves.....lb.	0	1	0	0
Mace.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Nutmegs.....lb.	0	2	0	0
Opium.....lb.	0	1	0	0
Rhubarb.....lb.	0	1	0	0

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	4	0	0	0
Senna.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	0	0	0
Bengal.....lb.	0	18	0	0
China.....lb.	1	12	0	0
Zedoary.....lb.	5	10	0	0
Indigo, Blue.....lb.	6	18	0	0
Purple and Violet.....lb.	0	15	0	0
Good Ditto.....lb.	0	12	0	0
Fine Violet.....lb.	0	11	0	0
Fine Violet & Copper.....lb.	0	11	0	0
Good Ditto.....lb.	0	10	0	0
Ordinary Ditto.....lb.	0	9	0	0
Consuming qualities.....lb.	0	9	0	0
Madras Luc and Good.....lb.	0	18	0	0
Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	1	0	0	0
Safflower.....lb.	0	16	0	0
Sago.....lb.	1	7	0	0
Saltpeire, Refined.....lb.	0	14	0	0
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	14	0	0
New.....lb.	0	14	0	0
Ditto White.....lb.	0	14	0	0
China.....lb.	0	17	0	0
Organzine.....lb.	1	4	0	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	4	0	0
Cloves.....lb.	0	3	0	0
Mace.....lb.	0	5	0	0
Nutmegs.....lb.	1	6	0	0
Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	4	0	0
White.....lb.	0	8	0	0
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	2	0	0
White.....cwt.	1	7	0	0
Brown.....cwt.	0	17	0	0
Siam and Java.....lb.	0	18	0	0
Ten, Bolta.....lb.	0	24	0	0
Cougon.....lb.	0	27	0	0
Souchong.....lb.	0	3	0	0
Campon.....lb.	0	3	0	0
Twankay.....lb.	0	3	0	0
Pekong.....lb.	0	3	0	0
Hyson Skin.....lb.	0	3	0	0
Hyson.....lb.	0	3	0	0
Guapodet.....lb.	1	8	0	0
Tartarwell.....lb.	0	0	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red.....lb.	0	0	0	0

MARKETS during the Month.

No event has occurred to cause any remarkable fluctuation in the markets for East-India produce, except the disaster at Petersburg. The destruction of merchandise there by the floods, has effected the price of sugar, as well as of other commodities. A quantity of sugar, amounting to 300,000 pounds (10,800,000 lbs.), is said to be damaged, and half that quantity destroyed. As soon as this event was known, sugars of all descriptions advanced in price: raw, 1s. to 2s.; refined, 2s. to 3s. The demand, however, has since become languid, in refined as well as muscovades; the ordinary and soft sorts of the latter have fallen.

On the 7th December, a sale of 1,670 bags of Siamese sugar for home consumption, took place. The prices obtained were from 26s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. according to quality.

The sales of coffee have been inconsiderable, and lower prices are expected.

There has been some speculation in spices; large sales of black pepper have been effected. White pepper is scarce,

and rises daily. Nutmegs are becoming heavy.

Indigo has been in some request among speculators. Considerable purchases have been made, but the price is not materially affected. Rice seems to be inquired for.

The Company's tea sale took place this month. The only alterations were in'boheas, congou, and twankays. The first was a shade dearer; common congou, 3d. per lb. lower; twankays, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. higher.

The cotton market was rather active towards the latter part of the month, especially at Liverpool and Glasgow. In London some large sales of Bengals and Surats were made; the latter sort advanced 3d. to ½d. per lb.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 18 January 1825.—Prompt 8 April.
Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 8 February.—Prompt 6 May.
Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Saltpeire.

For Sale 21 February.—Prompt 10 June.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silks.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 25th of November to the 26th of December, 1824

1824.	Pank Stock	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	Assented p. Cent.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	New p. Cent.	Imp. Annuities.	Imp. 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	Stock with Sea	Old So dillo.	India Bonds.	3 p. Cent. 1791.	1 p. Cent. By Exchange.	Account for Consols.	5 p. d. Fictive	India Stock.	1824
Nov 25	231 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/2	—	108 108 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	98 p	—	53 56 p	55 1/2	22 19 0	—	1824
26	231 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/2	—	108 108 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	98 p	—	54 58 p	55 1/2	—	—	Nov 25
27	—	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	—	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	98 p	—	56 58 p	55 1/2	—	—	26
28	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 57 p	54 1/2	—	—	27
29	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Dec. 1	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	97 98 p	—	54 57 p	55 1/2	—	—	29
2	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	97 98 p	—	54 57 p	55 1/2	—	—	Dec. 1
3	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	97 98 p	—	54 57 p	55 1/2	—	—	2
4	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	96 98 p	—	54 57 p	55 1/2	—	—	3
5	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	4
6	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	5
7	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	6
8	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	7
9	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	8
10	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	9
11	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	10
12	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	11
13	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	12
14	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	13
15	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	14
16	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	15
17	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	16
18	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	17
19	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	18
20	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	19
21	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	20
22	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	21
23	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	22
24	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	23
25	230 1/2	94 94 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 56 p	55 1/2	—	—	24

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MEMOIR CONCERNING THE CHINESE.

By JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esq, F R. S., M. R. A. S

• [From the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.]

(Concluded.)

AMONG other points of inquiry relating to the Chinese, their attainments in the various branches of human knowledge have naturally been the objects of much curiosity in Europe. With respect to those arts of life which administer to the wants and enjoyments of mankind, they must be allowed to have made a very early and considerable proficiency, and are even at this day, in many respects, the most skilful and best workmen in the world. Of science, however, they are, and appear always to have been, entirely destitute. It is a curious circumstance that they and the Hindus (whether they had, or had not, any connexion in remote antiquity), should have existed so long in the immediate vicinity of each other, and at the same time possessed so little in common. With the exception of the sect of Fō, or Buddha, an Indian heresy, which found refuge in the Empire from the persecutions of a bigotted priesthood, the Chinese appear to me to have received nothing from their western neighbours. The ancient skill of the Hindus, in astronomical and algebraic science, has been clearly and ably demonstrated: but no proofs have yet occurred that they imparted any portion of that skill to the Chinese. I feel persuaded that, until the introduction of astronomy into the empire by the Arabians, in the first instance, and subsequently by the European missionaries, the whole science of the Chinese consisted in a careful observation and scrupulous notation of the eclipses, and other heavenly phenomena. Their ignorance led them to attach the most important political influences to the different aspects and conjunctions of the celestial orbs, and hence arose the exactness with which they marked and chronicled them.

- Confucius has recorded six and thirty eclipses of the sun, the greater
- number of which have been verified by the calculations of European astronomers: but the recording an eclipse may prove the authenticity of historical annals, while, at the same time, it proves nothing as to the existence of astronomical science. Some persons have been led to suspect that the Chinese must at one time have possessed the astronomy of the Hindus, by their having twenty-eight lunar mansions, and a cycle of sixty years: but a careful observation of the essential differences that exist on either side, must remove all shadow of identity. The Hindu cycle is a cycle of Jupiter, while that of the Chinese is a solar cycle: and the twenty-eight constellations of the Hindus are nearly all of them equal divisions of the circle, consisting of about 13° each, while the Chinese constellations are extremely unequal, varying from 30° to less than 1° .

That the Chinese possessed no real science of their own, and that they obtained none from the Hindus, is, I think, proved by the readiness with which they adopted that of Europeans. On this one subject that singular nation has deviated from its established prejudices and maxims against introducing what is foreign: and that a people so self-sufficient and vain, should at once, in open violation of their general practice, have adopted the science of foreigners, and raised its professors to high dignities, is perhaps the strongest proof in the world that they possessed none of their own. It appears that they have in former times adopted the very errors of our astronomy, most probably from the Arabians. I discovered in an old Chinese book the most exact delineation of the Ptolemaic system, with its crystalline orbs, primum mobile, &c. &c. and the earth occupying a conspicuous place in the centre of all. Indeed it is impossible not to smile at the idea of attributing sciences to a people whose sacred books are filled with such trumpery fragments of truth, and whose other pretensions are of the same kind.

In a consideration of this vast and extraordinary empire, there is no point of inquiry more curious, or more interesting, than the amount of its population; and though it deserves to be ascertained with some degree of accuracy, it has perhaps been the subject of as many vague guesses and conjectures as any other. The enormous amount of 333 millions, stated to Lord Macartney, was supported by no better authority than the mere assertions of Mandarins, at all times ready enough to make the most of their country in the eyes of foreigners, and generally possessed of very little correct information on such points, even if they were willing to give it. The document to which Dr. Morrison refers for the sum of 143 millions, would be deserving of great attention, did it not destroy its own credit by the tremendous absurdity of its statements. According to this statistical work (the *Y-tung-chy*), the total population about A.D. 1644, was twenty-seven millions and a half, and in 1790 it was increased to 143 millions. "Oh, monstrous; eleven buckram men grown out of two!" The population of an old country like China more than quintupled in 146 years! This is quite incredible, and throws great discredit either on the *Y-tung-chy*, or on the accuracy of the Chinese in taking their census. Twenty-seven millions and a half seem much too little for China in the year 1644, and there must either be some mistake in the dates, or the later census was the correct one, and the earlier altogether erroneous. Crozier states, on the authority of the *Y-tung-chy* (though he makes the date of it 1743), that the population of China proper was somewhat more than 142 millions, and by a calculation of his own, to include those whom he assumes to have been left out in the census, increases

increases the number to 157 millions. To this account he subjoins the copy of an estimate of the population, called *Chung-min-soo*,* which, he says, was made in the 27th year of Kien-Lung, or 1761, and received in France from the missionaries in 1779. This, which states the population at 198 millions, is not to be depended on, as the Chinese generally profess to be ignorant of the existence of such a document. It is likely to be spurious, or at least *unofficial*, and certainly does not deserve as much credit as even the *Y-tung-chy*, which is a national work. Thus it would appear, that the only thing *certain* is our total ignorance of the real population of China;

“And all our knowledge is, we nothing know.”

Some persons have been disposed to draw sweeping inferences from the numbers that were observed by the two British embassies of 1794 and 1816: but surely these were not the proper data for such calculations. The provinces and districts, through which both missions passed, are confessedly the richest of the whole empire; and beyond comparison excel, both in fertility and population, those to the westward. The grand canal, and the *Yang-tze-Keang*, render them the great commercial route between the northern and southern provinces; as well as the channel of almost all political communication. A British embassy was calculated to draw, and did actually draw together, the whole population of the cities and neighbourhoods through which they passed; and the officers of government observed frequently to us, during the progress of Lord Amherst's embassy, that the “*maou*,” “the crowd and bustle,” exceeded any thing they had before witnessed. What sound inferences then can be drawn from the observations of either mission, respecting the real population of China? A statistical work like the *Y-tung-chy*, whose professed object was to treat of the resources of the empire, was very unlikely (however incorrect it might be), to *understate* the amount of population. We may, therefore, assume with tolerable certainty, that about 150 millions is the *full extent* of the Chinese population; that is, less than one half of the 333 millions stated to Lord Macartney.

Whatever the actual population of the empire may be, it probably is as thickly peopled in some of its provinces, as any of the richest countries of Europe: but there is every reason to believe that this is not uniform, and that, by the application of additional stimuli to its resources, the whole country might be rendered vastly more wealthy and populous than at present. These stimuli have been stated generally, by political economists, to consist in the distribution and demand arising, first, from the division of the lands of a country; secondly, from foreign and internal commerce; thirdly, from the maintenance of unproductive consumers.† With respect to the first of these, it may safely be affirmed that the subdivision of land in China could not be carried much further with advantage. A great landed proprietor is a character unknown in the country, and all the institutions of the empire, as well as the habits of the people, are generally inimical to a great accumulation of any kind of property by an individual.‡ As to its commerce, although the

Q 2

internal

* “An account of the whole people.”

† Malthus. Political Economy, ch. 7, sect. 7, page 427.

‡ Extraordinary wealth never fails, in a country where *nature* is administered as it is in China, to attract the grasp of rapacity. “*percutique summus fulmine moute*.” A certain affectation of patriarchal simplicity and *purge*, on the part of the Mandarins, operates as a sumptuary law, and gives a corresponding tone to the habits of the people, as far as relates to external equipage and show. Superfluous wealth finds itself a vent in the shades of domestic privacy, in contributing to the gratification of every price of sensuality.

internal trade of China has long since arrived at a very high pitch, and may from the beginning be regarded as the chief cause of the wealth and populousness of the empire, its *foreign* commerce must be considered as very trifling indeed, in comparison with the productive powers of the whole country. If the habits of the people, and the policy of the government, should ever change so far as to admit of an unrestrained intercourse with the rest of the world, it is really impossible to conceive to what an extent the wealth and power of that country might increase, favoured as it is in point of fertility, climate, and facility of internal intercourse, as well as in the industrious character of its inhabitants. As far as regards the third point, although the number of unproductive consumers might be greatly extended by the increased number and efficiency of its military establishments, by the formation of a naval force proportioned to the extent of its coasts, and by an increase in the use of various other kinds of unproductive labour, this consideration is quite trifling in comparison with the results of an *extended foreign trade*.

With a view to guard against a very common danger, that of *false inferences*, I must apologise for the super-addition of a few observations, which may appear somewhat out of place in this paper. Such a trade as the abovementioned, can never take place without a complete change in the habits of the people, and the maxims of the government. Let no inference be drawn from the foregoing remarks, in favour of an *open trade* between this country and China. Until the other party change their restrictive policy, it is not expedient for us to change ours. I am firmly of opinion, and this opinion is founded on some degree of local experience, some knowledge of the language, and considerable intercourse with the natives, that if, at the expiration of the charter, the present system be altered, it will be an experiment attended with the *greatest hazard*. There is no maxim more generally true, than that monopoly is not so good as unfettered intercourse; but there is, at the same time, no greater source of error, than the application of general principles, without a due regard to the peculiarities of individual cases: and if the government shall ever be induced by popular clamour,—by the “*civium ardor prava jubentium*,”—to throw the trade with China open, there is every reason for predicting that it will be a sacrifice of the true interests of the *whole* to the outcries of a *part*, though that may be the most numerous part of the community. We shall soon find that we buy *worse* tea, and pay *dearer* for it; not to mention the difference that it will make, in the collection of nearly four millions of revenue, and the facilities that will be afforded to smuggling, with the temptation to evade a duty of one hundred per cent.: and for the reasons of all this, I need only refer to the evidence before Parliament in 1813, as well as to Sir George Staunton's notices of China, published in 1822. The systematic and unceasingly operating spirit of encroachment, imposition and extortion, on the part of the Chinese, requires the constant pressure of a counteracting check, the firm and concentrated, though mild and judicious, opposition of all the resources in one power. These resources consist in a long experience and thorough knowledge of the people, an intimate acquaintance with their language, and an adequate (though not overweening) confidence in, as well as a temperate use of, the influence arising to the Company, *as a body*, from the value and importance of the trade. The present system, namely, the establishment of a resident factory, acting with knowledge, judgment, and unanimity, and possessing the most thorough controul over a numerous fleet of ships, whose commodore, captains, and officers depend for

for character and employment on the discipline which they preserve in the river among 2,500 seamen, as well as on the obedience which they themselves pay to the orders of the Committee, can alone ensure the continuance of a trade, whose *existence* depends on the entire suppression of disorder on the one hand, as much as its *value* does on the successful opposition to extortion on the other. This excellently organized system may with truth be affirmed (like most others), gradually to have arisen out of the *necessity* for it. Any person at all acquainted with the early history of our intercourse with China, when every separate ship of the Company transacted its own business, and when that intercourse in many points resembled *what a free trade would make it*, must have been struck by the endless and intolerable grievances to which we were subjected by the Chinese, and which frequently reduced us to the brink of giving up the commerce altogether. (See Asiatic Journal for 1822.) It is quite idle to insist that the Americans are a proof of the success with which an open trade can be carried on. It is too evident that they participate in a very large portion of the advantages which our own system affords; that they absolutely trade under our wing; and that while we are constantly and successfully opposing, with the united weight of our influence and address, the infliction of destructive impositions on the *British* trade, the beneficial effects extend to foreign trade in *general*.

But to return from this digression. In a comparative estimate of the advancement and civilization of different countries, at the *present day*, it would not perhaps be a very difficult matter to assign to China her proper place, were the comparison confined to the nations of *Asia*. *There* she may be allowed to stand pre-eminent. Some persons, however (and those well acquainted with the country), have been bold enough to assert, that she can challenge competition with the most refined states of Europe. But in what instances? Has natural science, or have even the arts, made the *same* progress there as here? Have the principles of moral or of political philosophy been as thoroughly investigated, or as clearly established? Is the state of one-half of the people, namely the female sex, so elevated or so happy as in Europe? Is the person or the property of the Chinese so secure, as the persons and properties of the subjects of most European states? Or, lastly, are the daily and domestic habits of the people so generally free from sensual and degrading vices? Until these questions can be answered in the affirmative, it is impossible to give to that country the lofty station which her advocates require. At the same time, it must be allowed, that she appears to have attained, at a very early period, to a considerable point of refinement in many respects, and that, with the exception of occasional and tremendous revolutions, she has been, for at least two thousand years, a wealthy, flourishing, and tolerably civilized portion of the globe. I am disposed to attribute this in a great measure to her particular geographical situation,* to the peculiarly favourable climate, or rather climates; the *moderate* average fertility of soil, and the great facility of internal intercourse, with which she has been gifted by nature. An attentive survey of most of the tropical regions of the globe, where the great heat of the climate, and the almost *morbid* fertility of the earth, tend to produce food, in the greatest abundance,† will seem to justify the conclusion, that extreme fertility, or power of production, has been

* Between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude, that is, in the finest part of the temperate Zone.
† I was led to make the above observations during a voyage across the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and I have since been gratified in finding them confirmed by the great authority of Mr. Malinckrodt, in his late work upon Political Economy, in which he draws some important conclusions from the remarks of M. de Humboldt upon New Spain, ch. viii, sect. iv., p. 311.

been rather unfavourable to the progress of the human race; or at least, that the industry and advancement of nations has appeared in some measure to depend on a certain proportion between their *necessities* and their *natural resources*. Man is by nature an indolent animal, and without the stimulant of necessity, will in the first instance be inclined to get on, as well as he can, with the provision that nature has made for him. In the warm and fertile regions of the tropics, or rather of the Equinoctial, where lodging and clothing, the two most necessary things after food, are rendered almost superfluous by the climate, and where food itself is produced with very little exertion, we find how small an advancement has in most cases been made; while, on the other hand, the whole of Europe, and by far the greater part of China, is situated beyond the northern tropic. If, again, we go farther north, to those arctic regions where men are still in a very miserable state, we shall find that *there* they have really no materials to work upon. Nature is such a niggard in the returns which she makes to labour, that industry is discouraged and *frozen*, as it were, in the outset. In other words, the *proportion* is destroyed. The equinoctial regions are too spontaneously fertile; and the arctic too unkindly barren: and industry, wealth, and civilization seem on this account to have been principally confined to the temperate zone, where there is at once *necessity* to excite labour, and *production* to recompense it. I am well aware that there are other important circumstances, besides geographical situation, which influence the progress of nations: all I mean to say is, that the last cause does not seem generally to have met with the attention it deserves. It will be obvious too, that the foregoing observations apply solely to those countries whose inhabitants may be considered as *indigenous*, in the common acceptation of the word, and not to such as have been peopled by extensive emigrations from old states, whence all their industry and knowledge—"tanta memoria præteritorum futurorumque prudentia, tot artes, tantæ scientiæ, tot inventa"—have been transferred.

THE SEASONS.

SWIFT is the Spring, when blossoms every spray,
 When Zephyr's breath perfumes the balmy gales;
 And blithe is Summer, when the lord of day,
 From his high throne, his radiant face unveils.
 And Autumn, when Spring-flowers have turned to fruit,
 Smiles midst the wealth the fields as tribute bring;
 But Winter, hoary, bare, and destitute,
 Is joyless, save as harbinger of Spring.
 Has life its chagging seasons too? Most sure:
 Its Spring is youth, its Summer manhood's prime;
 Life's Autumn should our mental fruit mature,
 For Winter's close ends our account with time.
 My Spring has fled, alas! how quickly fled!
 And Summer's gorgeous scenes like dreams appear;
 Ev'n Autumn wanes; and Winter on my head
 Inscribes the near approach of my last year.
 And what is next? Profanely do we wing
 Our thoughts to stretch where knowledge never flew;
 This truth is sure:—life has no second Spring
 On the same mortal soil where first it grew.

NARRATIVE OF THE CELEBRATED BATTLE OF VARNA.

EXTRACTED from the *Taj ul-tawarikh*, or CROWN of the ANNALS, by
SAAD-UDDIN EFFENDER.

Translated from the Turkish Language, by M. Garcin de Tassy, Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Asiatic Society of Paris, Foreign Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, &c.

[For the Asiatic Journal.]

THE victorious Sultan Murad, having vanquished his enemies, and given peace and tranquillity to the Ottoman provinces, conceived in his mind, enlightened by divine inspiration, the design of repouncing the affairs of created beings, that he might be occupied in the service of the Creator alone; exchanging the anxieties of the throne for the sweetness of privacy: his employment being henceforth only to make himself worthy of eternal happiness. Occupied with this thought, he disclosed it to his minister, Khalil Pasha: "During many years," said he to him, "my foot always in the stirrup, my sword always out of its scabbard, I have not ceased to act for the good of religion; it is time for me to leave the empire and go into retirement, devoting myself to the Almighty. Yes, I am resolved to consecrate to repentance the moments that remain to me, and to rest my feet on the cushion of repose."

"What have I to do with the crown, the throne, and my armies? I desire only to think how to wash away my faults with the tears of repentance; and to finish my life in the bosom of tranquillity: there I will read without ceasing the Koran, and praise the Eternal. I wish to remove my hand from this perishable kingdom, and sow in the field of my heart the seed of God's love. I wish to be assiduous to the sublime court of immutable truth; and to contend with my passions, and bend the tent of my desires."

"Let my august heir, Mohammed, take my place; may his reign be glorious and successful; during its duration may no misfortune occur, nor a sigh be ever heard!"

Khalil Pasha, and the principal officers of the state, in vain opposed the determination of Murad; he persisted, placed his son on the throne, and retired to Magnesia.

The neighbouring princes, having heard

of the abdication of Murad, imagined in their wicked minds (infected with inveterate hatred), and in their hypocritical hearts (wounded by the thorn of envy) that the retreat of the Sultan proceeded only from a disorder in the brain, and formed the project of attacking simultaneously the Ottoman empire. The chief of this impious band, Caraman Oglou, wrote to Ladislav, king of Hungary, thus: "Murad has lost his reason, and consumes his life in pleasures with companions of debauchery. A young child has replaced him in the government of the state; a weak plant, which it will be very easy to root up. Never has he seen the day of battle, nor conducted his corner over the field of combat. This is the moment to unite and attack this inexperienced monarch. If we wait until the crown of his glory diffuse its glittering rays, we shall seek in vain a like opportunity."

This intelligence, deserving only of contempt, being circulated among the unhappy Christians, they sent letters every where; they united their efforts, and, in a little time, they assembled a vast army. It was composed of Hungarians, Germans, Bosnians, Albanians, Moldavians, Valaks, Franks, and other Christians.

Las Oglou, despot of Servia, headed the vanguard; 80,000 infidel soldiers, clothed in iron cuirasses, followed him. Their audacious cohorts, like the Black Sea, directed their march over the Musulman countries. They passed through Belgrade, advanced to Nicopolis, laid waste the country, and retired. The governor of this city seized a favourable moment, and with a troop of brave men, attacked the rear of the army, which he put in disorder, and took several prisoners, whom he sent, with their hands tied, to the court of the Sultan.

The object of the unfortunate king of Hungary was to pass through Varna, to proceed to Constantinople, marry the Greek emperors.

emperor's daughter, and then to reach Adrianople. With this view he directed his course towards Varna. The governors of the frontiers, informed of the march of this innumerable army, immediately sent intelligence to the Ottoman court. The wise ministers, after consulting together, acquainted their young sovereign, that the vile infidels had declared against the empire; they made him sensible that, in these circumstances the presence of the victorious Murad was necessary. By the authority of the youthful monarch, they wrote to his father a letter, in which they informed him of the miscreants' irruption, and implored him to honour the army with his favoured presence. Murad answered, that having renounced the affairs of the world, he could not consent to this request. The viziers did not recede, they wrote a second time in haste to this great prince, that if the interest of the empire lay near his heart, he was bound in conscience to head the army, and repel the enemy; that, besides, he knew the great commandment of the Musulman law (to fight against the infidels), that it was accordingly indispensable that he should leave his retreat without delay; should he refuse, Islamism would experience a check. The letter having reached the religious Murad, this prince thought it his duty to yield. Followed by his attendants, and by a body of cavalry, he came with great expedition to the shore, but having found the defile of Gallipoli occupied by sixty-five Frank galleys, enlightened by divine inspiration, he directed himself towards Akche-Hissar. The Almighty having made known to Khalil Pasha the design that he had suggested to Murad, in confirmation of the prophetic sentence, "Kings are inspired," this prudent minister, accompanied by a troop of brave Musulmans, came to the shore, that he might receive the fortunate monarch. He placed at the same time cannons to protect his passage, and sent vessels to convey him and his followers. As the measures which prudence had dictated were seconded by predestination, Murad crossed the defile without difficulty, and advanced to propagate the word of God, and exterminate the erroneous infidels.

Soon Murad and Mohammed completed, in the plain of Adrianople, the junction of their two armies, as two seas,

and the zephyr of victory unfolded in the air the standard of faith.

Moreover, the Christian soldiers, which the governor of Nicopolis had made prisoners, arrived near Murad. This glorious prince, well pleased, considered this success as a good augury, and addressed to the Eternal ardent thanks. Then, leaving his son, Sultan Mohammed, in Adrianople, he put himself at the head of his troops, and, aided by the succour of that Being who inspires us with ability to perform all the good we do, hastened to repulse the miscreants.

Meantime, the Christians having passed by Wallachia, arrived at Varna; the Ottomans overtook them, and the two armies came in sight of each other.

In the morning the rumbling of the war-drum was heard, and resounded through the air from east to west. Soon the camp of battle was covered with headless trunks, and heads severed from their bodies; and a crowd of brave soldiers were impelled by torrents of blood, and precipitated to the valley of death.

As the infidel troops were innumerable, the Ottoman army gave way. The Beglerbeg of Anatolia being killed, dismay spread through the Musulman cohorts, and they turned their faces in flight.

Murad alone, surrounded by the officers of his court, and by the experienced Begs, remained in the field of battle. The venerable monarch saw those of his captains fly, on whose valour he had placed the greatest reliance, but he nevertheless remained firm and immovable as a mountain, in the midst of the defeat of his army; and directing his fervent prayers to the court of Him who alone can satisfy our wants, "O God," he cried, "deign in behalf of thy servants, who work without ceasing for the glory of thy religion; of thy warriors, who for the faith submit to death; of Mohammed, the prince of the prophets, the most excellent of creatures, be pleased, I say, to grant that the legions of faith may not be trodden under foot by the army of error; rally thy servants, and prove it true this day that, which is read in thy word. "I consider it my duty to grant the victory to believers." "

"Oh! do not suffer the impious King of Hungary to triumph; deliver him rather

ther to the dagger of revenge; that the faithful may sever his head from his body! Stop the transient success of the miscreants, overthrow the banners of irreligion, and may the Musulmans never be humbled with a defeat! Thou art my refuge alone, and my only hope."

Murad, in haste, had no sooner directed this prayer to the court of the Creator, asking his succour and his grace, than the Almighty vouchsafed to grant him his request. At this moment, the king of Hungary, urged by the blast of pride and vain glory, following the advice of Huniade, precipitated himself towards the place where Murad fought, hoping to defeat the few Musulmans yet in arms. Directed by human force, with a naked sword in his feeble hand, he left the body of his army, and came against the glorious monarch. This most gracious prince supported with patience the lecturing of this accursed one, and confiding in the true Sovereign of men, surrounded by his attendants, like the moon with a halo, he said to these warriors adorned with the livery of victory: "When this frantic man, as a wild boar pierced by a mortal arrow, falls between us, open to him a passage, inclose him in the midst of your ranks, and kill him without pity."

In the mean time, in his foolish ardour, the unfortunate king of Hungary pushed his steed, towards the imperial standard. At this moment the order of Murad was executed. The brave soldiers opened their phalanx and surrounded him and his contemptible troop. Immediately a valiant janissary, named Coja Khizir, threw himself on this furious man, cut off his head, and brought it to the illustrious monarch. Murad well pleased, commended the courageous warrior, and loaded him with favour. The unhappy men who had followed their inconsiderate sovereign, as wild beasts in a forest assailed by hunters, all perished, pierced by a thousand arrows.

Soon victory, like a young bride, threw aside her incommensurable veil, and shewed herself radiant to the eager eyes of the triumphant monarch. "Praises to the Everlasting," he cried at this moment, "by whom we have vanquished his enemies!" He gave orders to place the head of the king of Hungary on a pike's end, that it might be shown to the blind miscreants.

Now, at the sound of the drum of victory, preceded by the standard of triumph, the Musulmans pushed their steeds against the Christians. These unhappy men, perceiving on the end of a spear the brainless head of the unhappy Ladislas, were seized with fright, and began to disperse. In vain the cursed Huniade endeavoured to reanimate their courage, crying, "We are not come here for the king of Hungary, our only design has been to defend the Christian religion." The idolators, put into confusion by the inroad of the warriors of the faith, saw nothing but the road over which they fled. On the other side, the Musulmans, who were removed far from the engagement, having seen the shining apples of gold, the victorious tokens of Islamism, returned, and joined the imperial guard. They threw themselves together upon the Christians, whose strength vanished at their impetuous attack, as the torch is extinguished by the breath of the wind. The infidels being thus put into disorder, the Beglerbeg, Davood Pasha, at the head of the brave soldiers of Roumelia, pursued them to the Danube, and during two days and two nights, either captured and made slaves, or caused to drink of the cup of death, all whom he could find. Two hundred and fifty waggons full of money and precious effects became the booty of the conquerors, who shared it entirely among themselves.

After the victory, the valiant Murad travelled over the field of battle to know the number of those who had been killed; and not seeing one of the Christians dead in the fight who had a white beard, he expressed his astonishment to Azub Beg, one of the officers of his court: "If any of them," he replied, "had white beards, they had not participated in so rash an enterprise, and exposed themselves to death by a passion pursued by youth alone."

Murad having thus obtained an entire victory by the favour of Him who distributes at his will the kingdoms of the world, ordered into his presence the officers who had shamefully fled, and commanded some to be punished with death, and others to be clad in women's attire, and ignominiously conducted to every part of the camp. The wise ministers prostrated themselves at the foot of the throne, which is the ornament of the world, and besought the Sultan not to interrupt by punishment

punishment the joy of so splendid a day. The gracious king, who sought only occasion to forgive, yielded to the wishes of his vizirs. He contented himself with depriving the most guilty of their employments.

Moreover, the head of the unfortunate king of Hungary was put into honey to preserve it, and sent to Brussa. There it was removed from the vessel in which it was placed, was washed, put on the end of a pike, and carried through the city with great demonstrations of joy.

The Ottomans informed the different Musliman princes of the news of this victory, and sent to them, in order to give

them an idea of it, Christian slaves clad with cuirasses, their feet and hands bound. Azeb Beg conducted, among others, twenty-five to the Sultan of Cairo. The puny Egyptians, seeing the athletic figures of these miscreants, formed high notions of the bravery of the Ottomans, and every where these words were heard: "God himself favours this people."

The great Murad, after having paid to the Almighty the tribute of his acknowledgements, returned full of happiness and glory to his capital, Adrianople.

This victory, which produced gladness in the heart of the Sultan, took place the 7th of Rageb, 848 (October 22, 1441).

MISSION TO SIAM AND COCHIN CHINA IN 1822.

[Concluded from p. 16.]

COCHIN CHINA.

THIS empire, which took its existing form in the first years of the present century, comprizes the whole of Cochin China, the whole of Tonquin, the principal part of Kamboja, and the little state of Champa. Its geographical limits extend from the point of Kamboja in about $8^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude to the northern confines of Tonquin, which reach within very few miles of the Tropic, and from the longitude of 105° to about 109° east. It is bordered to the north by the Chinese provinces of Canton, Kenangsi and Yunnan, and to the west by the kingdoms of Lao and Siam; the Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, and the China Sea, bound it in every direction.

The kingdom of Cochin China, although apparently inferior to Siam in fertility of soil and in variety and richness of production, possesses extraordinary advantages for commerce, both from its central situation, its navigable rivers, and its innumerable and excellent harbours.

Within the whole kingdom there appear to be no less than five great or considerable navigable rivers, viz. that of Kangkao, of Kamboja, of Sai-gun, of Tonquin, and of Hué.

The first of these empties itself into the Gulf of Siam, and upon this are situated Athien and Pontiamas. This river, which connects itself with the great river of Kamboja, and through it leads to the capital of that kingdom, Panompin, was much frequented about a century ago by European traders. This is the place to which, in the negociation with the Cochin Chinese court, the Mission was anxious to obtain a free access, as being the only considerable Cochin Chinese port upon the Gulf of Siam, and affording a direct access into the interior of Kamboja.

Cochin China Proper has no navigable river of any magnitude. The river of Hué having but a very short course, and although broad, being but shallow, is not of extensive utility either to external or internal navigation. Its estuary, however, forms a fine harbour, and in the south-west monsoon, ships of two hundred tons burden may enter and quit it in great safety. In the opposite monsoon, on the contrary, it is almost inaccessible.

In Tonquin there is one river which in former periods was well known to European

European navigators, and appears to have been then accessible, notwithstanding the bar at its mouth, to vessels of four or five hundred tons burden. From the best information that could be obtained, the entrance appears at present to be much obstructed by sand banks, and the river consequently not navigable for vessels of above two hundred tons burden. Cachao, the capital of Tonquin, is situated upon this stream at the distance of about one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. This river, which fertilizes a great tract of country, is the principal source of the productiveness of Tonquin; and having its origin in the centre of the great Chinese province of Yu-nan, and extending throughout the whole of Tonquin, it would appear to afford a very extensive and useful internal navigation.

In regard to harbours, Cochin China appears to be singularly fortunate: within the six ~~degrees~~ and a half of latitude, which intervene between Cape Saint James and the Bay of Turan, there are no less than nine of the finest harbours in the world, accessible with every wind, safe to approach, and when attained, affording the most complete protection.

The principal products of the country, in reference to their importance as articles of foreign trade, are thus enumerated. Sugar is the most valuable of them. This article is chiefly produced in the central districts of Cochin China Proper, and both in agriculture and manufacture is the result of the labour of the natives of the country, and not of that of the Chinese as in Siam. The article is what is called, in commerce, clayed sugar. Upon the whole, the commodity, though of a good grain, is inferior in whiteness to that of Siam. The whole exportation appears to be about thirty thousand piculs, and has principally been sent to China.

Raw silk is the next article in value: of this there is little or none produced in Kamboja, but in Cochin China, the culture, as the mission had an opportunity of observing, is extensive, and in Tonquin it is still more so. The quantity of this commodity which the whole kingdom could export, was estimated at about one lack and twenty thousand pounds weight a year. The objection to it is the shortness of the skein, and therefore its unsuitableness to our machinery. A ser of it, duly examined in the Calcutta market, was calculated to be worth eleven rupees, being considered somewhat better than Beigal silk not produced at the Company's filatures. The French ships which lately visited Cochin China carried home considerable quantities of it, and it appears that the coarser kind was found to answer very well in the French market.

Cochin China produces the true cinnamon. The whole produce of this article for exportation appears to be about two thousand piculs, or two lacks and sixty-six thousand pounds. Its growth is confined to the mountains of central Cochin China, from whence it is exported to Kamboja and Tonquin, but principally to China, where it is much more highly valued than any other quality of this aromatic. Although in taste highly agreeable and aromatic, in its present state of preparation it is not suited to the Indian or European markets. To render it suited to our consumption, it would be necessary that the natives should be instructed in freeing it from the *epidermis*, and otherwise packing and preparing it, as practised in Ceylon, a matter which might be communicated without difficulty through the Chinese.

Another exclusive product of the central part of the kingdom, which is extensively cultivated and supplied to the neighbouring provinces, is tea. This is a very coarse and very cheap commodity, the price seldom exceeding a penny or two-pence a pound. Whether under other circumstances of our

relations with this part of the world, this tea might not be exported for the consumption of the poorer classes in England, may be a subject for consideration.

The productions of alluvial districts of the kingdom, and the adjacent forests, are nearly identified with those of Siam, and it will only be necessary to enumerate the principal of them. These are for Kamboja, gamboge, cardemum, eagle-wood, areka, ivory, sticklac, hides, horns and bones, dried fish, dye-woods, and woods for naval and domestic architecture. For Tonquin, they are varnish, sticklac, and woods and roots for dyeing.

Of these commodities it will only be necessary to specify two or three. Valuable timber is only found in Kamboja. A small quantity of teak-wood, but undeserving of notice, is found in the forests of this country. The wood used for ship-building, for the manufacture of gun-carriages, and for almost all architectural purposes, is one called in the native language *Sao*. Not having seen the tree which produces it, the Mission had no opportunity of ascertaining its botanical character. This timber, from all accounts, is strong and durable; it is carried to the capital in large quantities, and from it were constructed the whole of the public buildings, as well as the numerous and very beautiful gun-carriages which the Mission had an opportunity of examining in the Royal Arsenal. A hard black wood called in the Cochin Chinese language *Qo*, is extensively used in cabinet work, and being of large dimensions and affording a fine polish, seems extremely well suited to this purpose, and may probably answer for exportation to our settlements. Kamboja also produces the timber called the Portuguese rose-wood, and this the Chinese export as they do from Siam.

Of the vegetable products exported from Tonquin, only one is adverted to: this is a species of root called in the Anam language, *Nao*, and in that of Canton, *Shu-leong*. It forms the dead weight of all the Chinese cargoes exported from Tonquin. This, which is a very cheap material, is extensively used both throughout Tonquin and Cochin China, as well as in China, as the material of a red dye, which might be applied to similar purposes by our own manufacturers.

Tonquin is the only portion of the Cochin Chinese empire which yields the metals. Among these are iron, gold, and silver; the iron of Tonquin, which seems to be nearly as cheap as that of Siam, supplies the whole kingdom, with the exception of Sia-gun, which is furnished from the latter country.

The commodities which the Cochin Chinese receive in the course of commerce, in exchange for the productions now enumerated, are the manufactured products of China, certain of the productions of the Malay islands and of India, and a few of the manufactures of Europe.

The productions they receive from China, are manufactured silks, porcelain, medical drugs, and a very large supply of paper, principally for religious purposes, and some fine tents. From the Malayan countries they receive pepper, cloves, and nutmegs, with sandal-wood and tin; and from India, opium and saltpetre. From Europe the present importations consist only of broad cloth, a few cotton goods, fire-arms, and unwrought iron.

Pepper of a good quality, but in small quantity and of high price, is produced in the central provinces of Cochin China. The quantity is inadequate to the demand which the Chinese trade creates for its exportation, and this article, as well as tin, may be pointed out as commodities likely to be imported with advantage into Cochin China. Of opium, the consumption of the kingdom, estimating the wholesale price at three thousand five hundred Spanish dollars

dollars the chest, is stated to be about one hundred and fifty chests per annum, two-thirds of this being estimated for Tonquin, and one-third for Cochin China and Kamboja. Until the establishment of Singapore, the whole of this supply has been obtained indirectly from Canton, some portion of it by the junks, and a good deal by land communications.

Broad cloth seems long to have been consumed in Cochin China, and at present the army, amounting to forty thousand men, is uniformly and amply clothed in British woollens, consisting chiefly of strong coarse scarlet broad cloth, of a small quantity of yellow and green of the same texture, with a few serges and camblets. Independently of these, there is a demand for some woollens of a finer fabric among the better classes of people for occasional winter dress.

From Canton and Singapore, the junks have of late brought small quantities of fine heavy cotton goods, which are much in request amongst the better classes. Chintzes and other coloured cotton goods, so well suited to the state of the Siamese, are not at all consumed by the Cochin Chinese; with the exception of handkerchiefs: neither are our coarse white cottons, such as are manufactured in India, fit to be imported into Cochin China; for, from the specimens which the Mission brought from that country, it does not appear that we are capable of competing with them in this description of their domestic manufacture.

The Cochin Chinese, notwithstanding their skill in the fabrication of cannon and the manufacture of ammunition, are incapable of supplying themselves with fire-arms, and they have at all times been furnished with these by Europeans. One of the French ships which came out in 1819, supplied the king of Cochin China with ten thousand stand of arms, yet these still continue articles in demand. Notwithstanding the apparent cheapness of the native iron, both of Siam and Cochin China, still this does not exclude the importation of the same commodity from Europe, the use of which, from the little loss it sustains in the operation of forging, compared to the native metal, has advantages over it even in point of economy.

The foreign trade of the Cochin Chinese empire is almost exclusively with China. The trade which it carries on with Siam is inconsiderable, and that with European nations still smaller. The Cochin Chinese, like the Siamese, and it is presumed for the same reasons, are prohibited from going abroad, and whatever foreign trade they possess, is carried on, not by themselves, but by the natives of those countries with whom they hold intercourse. The subjects of Cochin China, however, are permitted to go abroad by license, and in this manner a few of them visit China, and within the last two or three years several of their merchants have visited the European ports in the Straits of Malacca, and particularly Singapore. It may here be remarked, that were the Cochin Chinese permitted the liberty of going freely abroad, no people of the East seem so well fitted to make expert mariners, from their hardiness, their activity, and their prompt and cheerful habits of obedience. The Cochin Chinese, although not permitted to go abroad, conduct a considerable traffic by sea between one part of the empire and another. In the course of this, as well as the transporting of the tributes to the capital, they acquire a good deal of maritime experience.

The Chinese trade of the empire is chiefly conducted with Caghaio in Tonquin, Sai-gun in Kamboja, and Taifo and Hué, in Cochin China; but there is also some intercourse with the minor parts of Pungtac, Yatrang, Fu-yin, Sam-chao, Kwin-nyon, and Kwang-yi.

The whole of the Chinese trade, at the rate of sixteen piculs per ton, amounts to nearly twenty thousand tons, being very little more than one-half the Chinese trade of the single port of Bang-kok: such is the benefit derived to the latter from the numbers and free enterprise of the Chinese residents of that country; for the Cochin Chinese Government is in theory nearly as despotic and arbitrary as that of Siam; but in practice it is, if not milder, certainly of a more manly and candid character. The Cochin Chinese, in their form of Government, as they do in their other institutions, imitate the Chinese; but they fall as much short of those people in the administration of ~~the~~ law, as they do in ingenuity and industry. The only rank amongst them is official, and this, as in China, is divided into two great classes, a civil and a military arrangement, which creates, throughout the provinces, a sort of double administration.

The form of the administration is regular, and the ~~habits~~ ^{usages} and modes of transacting business, equally prompt and methodical.

An erroneous opinion appears to be prevalent amongst European nations, communicated by some of the most recent writers, respecting Tonquin and Cochin China, that the resort of European traders is in a great measure interdicted in this kingdom, on the same principle as in Japan, and in all the ports of the Chinese empire, with the exception of ~~one~~. This is so far from being true, that it is believed in no Asiatic country are European merchants admitted upon terms more easy and liberal than in Cochin China. European ships had indeed been subjected to higher rates of duties than the vessels of Asiatic nations, previous to the year 1818; but in that year, the late king established a new tariff for the foreign commerce, and all foreign traders were upon that occasion placed upon an equality.

By this regulation all vessels pay a rated measurement duty, moderate in its amount, are exempted from all import duties or examination of import cargo, and pay a small export duty upon a few articles only. Vessels driven into the ports of Cochin China by stress of weather, or visiting them for the purpose of making commercial inquiries, are free from all charges, and four of the principal ports of the Cochin Chinese empire are open to European commerce.

These moderate and liberal arrangements leave little to be desired in the way of mere regulation; but it is of a little more consequence to the interests of foreign trade, that in Cochin China, neither the sovereign nor his officers are traders themselves, that there are no royal monopolies, and no claim of right of pre-emption, the exercise of all of which is infinitely more mischievous even than the heaviest duties.

The French are the only people who have yet availed themselves of the new regulations of the Cochin Chinese Government in favour of European trade. Four French ships of considerable burden have since then visited Cochin China. They brought out fire-arms, iron, copper, woollens, and some curiosities for the court, and all received full cargoes of sugar, with considerable quantities of raw silk. A respectable mercantile house at Bourdeaux has left two French gentlemen as agents at Turan, for the purpose of providing them with cargoes.

There is reason to hope that the trade of Siam and Cochin China will also afford an indirect channel for the employment of our capital, still more extensive and advantageous than the direct trade with those nations themselves, namely, a trade with China. This is more particularly applicable to Cochin China than to Siam, because it lies more in the direct route of trade, and the Chinese vessels which frequent its ports stand more in need of return cargoes

cargoes than they do in Siam; but it applies indeed to both, and embraces an aggregate trade amounting to sixty thousand tons.

By this channel an indirect, but still an easy, intercourse may be kept up with every port of China from Hoi-nan up to the Yellow Sea; and by these means may be conveyed to the ports of China, all the commodities of the Indian Archipelago, of India, or of Europe, known to be suitable to the Chinese market; while by the same course we might receive in return, direct from the principal marts, the teas, and raw and wrought silks of China. This is a commerce which might exist independent of the caprice of the Chinese Government, and which would increase in proportion to the freedom with which it was conducted. The Chinese merchants of Cochin China, with whom Mr. Crawford conversed constantly, urged this branch of commerce upon his attention, and shewed themselves most solicitous to enter into it.

Independent of the advantages which we may draw from the maritime intercourse between Cochin China and the ports of the Chinese empire, it may be observed, that the internal intercourse between Tonquin and the Chinese provinces to the north and west of it, and which is chiefly conducted through the great river of Tonquin, may afford another channel of disseminating our productions in parts of China, which have at present no cheap or direct communication with the ~~one~~ port which we are allowed to frequent. We should receive as returns in this branch, the precious and useful metals, which are productions either of Tonquin itself, or of the great Chinese province of Yu-nan, which borders immediately upon it.

DR. BRYCE'S REPLY TO MR. BUCKINGHAM.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The prospectus of a monthly periodical work, by the late editor of the late Calcutta Journal, has reached this country. In this prospectus I find myself honoured with a degree of attention which I certainly do not deserve; for although not directly named, and thereby, in a great measure, denied the fame I might otherwise have attained, the "doctor of divinity," "the minister of the kirk of Scotland," "the head of the Presbyterian religion in Bengal," are caps which can scarcely be made to fit any other person in this country. They do not altogether fit me; for, as in the Presbyterian church "heads of religion," or, in other words, bishops, are unknown, it would be in me a most impertinent innovation to assume any such dignity. It is obvious enough with what intention Mr. Buckingham has

bestowed it on me; and it is not his fault, if even without such aids, I have not already attained a moderate share of notoriety.

How far the light in which Mr. Buckingham has placed the proceedings of the Bengal Government, in regard to the periodical press of this country and to himself, in a just and correct view, may perhaps be gathered from the commentary I am about to give on the part of his text in which I am concerned; and if you think this commentary calculated to assist your readers in appreciating the worth of Mr. B.'s general statements, it is much at your service; and, as an individual, I shall feel obliged to you for the opportunity of vindicating myself, through your pages, from the aspersions on my character so thickly sown in Mr. B.'s prospectus, and by his friends or himself, in several of the English newspapers.

It will, I think, appear to every one who reads his prospectus, that "the divine" is dragged into it with as little good manners as necessity. Admitting that Mr.

Buckingham

* The signature affixed to this letter must vouch for the accuracy of the statements contained in it. Dr. Bryce's defence, we think, under all the circumstances of the case, claims a place in this journal. Our intention is to exclude, as far as possible, all ~~every~~ personal controversy, for which a work like this is not the suitable vehicle.—Ed.

Buckingham was banished from this country for his remarks on the appointment of the divine to a civil office in the service of Government, there are a few links of the chain wanting to connect "the divine" so with the Government, as either to make him responsible for what was done, or to warrant the terms in which his general conduct is spoken of. It is, however, the aim of Mr. B. to impress upon the English public, that the influence of disappointed rivals in the newspaper market, prevailed on the Government to ruin him and all his prospects—that of these disappointed rivals "the divine" was the most notorious; and unfortunately for the ex-editor of the journal, possessed an uncommon degree of influence at headquarters. It would not, however, have served Mr. Buckingham's purpose, to have contented himself with alleging, that "the divine," stung by his remarks on a reverend doctor's civil appointment, issued his mandate to the Governor General in Council to deprive the literary free mariner of his license. He hints, somewhat darkly indeed, of a plot having long before this been concocted and carrying on, with the view of accomplishing his ruin; which plot, it appears, chanced to be ripe for execution at the moment when he stood forward an advocate for religion and the kirk. The overt acts by which this plot discovered itself, appeared in certain letters, puffs, paragraphs, and advertisements, in the Calcutta "John Bull," all aimed at the unfortunate Mr. Buckingham, and coming, of course, principally from the pen of "the divine," the disappointed rival of Mr. Buckingham! When the ex-editor brings his case before the courts of law and parliament, much of the chasm in this story (which your readers cannot but regret to observe) will no doubt be filled up. I could myself go a great way in supplying deficiencies, but shall erst satisfied with confining myself to what is absolutely necessary to explain the rivalry, to which all Mr. Buckingham's misfortunes in this country are traced by him.

Mr. Buckingham informs the English public of the very important fact, that when he came to this country, "the divine" was editor of a paper called "The Asiatic Mirror." So far, Mr. B. speaks the truth. He then goes on to describe this paper, as one distinguished by giving

offence to the friends of religion—indifference to the improvement of India—enmity to the free-trade—and adulation of men in power! So far Mr. Buckingham does not speak the truth. None of the charges are applicable to The Asiatic Mirror during the editorship of the divine; and the last charge has caused no little amusement to every one in this part of the world who knows any thing of the Indian press.

But it will no doubt surprise those who have read Mr. Buckingham's prospectus, and may look into this letter, to be informed that "the divine," who is made to act so great a part in the eventful drama of Mr. Buckingham's life, retired from the editorship of the Mirror at the very time that his great rival set a-going the Calcutta Journal. I cannot charge my memory, at this distance of time, with the precise dates, but I believe I am within the bounds when I say, that until the editorship of the Mirror had passed into other hands, there had not issued from the press a dozen numbers of the Calcutta Journal. I find on looking over the file of Mirrors of this period, that Mr. Buckingham is scarcely ever noticed, and certainly in no instance treated with abuse, or regarded with fear, as a dangerous interloper. The Calcutta Journal was established about September 1818, and published twice a week. "The divine" gave over the management of the Mirror sometime, I think, in October, disposed of his proprietary right in the concern in November or December, 1818, and in February 1819, embarked for Europe.

On returning to this country, at the end of 1822, "the divine" found the "Asiatic Mirror" had been given up; even its "ghost," as he was informed, had been laid in the Red Sea. It would now appear, from Mr. Buckingham's story, that he had the merit of crushing this paper; and for any thing "the divine" knows to the contrary, it may be true. It is enough for me to state, as illustrative of the rivalry, and what your readers will already have anticipated from the foregoing statement of facts, that before "the divine" in question left India in the beginning of 1819, Mr. Buckingham was scarcely known as the editor of a paper, and the Calcutta Journal, then in its infancy, had not attained any great celebrity as an Englishman's

tinguisher of other rival luminaries. I remember well, however, that Mr. Buckingham had made himself notorious by a libellous attack on Sir Edward Hyde East, then the Chief Justice of Bengal; and when it was noticed in the pamphlet of "An Englishman," in very strong and well-merited terms of reprobation, I recollect that Mr. Buckingham fixed on "the divine"—now his great rival—as the author of it, and most liberally abused him. "The divine" was prevailed on to disavow publicly being "An Englishman," and Mr. Buckingham's apology, for libelling the clergyman in addition to the judge was, that *could he believe the divine*, he should be sorry for having fixed on him as the "Englishman." I also remember—since the history of the rivalry is made so important by its awful result—I say, I also remember, that Mr. Buckingham assumed another character than that of an editor when he came to this Presidency; he called himself "*Agent du Commerce des Indes, vid Surci*:" a dignity which I have no doubt he will explain when he favours Parliament and the courts of law with the history of his eventful life; and, moreover, I remember that when "*A Merchant*," in one of the public papers, I believe the hapless "Mirror," demanded an explanation of the credentials by which he had taken the character of a diplomatist on himself,* Mr. Buckingham again accused "the divine" of being "A Merchant." Your readers will now see what is meant by the charge against the defunct Asiatic Mirror, that it vituperated the free trade of India, and dealt in sarcasms against spirited and liberal-minded private capitalists—because, forsooth, its correspondent, "A Merchant," took the liberty of laughing at the great and mighty "*Agent du Commerce des Indes*," the self-constituted plenipotentiary, Mr. Buckingham.*

You will, perhaps, be a little surprised, after all this, to learn, that before "the divine" left India for Scotland in 1819, he had not the slightest acquaintance with his "great rival," nor was even the person of Mr. Buckingham known to him.

* It may not be amiss to notice, that the other two contracting parties in a commercial treaty, which the *Agent du commerce* brought to Calcutta, were *Al Pacha*, and *Mr. Peter Lee*, the British Consul in Egypt. Mr. Lee may be able to throw some light on this part of Mr. Buckingham's life.

I mention this, as in itself not altogether unimportant in a society limited as is ours, and also as "the divine" is anxious to disclaim alike having been the friend and the rival of Mr. Buckingham.

It would appear, however, that Mr. Buckingham is not unacquainted with the history and peregrinations of "the divine." He says, that his great rival was once secretary to the Bible Association at Calcutta. In this, as in almost all his statements, he is not quite correct; but as he takes the tale on hearsay, he is the more excusable. The celebrated "divine" was once joint secretary to the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, which situation he resigned. Mr. Buckingham very charitably insinuates—*because its labours were vain*, and "the divine" had not health for pious exertions by which nothing was to be gained, although abundance for all manner of employments which were duly remunerated in rupees, annas, and pice. This charge it has become of some consequence to rebut. A just and candid man would demand the proof from the accuser; fortunately, as this may not be within *his* power, the accused can here say something for himself; and he contents himself with referring to the letter addressed by "the divine" to the President of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society at the time when he resigned the situation of its joint secretary, and which is preserved in the records of that society. Mr. Buckingham would fain make it appear that he did so, about the period when his hands were full in *wringing up the slavery of the press and down the Calcutta Journal*, while it really happened before Mr. Buckingham (or the Calcutta Journal either) had made a *début* in India.

"The divine" cannot of course speak from his own personal knowledge of what took place in the newspaper world during his absence from Calcutta. He has been told, and the journals of the Presidency afford abundant proof, that Mr. Buckingham had not been long without other rivals, after "the divine" set off for the field of controversial discussion in the west; and that warm and angry altercation had been the order of the day among the editors and their correspondents of the Calcutta press. He has, indeed, been told, that the most acrimonious and intemperate discussions that had ever been known in this society, took place by the time he

well reached England, and that in these Mr. Buckingham acted no secondary part. It would, therefore, appear to me more probable, that during this time the editor raised the host of rivals, and with him, consequently, *enemies*, before whom he fell at length, than during the two months when "the divine" was in the field, when scarcely a dozen people here knew Mr. Buckingham, and not one of that number took any interest in what befel him. The records of the supreme court of justice at this Presidency prove, that Mr. Buckingham had been called to account for more libels than one; and it will no doubt be pretty well known in England by this time, that the Council Board had repeatedly warned him, that unless he observed the regulations of the press with more care, transmission awaited him. He continued, however, I am told, to write, offend, express contrition, offend again, and flourish; and when "the divine" returned to Calcutta in 1822, Mr. Buckingham was in great renown. His rivals had failed to make any other impression upon him except hoisting him higher and higher in reputation as a man of remarkable cleverness and editorial talents; and he had acquired an influence over the *liberal* or *radical* part of the European population of Calcutta, which was no less extraordinary in itself than flattering to his talents, as the tool and organ of a political party. The journal had been liberally lent to the purposes of this faction; from them it derived its great support, and it gave to the object they had in view—that of exciting discontent with the Government of the country—no despicable assistance in the courage with which it opened its columns to every thing that could bring this Government into contempt.

Now it certainly did happen, that from the time that "the divine" returned to India, Mr. Buckingham did go down hill very rapidly. This event took place in September 1822, and by March 1823, the editor of the Calcutta Journal was bidding adieu for ever to the banks of the Ganges. To what cause could this be so logically traced as to the re-appearance of "the divine," his great rival—and it would appear—his angel of mischief. Be it mine to inform your readers, how "the divine" again had the misfortune to incur the suspicion of breaking a lance with "the

champion of free discussion" in the east.

Mr. Buckingham, you must know, published a volume of *Travels in Palestine*, some three or four years ago; the *Quarterly Review* noticed these *Travels* in very severe terms, accusing the author of having acted dishonestly to Mr. William Bankes, the present member of Parliament for Oxford University, whose servant, it appears, Mr. Buckingham had been while travelling with him in the Holy Land; and over and above bringing against him the more serious charge, of having appropriated, to the gratification of his own travelling propensities, certain monies advanced to him by the house of Briggs and Co., of Alexandria, for the commercial purposes of that house. The number of the *Quarterly* containing these charges reached India in June 1822; "the divine" arrived in September following; here was enough for suspicion to most people—enough to Mr. Buckingham for "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ," that his "great rival" was again working, and had never ceased working* towards his ruin.

On the *Quarterly* coming to hand, Mr. Buckingham very naturally, but, as it turned out, not very wisely, set about publishing a *defence* of his conduct in his own journal; and having somehow or other got the opinion of nine most worthy and respectable individuals at this presidency, that in his transactions with Mr. Bankes and the Alexandrian house he was without spot or blemish, he seemed secure against even the malice and the talents of his old rival "the divine." It happened, however, rather unluckily for Mr. Buckingham, that in vindicating his own conduct against the charges, in the *Quarterly*, he attacked the memory of the late Mr. Burckhardt, or, as he is sometimes styled, Sheikh Ibrahim, in the most gross manner, accusing him of having behaved very infamously. In vindication of Mr. Burckhardt, a gentleman, well known and much respected here, of the name of Boog, stepped forward, and accused Mr. Buckingham of calumniating the memory of one who had been his friend and bene-
factor

* "The divine" wrote the critique on Mr. Buckingham's *Travels in Palestine*, in the *Quarterly Review*.—*Ibid* "Calcutta Journal."

factor in adversity to no common extent; and of having falsified letters that had passed between them, in order to support his calumny. Mr. Boog was no *nomine umbra*, he stood openly forward, gave his name and address, produced his proofs, and, in the most triumphant manner, vindicated the memory of *Sheikh Ibrahim*.

But before I go any farther in the narrative, I may as well tell you, that Mr. Buckingham accounted for Mr. Burckhardt's enmity to him, and his wish to ruin *John Bull*, from his (Mr. Buckingham's) *leaving a better traveller than Mr. Burckhardt*—just as “the divine” calumniated him because he was *the better editor*.

The natural consequences in a society of gentlemen followed Mr. Boog's exposure of Mr. Buckingham's conduct to Mr. Burckhardt; his company was, from this day, any thing but courted; and the Marquess of Hastings himself set the example, by giving orders that he should no longer be included in the invitations to the government house.

The defence of Mr. Bankes was taken up by an anonymous writer in the “*John Bull*” newspaper, under the signature of “*A Friend to Mr. Bankes*,” whom your readers will already anticipate, Mr. Buckingham pounced upon without ceremony, as “the divine.” Some people were foolish enough to think that it signified little in the argument, whether the journalist was right or wrong; but I must say, for the credit of the greater number, that there was no disposition shewn to regard with indifference the important question “*who is the Friend to Bankes?*” Junius himself, however, did not escape with more adroitness from every attempt to identify him, than did the *Friend to Bankes*; and it is no small compliment to his cunning in this way, that Mr. Buckingham, with all his talents, was unable to father the “*Friend*” on his old rival “the divine.” He has indeed told the public in England, that “the divine,” on his arrival again in India, became a voluminous contributor to the columns of the “*Indian Scourge*,” the “*John Bull*,” but for reasons best known to himself, he has not so much as named the celebrated signature under which “the divine” was alleged to have written. But leaving this, I must go on to tell you, that the measure of Mr. Buckingham's defeat was filled up by the

time that this “*Friend*” took leave of him; for never was such a mass of testimony inimical to Mr. Buckingham, and subversive of his defence against the Quarterly, dragged out and arranged in due order, as that which Mr. Buckingham's Egyptian and Syrian friends were made to produce against him. It may be as well that I name some of these friends, that if this letter should by accident catch their attention, they may be aware of the share which they have unconsciously had in banishing Mr. Buckingham from India, and ruining the freedom of the Calcutta press. There was, then, Mr. Briggs, of Alexandria; Mr. Barker, of Aleppo; Colonel Missett; Mr. Thorburn; Lady Hester Stanhope; Mr. Bankes; Mr. Boog; Mr. Erskine, of Bombay; Mr. Wedderburn, of ditto; &c. &c.

Seeing no hope of escaping the storm, which his defence against the Quarterly Review had brought upon him, Mr. Buckingham attempted to turn a question, which, after the statement of facts I have now given you, it will be seen and acknowledged, was purely *literary* and *personal*, into the more convenient channel of *local politics*; and to charge the Government here with having countenanced the writers in the “*John Bull*,” in order to ruin, with the Calcutta Journal, *THE LITERARY AND THE PRESS IN INDIA*!! There was some little art displayed in this manoeuvre; but the management was, on the whole, too clumsy to ensure complete success to his plan of setting himself up a political martyr to free discussion. Mr. Buckingham was obliged, at every step, to eat up his former words, in praise of Lord Hastings, and his government; and the piteous whining which he raised about his domestic relationships being invaded, the silly and repeated assertions that never was poor man so persecuted, and the childish demands which he made upon the public sympathy—calling on the society here to stand by him, at the very moment when he was quietly lying under Mr. Boog's exposure of his conduct to Mr. Burckhardt—all this conspired to disgust the public, and to cool the ardour in his cause, of many even of his political employers and adherents.

About this period, the office of clerk to the committee for superintending the consumption of stationery at this presidency,

dency, became vacant; and the Governor-general bestowed it on "the divine." Could any thing be more clear and conclusive, than that this was a reward for having succeeded in demolishing Mr. Buckingham and the FREE PRESS? It is true, indeed, that at this particular moment, the press in this country was freer than it had ever been—free, indeed, to an extent of licentiousness, which every good and peaceable man very much deplored; and it is somewhat awkward for Mr. Buckingham's reasoning, that the reward preceded the act, for which, he says, it was a remuneration. But in aspiring to the crown of political martyrdom, Mr. Buckingham was not blind to the advantage which this event in the chapter of accidents had given him: it was his policy to provoke government; and, accordingly, again he turns round upon the Governor-general in Council—implicates them in the attacks on his reputation, accuses them, by insinuation, of abusing their patronage, to reward the man whom they had first employed to ruin his good name, and all this in express violation of the existing regulations on the Indian press, and under a solemn assurance from the Council Board, *for the tenth time*, that whenever he again published any thing reflecting on the Government, *he would be transmitted*.

The libels which appeared in Mr. Buckingham's paper against "the divine," *for* he had received his secular office, and before Mr. Buckingham had left India, became a subject of investigation in a court of law, and "the divine" received damages to the amount of 1,000 rupees. It will, no doubt, be some consolation to Mr. Buckingham to see, from the report of Sir Anthony Buller's judgment, on this occasion, given in the Calcutta Journal, that to any other clergyman the court would have given heavier damages for the same libels: but, says this report, Sir Anthony held the libellers to be in some measure justified, because there was a "rumour" that "the divine" had written some severe letters on the merits of Mr. Buckingham's conduct to Mr. Bankes and Mr. Burckhardt, under the signature of a "Friend to Mr. Bankes;" and although the defendants could not prove him, on the trial, to have ever lifted a pen either *pro* or *con*, in Mr. Buckingham's cause,

yet it appeared, that some six years ago he was editor of a newspaper, and *therefore* the presumption was, that he had written the letters of the "Friend to Mr. Bankes," in the John Bull—*therefore* he did not stand before the court as another clergyman would have done—and *therefore* Sir Anthony Buller gave him smaller damages. If Mr. Buckingham can derive any consolation out of this logic, by which his great rival may be made to suffer in reputation, he is welcome to it.

This, Sir, is a plain statement of facts, connected with Mr. Buckingham and "the divine," who figures so conspicuously in his prospectus. You may, perhaps, be among the number of those who think, that in the case between the Government of Bengal and the ex-Editor of the Journal, it signifies little who the men of straw were, who so grievously "scourged" Mr. Buckingham in the columns of the "John Bull;" and it may rather strengthen, than weaken this opinion, when I inform you, that in the discussion of the question between Mr. Buckingham and the Quarterly Review, these men were not even volunteers: they were invited to it by Mr. Buckingham himself! He set out with declaring in his journal, that "falsehood and iniquity" must be fixed by the result, either on Mr. Wm. Bankes, or on Mr. James Silk Buckingham; and he besought every man in India to read his defence, and give him "a conscientious estimate of the evidence" he should produce. The "Friend to Mr. Bankes," and many others, gave him this "conscientious estimate," and fixed the "iniquity and falsehood" on Mr. Buckingham: and Mr. Buckingham prosecuted the proprietors of the public paper, which admitted this estimate, for libel and defamation, and obtained a verdict, with 1,000 rupees damages!! You will scarcely, I think, desire a better illustration of Mr. Buckingham's view of "free discussion," and "liberty of the press."

I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES BRYCE.

Calcutta, March 1824.

* Mr. Boog's very serious charges against Mr. Buckingham were also published, with his name and address, in the Indian scourge, the "John Bull."—Mr. Buckingham did not prosecute Mr. Boog.

EGYPTIAN PAPYRI.

[EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM M. CHANTOLLON, JUN.]

. Turin, October 30, 1824.—I devoted till this period the examination of the numerous Egyptian papyri, composing part of the Royal Museum, and obtained from Drovetti's collection. There are many of great beauty, and remarkable for their size, their whiteness, and their perfect state of preservation. Almost the whole of them are written in hieroglyphics, adorned with designs, and are only extracts, more or less extensive, of the grand funerary ritual. They have all been taken from mummies, which accounts for this uniformity. The length of one of them makes it extremely important. The beautiful papyrus in the king's cabinet, so faithfully engraved in the *Description de l'Égypte*, and which is twenty-two feet long, was the most considerable of all the known papyri, and might be regarded as the complete ritual, of which the other funerary manuscripts, hieroglyphic, or hieratic, contained portions, longer or shorter, according to the rank of the person for whom they were made. I had, however, remarked that the designs on the beautiful mummy-cases, which presented scenes and texts so analogous to those of the funerary ritual, likewise afforded some which were not to be found in the great manuscript of the king. It might therefore be supposed that there existed a still more extensive copy of this ritual, a conjecture confirmed by a papyrus of Turin, which is also the funerary ritual, and nearly sixty feet in length: it may be considered as complete. I have discovered in it some very curious scenes, as well as the method of classing strictly in their order the various extracts from this ritual, which the other funerary papyri contain. The writing is executed with great care,* and each grand division bears a particular title. In other respects, the multiplicity of copies or extracts of the same text is extremely interesting, since it enables me, by comparison, to discover new synonymies of signs, and my tables become so much the richer.

As to the papyri in demotic writing, there are but few of these. I have, however, recognized several contracts of the time of Ptolemy, one, which I believe to be of the reign of Darius, and lastly, a very long papyrus, containing a series of receipts or discharges for a debt or annual pension; and they are dated from the year 31, to the year 38, of the reign of Ptolemæus the first. We then, by means of the papyri, arrive at the Pharaohs, and unexpected good fortune at length recompenses my long patience.

I applied myself at first to the most beautiful manuscripts, and those in best preservation. I had put aside about twenty parcels of papyri, blackened and corroded by time, doubled square, of different sizes, without designs, each enveloped in a piece of cloth. Fatigued with the perpetual repetition of the texts of the funerary ritual, which the beautiful rolled manuscripts presented to me, I cast my eyes upon one of these rejected packets; I perceived that it was written in hieratic, and the first line disclosed to me at once the name and the phenomenon of the great Sesostris. I saw these names repeated eight or ten times in the manuscript. Excited by this discovery, I consumed four hours in joining the fifty fragments which composed this piece; and I am convinced that it contains either a portion of history, or a public act of the reign of Sesostris. All the other parcels, which I have not quitted for four days, have afforded me an analogous result. I have explored them hastily, and merely to ascertain

* This appears to be the sense of the original, but the passage is either defective or obscure.—Ed

ascertain the names of the kings of whom they speak. All these manuscripts are in hieratic, written on two sides, not rolled, but folded like the leaves of our books: some are five or six feet long, and they abound with names of kings, always preceded by dates taken from their reigns. The Pharaohs, of whom I have found mention made, with their epochs, in these papyri, are Amenophis II., who refers likewise to a fact in the reign of Miphres or Mœris, his third predecessor; Armais, the sixth successor of Amenophis II.; Ramses-Meiamoun, second successor of Armais: there are four pieces of this king. All these monarchs belong to the eighteenth dynasty of Manetho. Five or six other pieces are of the reign of Ramses the great, or Sesostris, chief of the nineteenth dynasty; two of Ramses, his son and successor. Lastly, one of the best preserved of these manuscripts mentions, with the dates, almost all the princes of this nineteenth dynasty. Sesostris, Ramses, his son, Ammenephtes, Ammenemes, and what appears very like Thoutoris. One of these diplomas exhibits all the titles, names, *prænomina*, and characters, of the royal protocol of Sesostris: most of the pieces are very elegantly written. This is, I hope, a fine conquest for history, and, fortunately, for an epoch respecting which so few authentic documents remain. With perseverance, and some encouragement to those who have ardour enough to labour among the Egyptian ruins, a collection might one day be made of the charters and diplomas of the history of Egypt. It will now no longer be repeated, that the Egyptian manuscripts contain only prayers, and that it is unserviceable to history or to letters to accumulate them in cabinets. I shall pass the winter in exploring these precious mines of historic wealth, which already disclose so much, although I have scarcely turned over all the leaves.

Some of these royal papyri, of the time of Sesostris, have revealed to me other singularities: for instance, in the midst of a wide page is delineated a large ship with great sails, the tackle, and seamen ascending the masts. It affords us more correct ideas of the naval customs of the Egyptians. I will send an accurate outline of it. Some designs, taken by a traveller from various catacombs, represent likewise some very curious scenes of their manners and industry: there may be seen potters, musicians, dancers, a cook in his kitchen furnished with utensils, a market, hunters, boat-builders, corn-dealers, and a shop, which resembles a laboratory, containing vases placed upon tripods or stoves, covered with other vessels having the form of our retorts.

But another papyrus deserves, in some respect, more attention. At first I did not perceive the subject of it, as it was charged with lines traced in different directions. After bringing all the fragments together, which composed a large sheet, of more than two feet, I have found in it, without the smallest doubt, the plan of a royal catacomb: the reverse is almost entirely written on. The design is very fairly done, and we may distinguish some improvements (*re-pentirs*) of a very pale colour, as if with a black-lead pencil. The catacomb is that of king Ramses-Meiamoun, already named above, the same who built the magnificent palace of Medinet-Abou, of which fact these are the proofs. The commission of Egypt has drawn plans of many tombs, and one of those published corresponds exactly with that on this papyrus: it is the fifth of Biban-el-Molouk, westward of Thebes, and the basso-relievos on this tomb discover very frequently the name of this Ramses-Meiamoun. Besides, it is known in England, that Greek inscriptions, traced upon the walls of this catacomb, announce that various persons came to visit this tomb of Ramses-Meiamoun. Lastly, the great hall in the plan upon the papyrus represents

a bird's-eye view of a sarcophagus, extremely well drawn, in rose granite; the lid is ornamented with three personages with different attributes; and it is moreover precisely of the form, in every particular, of the lid (also in rose granite), taken from this same fifth tomb to the west, brought away by Belzoni, and presented to the University of Cambridge, which, according to the designs the university has been pleased to send me, as mentioned by me in p. 228, of my last work, bears in fact the name and prenomen of this Ramses-Meiamoun. The correspondence of the plan on the papyrus with that of the Egyptian commission, suggests some observations not destitute of interest. It is remarkable that the contours of the mountain, shewn upon the two plans, also agree perfectly; and what still more deserves notice, every corridor, every chamber of the plan in the papyrus, bears an hieratic inscription, succeeded by cyphers, giving very varied numbers. These are doubtless the dimensions of each part of the royal excavation; and the commission having given these very details in *metres*, we have thus a new element of the great question respecting Egyptian measures. I shall take a careful sketch of this plan, and send it without loss of time.

With respect to sculptures, there is scarcely any thing new, except a colossus in red freestone, in perfect preservation, of the height of fourteen feet, which came from Genes. I believe, from what I have heard, that it is a statue of Osymandias; the inscriptions it bears will inform us truly on this point, and in such a case, they will constitute one of the most ancient productions of Egyptian art.

Turin, November 6, 1824.—The eight days which have elapsed since my last letter have been entirely devoted to the relics of the ancient Egyptian history. What I have saved from the wreck, will occasion us ever to regret the loss, probably irreparable, of so many important documents, which might have been saved by a little more care on the part of those who unburied them. After the first and brief examination of the historical papyri mentioned in my preceding letter, I learned by chance that other fragments existed in heaps of rubbish to which they had been consigned, as being in too bad a condition to deserve any other depository. I insisted, however, upon visiting them; they were drawn from the chests, and I was to see them next day. Upon entering a chamber, which I shall in future call the *columbarium* of history, I was startled at the sight of a table, ten feet long, covered entirely with the wrecks of papyri, to the depth of about half a foot. To calm my sorrow, I supposed at first that I saw only the remains of four or five hundred funerary rituals; but the very first morsel upon which I cast my eyes presented me with the fragment of an act dated in the twenty-fourth year of the Pharaoh, Amenophis-Memnon. From this moment, I determined to examine, piece by piece, all that covered this table of desolation. My pencil became the principal instrument of my operation; and I thus decided, one by one, the worth of these millions of leaves, the shapeless relics of books written more than thirty centuries back.

To describe the sensations I experienced in dissecting the minute members of this vast body of history, would be difficult. I might philosophize upon them without end: I found myself transported to a period of which history has scarcely preserved the remembrance; with gods whose altars have vanished fifteen ages since; and I have saved a little morsel of papyrus, which is the last, the sole refuge for the memory of a king, who, when living, might perhaps have wanted elbow-room in the immense palace of Carnac at Thebes. I have collected the fragments of a vast number of acts, and other pieces, of

the Pharaohs, Amenostep, Ramses-Pheron, and Ramses the Great, or Sesostris, of the nineteenth dynasty; of Ramses-Meiamoun, Akencherres-Ousireï, Akencherres-Mandouëï, and Amenophis II., of the eighteenth dynasty. Dates abound in these fragments; one act commences thus: "In the fifth year, and the fifth day of the month of —, by the direction of the king of the obedient people, the Sun, the establisher of the world (Cartouche-name), God, son of the Sun, Thoutmes." (Cartouche-proper name). This is Thoutmosis II., of the eighteenth dynasty, the Mœris so celebrated in history; and this public act is very probably the most ancient extant in the world. I have also acts of the 4th and 24th years of Amenophis II.; the 6th, 10th, and, 24th of Ramses-Meiamoun; the 4th of Sesostris, &c. All these manuscripts are, without exception, in the hieratic writing, and most of them perfect models of calligraphy, for the elegance of the signs. Not one of the royal names is posterior to the nineteenth dynasty, and the large mass of this collection of papyri, collected and sorted together, convinces me that he who discovered them in Egypt has lighted upon the entire archives of a temple, or some other public depository.

But one of the papyri is *unique*, and bears away the palm from all the rest; the loss of what is wanting is ever to be regretted; it would be an historical treasure. I have discovered in it a genuine *chronological picture*; a *royal canon*, the form of which reminds us of that of Manetho, and the fragments which I have joined together have furnished me with a list of more than a hundred kings. Here we have an invaluable supplement to the celebrated genealogical table of Abydos; as well as a motive to redouble our zeal in the search for Egyptian papyri: a subject of great hope, if this search be encouraged by government, and the public approbation of the friends of letters.

In the midst of this interesting and melancholy investigation, I was several times amused by singular rencontres: I met with some papyri which contained only designs, and these were real *grotesque caricatures*. A cat with a crook in its paw is guarding some water fowl; a *cynocephalus* is playing on a double flute; near the name and prenom of the warlike Mœris, a rat armed like a warrior lets fly an arrow against a champion of his own race; a cat is mounted on a war-chariot, &c. Other drawings still more surprized me by their indelicacy, and disturbed my belief in the superiority of Egyptian wisdom, unless we suppose these drawings to have been seized at the time by authority of the law.

Behold here a brilliant appendage to my occupations this winter! I chalk, design, copy, and extract, from morning till night. I have here stated only the general results; the details would fill a large book, and I have not yet seen all.

EPIGRAM

On the King of Ava's Golden Ears.

MIDAS had ass's ears, we're told,
The Burman king has ears of gold;
Midas was loth the world should know it,
The Burman king delights to show it.
How strange, that Midas should conceal
What none would ever wish to steal;
And that the Burman should display,
What all would wish to take away!

N.

JOURNEY

JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

[Continued from page 11.]

Meer Jafier Allee Khan, the person who received us thus hospitably, is the son of a near relation of the Nawab of Masulipatam; and having been accustomed to see and converse with Europeans, he conducted himself with the greatest politeness and propriety during the whole of our stay. This first day was devoted to rest after the fatigues of our journey; and having been so unaccustomed to the violent exercise which every march of the journey to Shiraz had compelled us to undergo, it was with difficulty that I was persuaded to move from my couch, even to receive the chief of all the Illiant tribes who was sent by the Prince Governor of Shiraz ostensibly to compliment us on our arrival, but with secret instructions which included a very minute inquiry as to the object of our journey, rank in the service, plans, &c. &c. The Khan came in great state, mounted on a Persian horse of uncommon beauty, and followed by a number of attendants, accompanied by all the "pomp and circumstance of war." He was a middle aged man, of a remarkably prepossessing appearance; and I found him upon acquaintance one of those persons whom to see is to like, and whose society leaves to those who have enjoyed it only a feeling of regret when that enjoyment ceases. He sat some time with us; and after his departure we mounted our horses, and rode out to satisfy something of the impatient curiosity which brought me through a weary pilgrimage to this celebrated city. The first part of the morning's ride disappointed me; our route lay through streets of a very straggling and irregular construction; and as none of the houses have windows opening on the foot way, I thought the first appearance of the town had about as little to occupy attention as that which any of the large cities of India might present. We were returning, however, from our ride through long lines of mud walls, frequently in a very ruinous state, and it was probably the intention of the young khan, who acted as our guide, to surprise us; for after wandering through these labyrinths of falling and fallen habitations, we found ourselves suddenly at the entrance of the

Bazareh Vaqueel, probably the most splendid specimen of modern oriental architecture to be seen in the country. The Bazareh Vaqueel is a street about twenty-four feet broad, covered in by an arched roof of great height, with large windows to admit the light to the shops, which are placed on each side. At the angles of the streets fountains have been constructed, which give a refreshing coolness to the air, and secure to the inhabitants an ample supply of water for ablutionary or culinary purposes. Two large caravanserais, a mosque, and public hummaums, complete the accommodation of this magnificent work; and I thought the whole plan so superior to any public edifice to be found within the Company's provinces, that I made a very careful, and I hope correct ground plan of the whole establishment. The only work in Hindoostan to which it has any resemblance is the bazar built by the late Nawab Vizir, at Lucknow; but this is far from being so extensive; nor are the accommodations so complete or convenient: it has not, either, the light and elegant arched roof, so admirably calculated to afford shelter in a climate which, at some seasons of the year, is remarkable for such astonishing variations of temperature. The crowd in the bazar was dense; and the loud voices of the shopkeepers recommending their wares, beggars loudly, and not very courteously, demanding the mite of the charitable; public criers executing their vocation; occasional troops of the gay, light cavalry of Persia parading through the archways; here a grave molla, loudly repeating to an attentive audience passages from the Koran; in another direction, a dissipated group assembled round a copy of Hafiz, eagerly repeating those beautiful lines which have given to Shiraz her profligate pre-eminence: such a scene was altogether new to me, and I loitered behind my companions, determined to lose nothing of this very animated picture. These details may appear insignificant, and doubtless they are so; but I had promised myself a pleasure (I trust an innocent one) in the study of the domestic habits, manners, and customs of the country through which I was to pass; I have

always thought that they furnish the only test of the advance or retrogression of their civil polity. and as the habits of the lower classes are generally unaltered by fashion, and uninfluenced by caprice, they will always furnish to the traveller the most interesting view of the present, and speculation as to the future. We returned to the khan's early in the evening, and found an excellent repast provided, for which our ride secured an appetite. The meat was prepared after the Persian "Cook's oracle;" and though somewhat too much disguised with spice, sugar, saffron, and other ingredients, of which, I fear, Dr. Kitchiner might not altogether have approved, in a first course, we found no difficulty in satisfying our hunger. There was no wine, bowls of sherbet stood on the table, cooled with little balls of ice floating in them; and to which each individual made application with one long wooden spoon common to the whole society. This practice is in general use. The Persians do not use bread as we prepare it; for its substitute they have an unleavened and often very heavy cake, which is served warm, and to which I did not readily accustom myself each person uses his bread as a plate, and the "*h-m / etiam mensas contumimus*!" of Iulus immediately occurred to me; some very excellent fruit, among which a plate of delicious apricots piled up, after a most inviting fashion, in layers of ice, held a conspicuous place, terminated our evening's refecton; and we retired early, having determined to visit the tomb of Hafiz at sunrise.

On the morning of the 28th we mounted our horses at day-break, and passing through the principal gateway of the town, a ride of about a quarter of an hour brought us to the tomb of the poet. An enclosure of mean appearance, in which there are buildings for the accommodations of a religious establishment, preserves the tomb from injury; but I was surprised to find it exposed to the air without covering of any kind. The stone is of comparatively late erection, the poet having been interred about 460 years, and is composed of Tabreer marble. It is simple and elegant, and two of his odes beautifully carved on the slab mark the good taste of the Vaqueel who selected them as the most appropriate complement to the poet's re-

mory. A celebrated copy of his works is deposited in one of the buildings of the enclosure, and strangers usually send for it to try a "fual," or omen, from the accidental opening of the book when laid upon the marble. It is not necessary to record the line which first presented itself to my eye; but I learnt that, like the "*Sortes Virgilianæ*," which were formerly so much practised in England, the omens taken from a casual inspection of this volume have sometimes been strikingly verified by subsequent events. After satisfying our curiosity, we rode to the Huft Tun, a building which contains the tombs of seven dervishes of peculiar sanctity, who gave their name to the place. The tombs are not handsome; but I was struck with the size to which the firs and cypress had attained in the garden; and which far exceeded any that I have ever yet observed. The building contains a singular assemblage of ill-executed portraits, or rather daubs, of Hafiz and Saadi, Abraham sacrificing Isaac (rather an extraordinary subject to adorn the hall of a building devoted to religious purposes in Shirauz); Moses; and a king and queen of Portugal. These were painted in fresco, but had been much defaced, and the whole building bore evident marks of approaching decay. On our return to the city I had occasion to observe the extreme fertility of the soil in its immediate vicinity, and I took the opportunity of inspecting one of the vineyards which supply the far famed wine of Shirauz. The mode of culture resembles a good deal that which is practised in France and the manner of preparing the wine is of primitive simplicity. The grapes are thrown with the stalks into a vat, in the bottom of which there are a number of holes, a second vat placed under the first receives the juice which is pressed out by the feet of the persons employed in the work; when the vinous fermentation takes place; it is then received in large vessels of earthenware, in which it is allowed to remain for about a month, after which it is bottled and offered for sale. Of this wine I purchased a few bottles, the best I could procure, and sent them to Calcutta, to Sir D. O. and Mr. P, but as I thought it a beverage inferior to port wine (which, however, it resembles more closely than any other) I was not surprised when on my return to Calcutta

Calcutta one of these gentlemen informed me that, with the exception of an experimental bottle, my present was yet untouched in his cellar. The mode of preparing this wine is so directly opposite to that which I found established in the wine countries in the south of France, that when I mentioned it at Bordeaux, I was assured that it is wonderful that it even bears the journey from Shiraz to Buzaire. It has one property, noticed by Chardin, which I remarked myself, and that is, its disposition to preserve its spirit long after being taken from the vessel; and this is so well known, that I have constantly seen bottles of the wine, stopped merely with a small quantity of cotton or perhaps some flower. The flavour of the grape is so delicious, that it seems certain that an improved method of preparing this wine would make it a valuable export; but neither this, or any other improvement in the present civil and political situation of the country can be attempted with any permanent prospect of advantage. It was late when we reached our hospitable entertainers, but I felt no fatigue, and we sat down after breakfast to play at chess; he having promised to instruct me in the Per-

sian mode of playing the game. It differs from ours in that the pawns move one house only. The king and queen, instead of facing each other, stand reversed; no castling is allowed at any period of the game; and there is no check mate. There is also this peculiarity, that when all the adversary's pieces are taken, the game is over; and check mate is not required to decide the victory. We dined at seven. A Persian gentleman who had been in Calcutta shared our entertainment; and it was with no small triumph that he pointed to a desert, consisting of apricots, plums, almonds, walnuts, and a variety of sweetmeats and confectionary, for which Shiraz is celebrated; at the same time asking me if our capital had offered him any enjoyment such as that which his native city was presenting us? I could not but admit the truth of the observation, which was made too good naturedly to excite displeasure, and when we rose from table, and found the thermometer at sixty-five, the dangers and difficulties of our journey were forgotten, and we could not but compliment our host and his guest on the delightful climate of this part of Persia.

(To be continued)

ON THE BENEFITS OF A BAD MEMORY.

WHEN an ancient Grecian, Aristides, I believe, was told he could be taught the art of memory, he replied that he would rather learn the art of forgetfulness; and truly if we reflect upon the multiplied vexations which are perpetuated by a tenacious memory, the latter art will appear of the two the most to be coveted. If memory were a faculty which a man could exert when and how he pleased; if it possessed a power of discrimination, and could select and retain such images alone as would communicate pleasure; in other words, if the memory were altogether subject to the will, we might adopt a different conclusion; but as the case stands at present, memory is oftentimes a scourge, especially to those who stand most in need of consolation: in the words of Goldsmith,—

The oppressed, oppressing,
Its smiles increase the wretch's woe;
And he that wants each other blessing,
In memory ever finds a foe.

For example: a proud Spaniard chances to suffer the indignity of a tweak of the nose; he not only undergoes the smart accompanying the infliction, but his treacherous memory (not *treacherous* in the vulgar sense) incessantly betrays to him his disgrace; wheresoever he moves the subject pursues him; a multitude of objects, entirely unconnected therewith, conspire to renew his pain; a pair of pincers, or the mere act of applying his handkerchief to the outraged feature, recalls the degrading image; he is persecuted like the hag-

haunted merchant in the Tales of the Genii; or like poor Pourceaugnac, whose bitter exclamation, *tout ce que je vous me semble lavement!* he is tempted to parody.

A little experience will disclose to us how many evils a good memory introduces into the various relations of society. A father disinherits his only son because the old gentleman cannot forget some proof of spirit, or some mark of vivacity, which is becoming and ornamental in the young one. Husbands and wives frequently live in a miserable state of discord, merely because they cannot forget topics of mutual provocation: the art of forgetfulness would, in this relation of life, be invaluable. Acquaintances, or, as they are fashionably termed, friends, are exasperated against each other, and their connexions are often dissolved, through an inability to forget an unregarded bow, or unacknowledged visit. I pass over the anguish which the recollection of an undischarged debt often occasions both to the *ower* and the *owee*. In short, we should be constrained to confess, that a *bad memory*, in these and other analogous cases, is really a very *good* one.

Let us indulge a few speculations as to the effects which would probably result from that modification of the recording faculty before suggested. what benefits would not accrue to mankind if princes and states speedily forgot those causes of animosity which, in the existing state of things, so frequently deluge the earth with human blood! what a recreating picture to behold two hostile armies, which had commenced their march with the design of slaughtering each other, wasting provinces, burning towns and villages, and forcing science and civilization to retrograde, forgetting, ere they meet, that any quarrel subsists; when in sight of each other, employing their cannon only for *feu-de-jour*, and after reciprocal demonstrations of friendly regard, wheeling to the right about, and returning quietly to their respective homes, without being compelled to publish lists of killed, wounded, or missing!

That most of the wars which have heretofore afflicted the earth, are to be traced to what is perversely called a good memory, must, upon consideration, be pretty apparent. Was not Troy beleaguered because a Grecian husband could not forget a worthless wife? and were not the Grecian forces in great danger of perishing before the walls of that renowned city because the swift-footed Achilles could not forget some imagined slight on the part of the king of men? Virgil is an authority which altogether confirms my hypothesis; for he expressly assigns, as a cause of the calamities which befel the last remnant of the Trojan race, Juno's abominably good memory:—

Sau MEMORIA Junonis ob nam

Again, if we descend from empires to individuals, society might retain many useful members if these persons could sometimes forget that *cards* had been interchanged, and places of *meeting* appointed to determine questions which, if left undecided, would often be of little consequence to the world, or detriment to themselves.

Moreover, what deplorable consequences might be avoided, and what lamentable exposures prevented, if young ladies and young gentlemen were not strictly bound to fidelity by other vows than those which they plight at the altar; that is to say, if they could, at convenient seasons, forget former attachments, and instead of instructing counsel to detail in public the circumstances attending a broken promise, forget that any promise had been given.

The mischiefs produced by the agency of the Iagos and Zangas, *et id genus omne*, of the great and little world, would cease to vex mankind, if memory

were less pertinaciously exact; a benefit out of all proportion counterbalancing the disadvantage attending the loss of a tragedy of Shakespeare, and another of Dr. Young. And when we consider the astonishing powers displayed by the former in the other department of the drama, is it not evident that a compensation might have been found in the multiplicity of plots, incidents, and equivoques, which the universality of a bad memory amongst mankind would have furnished him for the construction of comedies and farces?

It must be admitted that the prevalence of bad, *quasi* good, memories would be productive of some laughable situations, as the dramatists express it; but surely it can be no objection to the improvement we are speculating upon, that it would augment our stock of merriment: would it not be far more agreeable for us to laugh at, than to stab or shoot each other? Thus a man, feeling the want of a dinner, and forgetting that he had no money in his pocket, might feast at a tavern, and then become amenable to the admirable regulations of that wholesome law, the new Vagrant Act: or a judge, hurried in the ceremony of dressing, might forget to assume his full-bottomed wig, and upon entering the court (the Common Pleas, for example,) might commit to prison the first learned barrister who laughed: or an old beau, in his haste to receive his dividend at the Bank, might forget his false hair, false eye, false teeth, &c., and thereby not only fail to establish his own identity, but be fully committed by the Lord Mayor for an attempt at forgery upon himself. All these little inconveniencies, which, like the objects that occasioned them, would soon be forgotten, we might easily tolerate for the sake of the general good; for although objectionable at first (like the calf of the leg placed in front, to protect the shin, as suggested by a French philosopher, and which nature has grossly blundered in omitting to do) would, in a short time, cease to displease.

Perhaps I shall employ a more convincing form of ratiocination than has been before adopted, if I can shew that some individuals in society have actually been constrained, in despite of nature, to resort to, as an expedient, the very improvement which I contend for. Has any one of my readers been waited upon, previous to an election, by a candidate for a seat in Parliament? What condescension! what benignity! what cordial grasp of the hand! what professions of friendship and offers of service! Has he, in return, ever waited upon the same individual when he had secured his seat? How wisely does he contrive that all acts of familiarity, and all inconvenient pledges, are as perfectly forgotten, as if that "drink of sov'ran grace," Nepenthe had, purged them from the member's recording faculty! Ministers of state find it absolutely requisite to study the art of forgetfulness, and they cultivate it with so much success, that they seem to vulgar apprehensions to inherit it, or to acquire it *virtute officii*.

I conclude that, by this time, I have fully demonstrated that the terms *good* and *bad*, applied to the memory, are often ridiculously and absurdly confounded and misappropriated; and that it behoves every man to profit by the lessons which this essay holds out to him; for if he forgets, *bonâ fide*, his duties and his promises, he cannot justly be chargeable with neglect for omitting to fulfil them.

E. A.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have been attracted by a letter, published in your journal for this month, from a retired officer of the Company's service, at Cheltenham, relative to the inefficiency of their native army, as regards its European establishment; a point of such importance to all concerned in the welfare and stability of our eastern possessions, that I conceive it cannot be too frequently or urgently brought to the notice of those who can remedy, ere too late, an evil of the greatest magnitude; and which, if not attended to, may lead to the loss of what one of your correspondents justly observes, is the brightest gem in the British crown, before the arrival of that period, when her real interests might be benefited by such an event; one which is gradually working from the system of education introduced, and which, I doubt not, will in time pervade the whole of Asia, and lead to that enlightened state which must introduce perfect unanimity on points, the variance as to which existing at present amongst the different castes, constitutes our power; when we can no longer expect to exercise any further sway in that quarter.

* That our sepoys are like bodies without souls, when deprived of their officers, is an apt allusion; under their conduct they have ever proved themselves gallant and good soldiers, but when left to themselves, the very reverse; becoming, in fact, little better than rabble. What may not, then, be some day the result of this inefficiency, independent of the injury to discipline arising from it! From our present position it is evident that, whatever policy our Government in this country may wish to

have adopted, necessity will ultimately oblige our endeavouring to hold the whole of India, from the Indus to Cape Comorin: every fresh war leads to this, and certainly many more must be encountered before this is effected. If success, therefore, is wished for, let them look to the point now in question, and let them likewise be careful to send a regular supply of cadets to meet all casualties, and not permit several years to elapse without appointing any, leaving regiments consequently with sometimes not more than one old officer, the rest being perfect boys. the detriment arising from such a system need not be enlarged upon.

I am satisfied that all persons conversant with the subject will admit that the following establishment of European officers for a native regiment would be but barely adequate to provide against the evils adverted to:—

1 Colonel-commandant, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 10 lieutenants, and 10 ensigns; independent of which, a staff corps should be formed, the officers attached to which, together with those employed under the native powers, should be supernumerary to this complement.

Should you deem these hints deserving of notice, I shall feel obliged by your giving this letter a place in your valuable publication, where I sincerely hope it will attract the attention of those who have it in their power to ensure the subject due consideration.

I remain, Sir, &c.

AN OLD EAST INDIA OFFICER.

Edinburgh, 7th Jan. 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As you have considered my letter of the 4th ultimo worthy of a place in your miscellany, in continuing the subject I shall commence with the corps of engineers, the inadequate number of which has long been a subject of complaint, more especially the Bengal corps, which, compared with those of the other presidencies, is so disproportionate to the strength of the army, and made more apparent by the

great number of infantry officers who (by the East-India Register) appear employed on duties that surely belong to the engineers. I would submit that the pioneers should form an integral part of the corps of engineers. The barrack-masterships to be abolished, and the barracks (like all other public buildings) to be in charge of engineer officers; the corps occupying them drawing what are termed barrack-supplies

supplies from the commissariat. The following appears to be no more than an adequate establishment of engineers for the different presidencies, considering the extent of duties required of them :—

	Colonel.	Lieut. Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	1st Lieut.	2d Lieut.	Asst. Adj. Gen. or Majors of Brig.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.
Bengal (16 companies of Pioneers)	4	1	4	8	40	16	1	1	1
Madras (12 do. do.) . . .	3	6	3	24	36	12	1	1	1
Bombay (8 do. do.) . . .	4	4	2	16	32	8	1	1	1

Each company of pioneers to include a number of sappers and miners, as well as

artificers of every description requisite in the engineer department.

Some further observations on this corps being equally applicable to the artillery, I shall postpone until my next, which shall be devoted to that most important branch of the service.

I remain, Sir, &c.

A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.

Cheltenham, Jan. 5th, 1825.

Erratum in the letter under this signature in our last number : for *distant* corps, read *distinct* corps.

TURKS AND TURKEYS.

A TURKEY, vainest of his clan,
Like a huge red-faced alderman,
In pride more overgrown than size,
Who loved to eat and moralize,
Assembled late a motley throng
Of feathered list'ners, old and young,
Peacocks and poultry, ducks and geese,
Pigeons with portly crop obese,
The sparrow, robin, and the wren,
To teach them what they owed to men.

In stately attitude he stood,
His pendant beak-drop red as blood ;
And each particular feather grew,
As hairs on heads of dandies do.
Whilst through the crowd low whispers ran,
He, gobbling gracefully, began :
“ Friends, I am daily grieved to see
The difference 'twixt you and me ;
As little can we both compare
In sense and wit, as shape and air.
Profound reflection teaches me
That gratitude's morality.

You swill and eat, yet never think •
Of him who gives you meat and drink ;—
Our noble benefactor, man,
Who does us' all the good he can,
Without the hope of recompense :—
Shame on such sordid slaves of sense !—
If he appears, you shun his sight,
And fly, if bulk permits your flight.
What wonder, then, that guns and shot
Should punish gratitude forgot !
I ne'er man's gaze or footsteps shun,
And he ne'er points at me his gun.”—

“ Stop,”

"Stop," says an ancient pigeon, "friend,
 Your eloquence awhile suspend;
 Man finds us lodging, I admit,
 And throws us corn and pease to eat;
 Every child we have he takes
 Or pies, or boils, or roasts, or bakes.
 At his approach, I fly, 'tis true;
 But 'tis through fear he'd roast me too.
 You may enjoy a happier lot;
 But knives can kill as well as shot."

The Turkey, chok'd with fat and rage,
 Prepared to crush the pouting sage;
 When close approached the farmer's wife,
 With (sly-concealed) a deadly knife;
 Who, grasping *Red-snout* by the feather,
 Cut his discourse and throat together.

Thus whilst a *Turkey* vizier tries
 To lift his Sultan to the skies,
 Proclaims his mercy, justice, grace,
 His splendid virtues, noble race,
 And seems upon the theme to doat,
 He feels a bowstring round his throat.

O.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE YAKOOTS.

[Condensed from the Narrative* of a Russian Traveller.]

THE Yakoots are a numerous tribe of Siberians, amounting, it is said, to between 2 and 300,000 souls, who tend their herds and flocks on both sides of the river Lena, from between the mouths of the Vitim and the Olekma, on the west, and from the Aldan, on the east side of that river; extending along the arctic ocean, from the mouth of the Kowuima as far as that of the Indigirka. The origin of these people is involved in the same obscurity as that of other nations; and as they possess neither written records nor oral tradition, on this point, we are left to draw our conjectures from their physiognomy and language alone. As in the former, they resemble more the Tartar than the Mongol race; and as the latter has evidently an affinity to that of the Krasnojarski and Barbinski Tartars, although containing many Buriat, Mongol, and Tungousian words, we are inclined to pronounce them a branch of the great Tartar race: an opinion which is farther confirmed by the

circumstance of a Tartar tribe near Krasnojarsk, bearing the name of *Sagai* (being also very similar to the Yakoots in manners and customs), and the national name of the Yakoots being *Ssacha*; for the former name was given to them by the Russians, and has no meaning in their own tongue.

They are divided into two tribes, the *Butilinski* and the *Khungalaschi*, which had both been compelled, for some reason, to emigrate at about the same period, from a more southern country, to the cold and dismal regions in which they are now found. A people, called the *Khorinzi*, whose dwelling places had been on the other side of the lake Baikal, joined the former of these tribes, among whom they long preserved their language, customs and manners, till they became gradually so blended with the people among whom they had settled, that it would now be nearly impossible to distinguish them.

They were not known to the Russians till the year 1620; although the Mangaselski Cossacs had been levying the *yassak* (contributions in peltry), among them ever since

* In a Russian periodical work, entitled "Inland Intelligence."

since 1600. The first ostrug (fort or town) was built in the Yakoot country, about the year 1692, on Mount Tshibuidal, on the right bank of the Lena, at about sixty wersts below the present site of Yakoutsch.

The religion of this people is obviously founded on the old tenets of the Mongols, or Shamanism; but it has undergone so many changes (owing to their being ignorant of writing, and therefore compelled to trust all their knowledge to oral tradition) and to their migratory life, that it presents now such a mass of confusion and absurdity, that it is difficult to discover any thing like a system in it. It would seem, however, that they believe in a creator, whom they name *Ar tuon* (gracious lord). His wife is called *Ayut I* (great lady), who, they believe, appeared to their ancestors under the form of a swan, for which reason many of them do not eat that bird. There is, moreover, a god, commanding thunder and lightning, called *Spuetun* (but but lord), and a greatful one, such as children, cattle, and other property, who is named *Shuennatun* and who likewise a wife named *Itun*. They also believe in a sort of executioner, who receives their prayers and presents them to the divinity, and who is named *Ikut*. His person is said to be a mixture of many forms, such as those of a white mouthed, long haired demon, a crow, an eagle, &c., the flesh of all of which animals his quince extended from their bodies. Their principal worship, however, is directed to the sun and fire, for they never take a meal without first throwing some of the best meat, and pouring some sour milk, called *Kumuss*, into the flame. Indeed, they seem to believe that a being is contained in that element, which is able to punish them with sickness or death, or the destruction of their houses and property, and therefore offer sacrifice to it. The sun is, however, not so fortunate, because, as they think, he does no harm, it would be useless to sacrifice to him. It is, in fact, the demons, or evil spirits, which being the constant objects of their fears, are also the greatest sharers of their devotions, a superstition which seems so deeply rooted in them, that even when they have submitted to baptism (which is done by the greatest majority among them), they continue to pay court to those inveterate

fiends. They have evidently an idea of the immortality of the soul, which appears from the formula they pronounce in taking an oath. This ceremony is performed in the presence of a shaman, who, placing his clothes and drum before the fire, and throwing melted butter on the embers, makes the person sworn declare, that he will lose all that is dear to man on earth, if his father, mother, wife, children, relations, and cattle, the light of the sun and even his life, and that his soul shall go to *Min tar* (eternal pain), if he has sworn falsely. After which he steps over the shaman's clothes and drum, and, having inhaled some of the steam arising from the butter, he addresses himself to the sun, and bids him withdraw his light and warmth from him, if he swears falsely, after which he bows to the assembly. Sometimes the person who swears likewise gnaws a bear's head, implying thereby that the wise brute, which knows the import of the transaction, will tear him to pieces if he has not spoken the truth. Such oaths are administered in cases where suspicion of theft falls on a person, without there being witnesses to prove it. But previously, the parties are exhorted rather to make restitution than to undergo so terrible a trial, and in most cases these exhortations have the desired effect. For besides the errors which the ceremony itself is apt to inspire, the individual is in danger of being shunned and hated as a perjuror, and unworthy of credit in council or as a witness, if at a future period any misfortune should befall him. Yet, although they seem to dread a future state, they appear to entertain no hopes from it, to which imperfect notions the laxity of their morals may perhaps be ascribed.

Their principal feasts are about the beginning of June, when the fillets have been separated from the mares, and the latter have been milked. The milk, mixed with water, is put into a trough made of cow-skin, in which it is shaken for four or five hours, till it has fermented and forms the *Kumuss*, a beverage sufficiently strong to intoxicate. When a sufficient quantity (with rich people sometimes amounting to above a thousand pails) is thus collected, each man invites his friends and relations and is sure to receive, on the morning appointed, a great number of guests, invited and uninvited, all dressed in their best attire

The shamans take the seats of honour in the yoozt (hut), on horses' skins adorned with branches from the birch-tree, and the rest of the party being likewise seated, the eldest of the sacred band, commands two young men, who must not have touched a corpse during the month, or be known to have ever taken a false oath, to take the cup. These cups are made of wood, in the shape of a barrel, differing in size from the eighth part of a pail to a whole pail. Having filled one of these vessels with kumiss, they place themselves so their faces turned towards the east, before the embers of an expiring flame, and after having held the cup for a few minutes against their breasts, they pour out of the liquid three times on the worshipped element, in honour of the creator and then turning a little to the right they perform as many libations to his wife. The next libations are for the members composing the assembly, in a southern direction. The fourth are made in a western direction, in honour of the spirits of the air, of whom they enumerate three next together with a chief who has a wife, and children of both sexes. The fifth are for the subterranean spirits (of whom they reckon eight tribes, males and females) in a northern direction. The sixth are offered to the manes of the deceased priests and priestesses, who, according to the universal belief of this people, either become united with, or are changed into, demons. The last are intended to gain the favours of an old female spirit, who superintends the birth and growth of calves. These sacrifices being over, the chief shaman, turning to the east, offers up prayers for the prosperity of the people, and these being concluded, he takes off his cap, and wafting it towards him, cries *um!* (give or bestow) an exclamation which is thrice repeated by all the people present. He then takes the above mentioned vessel, and having drank out of it hands it round for the same purpose to the other shamans and healers, excluding all those who have been polluted by the recent touch of a corpse, or are thought guilty of theft or perjury. Women are excluded not only from drinking out of this cup but from the whole ceremony. The assembly now betake themselves into the open air, where they seat themselves, in a semicircle facing the east and opposite two sacred birch trees, called

Bagakh, before which all the vessels, containing the kumiss, are placed. The cup is now filled, and goes three times round, a ceremony in which the course of the sun is strictly observed. By this time the gentry begin to get merry, and starting up, they commence wrestling and foot races, for which each family produces its own champion. These sports are followed by horse races and the joy and hilarity of the day are thus continued till all the liquor is drunk after which the company separate. These feasts are continued till about the 25th of the month, when the people begin to lay in their stock of furs for the winter, which is succeeded by drying, gathering of berries, &c.

The shamans are of both sexes. When any one wishes to become a member of the holy community he begins by pliving the mad man, throws himself into fire and water, cuts and lacerates himself, obliging his friends to watch him. These piousness being over he declares that the devil has elected him a priest and one of the brotherhood undertake his initiation, which is generally completed in three days. Their principal employment is in the character of exorcists, and in order to excite the surprise of the multitude they have recourse to the most disgusting exhibitions in which however they display no little skill. Thus they pretend to cut their throats, chop off their legs and suck their marrow, plunge knives into their bodies, mouths, eyes, &c. and then haking them out of their boots &c.

When they have been called to a patient, they begin by making signs over him with a stick, to which a bunch of horse hair is tied, after which they embrace the patient, and having thus imbibed the evil spirit that had possessed him, they inform the family of the name and object of the infernal visitor, who generally consents to withdraw on offering a sacrifice of some beast, minutely described, and which, if it is not in the possession of the patient, is taken wherever it can be found, as no proper objects to such an act.

As soon as the animal is brought, the shaman puts on his magic dress, seizes his drum, and having laid hold of the creature, hawls over it, as if to drive the spirit into it. The animal which, till then, plunges, kicks and endeavours to break away, now stands still, hangs down its head,

head, and trembles all over. Next day it is killed on a particular spot, and after being suspended to some pillars, is skinned, and its head turned towards the side of the supposed residence of the spirit. The carcase is, however, not wasted; for, being cooked on the same spot, the flesh is eaten, and the bones alone carefully collected, are suspended, together with the skin, in place of the animal. It is, however, generally affirmed that the flesh of such victims has a disagreeable taste, on which account the shamans, as well as many of the people, decline eating of it. As soon as the bones are suspended, the shaman resumes his magic performances, in order to send the ghost of the animal to the spirit to which it belongs. If, after this the patient recovers, the ceremonies are ended, and the shaman is paid. Otherwise, the sacrifices are repeated till he either recovers or dies, in which latter case the shaman (sometimes there are two or three of them engaged, together or in succession) loses his pay. Sacrifices are also made to counteract misfortunes or diseases, with which, according to the shamans, some persons or families are threatened; likewise in cases of diseases amongst cattle, or previous to the people going to a great chase, &c. Sometimes the skins of sables, foxes, bears, &c. are superadded to the sacrifice of animals; and although suspended in the houses, they are never used, and at the death of the donor, are put into the grave with him. The dress of these conjurers differs from that of the rest of the people, being made of elk-skins, very short, and fantastically ornamented with tassels, iron rings, bells, figures of storks, fishes, the sun and the moon, &c., which together make a terrible jingle during the capering and leaping which accompany their feats of enchantment. The Yakoots calculate by the lunar year, and are very assiduous observers of the stars, as a great part of their work is done at night, and it is chiefly by observing the heavenly bodies that they are enabled to compute the probable length of the winter, and make provisions for their cattle accordingly; often by purchasing hay from the Russians at very high prices. Nevertheless their losses in cattle are very great, chiefly owing to the snow occasionally melting and then again freezing so hard over the surface that the animals cannot

get at the grass; when the people have recourse to willow and birch branches, with which they subsist their animals till the return of spring. Their wealth consists chiefly in horses; but their herds are much reduced. Of horned cattle they have much less than formerly.

The Yakoots seem a much more observing people than many of the neighbouring tribes; and their memory is remarkably acute. Previous to a man's dying, he will tell his descendants, whose friendship they are to cultivate, and whom they are to hate; detailing all the circumstances which may have occasioned his good or bad opinion of individuals. Such testaments are treasured up in families, and transmitted from generation to generation; so that marriage only can heal a breach once made between two families. Cases of divorce are frequent, as the keeping or dismissing of a wife seems to depend almost solely on the humour of the husband. If a repudiated wife has no male heirs, her father is compelled to restore, not only the purchase money he has received for her, but also the value of every thing spent at the wedding; to discover which, witnesses are examined, who seldom fail to remember every item which can throw light on the transaction. The acuteness of these people is peculiarly remarkable in the minuteness of their descriptions of stolen animals which they are in the habit of giving at their feasts and assemblies, whereby they are often recovered, although the loss should have occurred years ago. They are also very expert in following the traces of horses, if they should happen to have been robbed of a whole herd.

In their punishment of theft they seem not so severe against the act itself, as against the unskillfulness of allowing one's self to be caught in it, or of having a witness that may denounce the thief at any future period. For, in both those cases, restitution, which satisfies, when the thief is only discovered by the possession of the property, is not thought sufficient, and the offence is generally followed by the infliction of corporal punishment. At the same time, the witness who may have kept back his accusation from connivance, is also subject to a slight fine.

The

The analogy between the manners of these rude tribes and those of the ancient Scythians in this particular is remarkable.

The people seem, however, so fond of denouncing one another, and going to law, that even their most friendly connexions often furnish occasions for it. For instance, it is a custom among them, on inviting a person to his house, to kill a beast, and after his guest has dined and supped, make him take the remainder home with him, and moreover give him presents of cattle, domestic utensils, furniture, and money, whilst, on the other hand, it is expected that the guest should invite his entertainer, and treat him in the same manner in return. If a man takes himself all requited for his hospitality, his friendship is over: a quarrel ensues, and the parties go to law, although the expense of the suit should exceed the object sought to be recovered by ten times the amount.

They are, in fact, a rude, crafty, malicious, and lascivious people, harsh and cruel, except to their relations. They seem to consult their wives, although they are not very civil to them, at the same time, they show more regard for a wife who has given them children, than for one who has not. They are submissive to the rich, and harsh to the poor, whom they consider as people for aken by the gods. They fear death, and never speak of it but in circumlocution, for which reason they also bear two names, the principal of which they keep carefully concealed, in order that the devils may not easily find them. They utter the name of their father only when absolutely compelled to do so. *Ogumir* (old man) is a title of respect given to all persons whom they wish to distinguish. Towards the Russians they are generally hospitable, and often kind. They are healthy and laborious, and can sleep as comfortably in a hole dug in the snow, with their saddle for a pillow, and their coat for a covering, as in their warm huts, nor are persons above a hundred years of age of rare occurrence among them.

Polygamy is practised, although the first wife alone is considered as the legal spouse. If a man wishes to marry, he sends his agent to the girl's father, to arrange with him both for the price to be paid for the female (*kalum*), and the portion to be given to the daughter, both consisting of horses, cattle, mutton, poultry, &c. and the contract is void unless the latter

consents to the marriage. There being always a quantity of beaten mare's flesh among the marriage portion, the arrival of the bridegroom is generally fixed for the beginning of the winter, when that meat keeps best, and during the first days after a new moon, as being most lucky. Towards the evening of the day appointed for the wedding, the male relations of both parties (families being excluded), he take themselves to the house of the bride's father, when part of the *kalum*, as well as of the dowry, is produced, together with presents for the bride's father &c. The latter and his wife are standing on the right side of the fire place, and the shaman is seated on the one side on the bed of the master of the house. As soon as the bridegroom enters, he places himself opposite to them, and kneeling upon one knee, throw some melted fat on the fire, and having taken off his cap, and thus saluted the company, the shaman gives him his blessing. He then leaves the sitting, ties off his travelling clothes, and having received slowly scents himself with the *kalum*, which tails in one corner, put self with boys from the rest of the apartment, although the bride during all that time is absent from home. The rest of the ceremony is seated down on the beds, and the father having received the meat brought for him, treats his guests with *kalum* and fish, beer, and spirits (if the latter are to be had), after which they all retire to rest. The next day the father receives the horses brought in payment of the *kalum*, makes such presents of clothing to his son-in-law, as may have been agreed upon, and his guests begin to depart. Then comes the mother of the young man and brings the portion of horned cattle belonging to the *kalum*; she is also treated for two days, and then returns with half the amount by way of dowry. The bridegroom now visits his bride without restraint, she is his wife, but he cannot claim her till the whole of the *kalum* is paid. She is then conducted to the bridegroom's father's house, her face covered with ermine skin, and performs the same ceremony previously performed by the bridegroom. When she has received the shaman's blessing, she goes out backwards and thus into the house of the bridegroom.

groom; whither she is followed by the company, who are treated with fat mare's flesh and spirits. Presents are now made to the agent who concludes the match, and to the shaman, all bearing reference to some of their divinities or demons, and the ceremony concludes with the blessings of the shaman and the drinking of kumuis.

The following day these ceremonies are renewed, followed by wrestling, racing, &c., and plenty of eating and drinking, in which the Yikoots excel, especially since feasting on such days is considered a merit. On the third day, the bridegroom sends presents to the agent, an amount

sometimes to above a hundred head of cattle and horses, and this finishes the ceremonies, in which the making and receiving of presents constitute the principal feature. Yet, although these presents are often very liberal, they can only be considered as a kind of loan, which it is expected will be returned on the next opportunity, if the parties do not wish to get into trouble. However, a man who has many daughters has some chance of profit, since the kalum he receives for them is generally twice the amount of the dowry which he has to give.

NECROLOGY.

No 1 *

SIR CHRISTOPHER PILLER, K. T.

Sir Christopher Piller, late Chief Justice of Bengal, was educated at Eton College, where he attained great eminence in his proficiency as a scholar. He proceeded to Oxford and entered of Christ Church College. The high character he carried there was still further increased by the academic honours he obtained during his continuance at the university, where he likewise established a reputation for probity and moral virtue. But he was called to the bar and whilst a pupil of Mr. Newlin, of Brinkley, he became a virtuous lawyer, known to the public as a great reporter (with Mr. Sergeant Bouverie) of cases decided in the Court of Common Pleas, the Exchequer Chamber, and the House of Lords. The merit of these reports is sufficiently known, and has been publicly acknowledged by the Bench. After his admission to the bar, he soon became a rising advocate, nor was his reputation confined to the Oxford circuit, of which he became the leader, but was confessed in the Court of King's Bench. He was nominated King's Counsel the evening of promotion now seemed open to him, but he relinquished the well-grounded hopes, which his character afforded him, of being advanced to the Bench in

England, and accepted the appointment of Chief Justice of Bengal under the impression that it would supply him with an opportunity to enlarge his usefulness.

Soon after he was appointed to that office, than he occupied himself with uncommon diligence to the study of the history, law, custom, and literature of India, and the knowledge he soon acquired of these subjects laid in a very foundation for what his industry and research might afterwards have accomplished. He pursued his recreation, and especially admiring the benefits of British jurisprudence, to be that of promoting the sublime object of diffusing knowledge and religious instruction among the millions in that hemisphere subject to our sway.

Perhaps the most striking exposition which can be furnished of the character of Sir Christopher Piller is that contained in the primary charge of Bishop Hall, delivered at Calcutta, May 1824. His Lordship thus spoke of him: "A few days only are gone, since, with animation in his benevolent countenance, he expressed to me his gratitude to God for the many blessings which he had received, and his desire to dedicate to him, through Jesus Christ, a large portion of his time, his means, and his influence. A few hours only have passed since those good resolutions are gone thither, where they are best known and appreciated by a glorious

* In continuing this article, we shall be greatly assisted if those who possess the means will favour us with particulars of the history of recent deceased individuals of eminence connected with India.

close God, whom he had served from his youth, and who, when the noon of his life had scarcely begun to decline, saw fit to call him to his recompense and repose."

Sir C. Puller's death took place on the 19th May, only five weeks after his arrival at Calcutta.

THE HON. SIR JOHN D'OYLY, BART

This gentleman was educated at Westminster school, and it is no unsatisfactory evidence of his character and talents, that he acquired and retained the friendship of Dr. Vincent, the late learned head of that establishment.

His proficiency in oriental languages and literature recommended him to the office of Chief Translator to the Government at Ceylon, which he resigned on being appointed Resident at Kandy.

The extraordinary transactions which took place at that court shortly after the commencement of Mr. D'Oyly's residence there, involved him in a series of most difficult and perilous intrigues and negotiations, which displayed his talents in a very striking point of view. The detection of the chief Adigar, a Thalapaya, a crafty, designing individual, who took refuge in the British territories, eventually led to the deposition of the King of Kandy, Sri Wikrama Sobha, and to the annexation of a part of his dominions to our possessions. The well known consequence of this measure was a further incrementation of our territory. Throughout the whole of these proceedings Mr. D'Oyly evinced a remarkable degree of courage, promptitude, activity, and discernment. He did not hesitate to act, upon emergencies, in a military capacity, for upon the renewal of the war, in the year 1815, he took advantage of a favourable feeling amongst the people of the Three Korles, put himself at the head of a column of them, crossed a river, and took possession of a Kandy battery.

A sufficient pledge of the value of his services is furnished by the despatch from the Secretary of State to Sir Robert Browning, Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon, wherein the royal approbation was expressed in the following flattering terms:—

"I am also commanded particularly to express the sense which His Royal Highness (the Prince Regent) entertains of the conduct and services of Mr. D'Oyly upon the late occasion. To his intelligence in conducting the negotiations with

the Kandyan Government, and latterly with the Adigars and others who opposed it, to his indefatigable activity in procuring information, and in directing the military detachments, the complete success of the enterprise is principally owing, and His Royal Highness avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity of expressing how greatly he appreciates not only Mr. D'Oyly's later services, but those which he has at former periods, by his attention to the Kandyan department, rendered to the colony and his country.

A further mark of royal favour was the elevation of the 27th of July 1821, to the dignity of a birthday of the United Kingdom.

Sir John died at Kandy, May 25 1824, of a remittent fever contracted on an official tour in the Seven Korles. He was never married, the title consequently is extinct. He was at the period of his death, Member of his Majesty's Council at Ceylon, and Resident and District Commissioner in the Kandyan provinces.

To those who had not the good fortune to be personally acquainted with him, this sketch of the history and character of Sir John D'Oyly will convey but an imperfect idea of his worth as a man and his merits as a public servant. His natural and acquired talents, his amiable disposition and courteous manners, not only endeared him to his friends and country men, but constituted the affections of the natives of Ceylon, towards whom his authority was always tempered with so much kindness, that his death was universally and loudly lamented by them.

His remains were removed from the place to the burial ground of the garrison, on the 26th of May, in grand procession, the Commissioners of the Board of Government (Lieut. Col. Greenwell, S. Sowers, Esq., and H. Wright, Esq.), officiating as chief mourners, the native officers of the provinces, Kandyan chiefs, and natives of all ranks, ~~more~~ near Kandy likewise attended.

RUSSIAN ACADEMY AT PEKIN.

[Extract from a Diary kept at Peking, from the 1st of Dec. 1820 to the 15th of May 1821, by G. de Amkowsky, a Member of the Russian Mission.]

Dec. 2, 1820. This day, the members of the new mission returned thanks to the Most High for their happy arrival in the capital of the Chinese empire. On leaving the church, the archimandrite, Peter, was received by the Mandshoo, Lissanshen, who had been teacher of the Mandshoo and Chinese languages to the mission during the last thirty years, exclusive of two other teachers appointed by the Chinese Government. I settled our account with the guide who had attended us on our road from Kalyan, and moreover made him a present worth about thirty roubles, with which he was more pleased, as presents received in conducting foreign missions are considered as testimonies of the satisfaction of the parties.

Dec. 3. Moved into another apartment on account of the damp. There are no grates or stoves in the Russian convent at this place, such conveniences being unknown in Chinese architecture; and the rooms are heated by means of sea-coal burnt beneath the floors; an expedient injurious to the feet. The archimandrite, Hyacinth, told us that he had completed a translation of the whole history of China, and of the geography of all the countries subject to that empire. He also informed us, that the Russian students at Peking had never made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the real meaning of Chinese words; and paid too little attention to the constitution, laws, manners, and opinions of the Chinese. To this imperfection he ascribed the ill success of various negotiations which the Russian Government had, in former times, begun with the Chinese tribunal of foreign affairs. He showed us, upon this occasion, a draught of a plan for the constitution of future missions, which he had submitted to our Government; and thought that his hints had been partly attended to in the formation of the new mission. He likewise assured us that he had sacrificed a considerable portion of his own property for the purpose of procuring various documents, especially such as referred to the British embassy to Peking in the year 1816. We also learned from him, that the Tibetan language might be learned here from lamas, who had received their education at Chihassa (Lassa), the capital of the Dalai Lama, where the pronunciation is esteemed the best. The said lamas live outside the capital, in the temples of For, called by the Chinese Khuan-ssu (yellow temples), a considerable distance from the Russian convent.

Dec. 4. According to my orders, I endeavoured to procure the best Chinese geographical works extant. I found, however, that their standard work on this subject, *Daxinguroonee-ee-tun-dshce*, is either very scarce among the Peking booksellers, or to be found only in very imperfect copies of the old editions; and that, if met with, it would cost at least 200 silver roubles. Father Hyacinth told me, however, that he was in possession of a good copy, of which he had even begun a translation. He also had a translation of a Chinese extract from the Mongol law. We were very desirous of obtaining a copy of the original, as it would have proved highly useful to our Government in the management of the Kirghees, Calmucs, and other Mongol tribes under its dominion. But as this work is only published by the tribunal of foreign affairs, and distributed in limited numbers to the Mongol princes, we could only hope to obtain a copy from one of these, who will sometimes part with it, but never for less than 150 silver roubles.

During

the afternoon I went, with one of our students, into the southern suburb, called Woilotschen, i. e. outer city. The streets were extremely dirty, and very crowded, chiefly with men. Barbers, and other similar handicraftsmen, were performing their operations in the open street. We passed close under the walls of the Chuan-tshen (red city), so called from the colour of its walls, which enclose the palace of the Bogdo-Khan. We could see none of the buildings within. The market-place opposite the gate is flagged and lined with granite pillars, and no thoroughfare is allowed either for horsemen or foot-passengers. The sentinels near the gate, however, were seated very comfortably on stools, smoking their pipes in complete leisure; and it must be confessed, that their dirty coats added very little to their dignity. I found that almost all the houses in Peking have shops, in each of which a different article is exposed for sale. There are a great many pawnbrokers' shops (*danpoo*), which establishments are considered indispensable by the luxurious and improvident Mandshoo. Even princes of the empire keep such shops, which bear then the honorary appellation of *quan-danpoo*. The goods are never taken for more than half their value, and are not redeemable after the lapse of three years; and these usurers take no less than twenty *tshékhen* per month on a thousand, lent on clothes; and thirty when lent on metal or hardware. Unfortunately, individuals of the Russian mission have at times been compelled to have recourse to those infamous establishments. During our absence several public functionaries had been in the convent for the purpose of seeing the progress of the repairs which were then going on, and reporting thereon to the Khoo-andee (Bogdo-Khan). According to our information, the latter had granted 2,200 *lanas* (4,400 silver roubles) for these repairs; but (as it has ever been customary in China) more than half that sum had been subtracted from it by the officers through whose hands the money had to pass, wherefore 500 *lanas* more were added; all, however, at the expense of our Government, by whom this establishment is maintained. At the same time I observed that the work was done in an excessively slight and slovenly manner. There was a tremendous hurricane from the west in the evening, which carried large branches of trees over the city.

Dec. 5. The storm continued during the morning. I learned that the reason for our long delay at Urga and Kolgan was the death of the Bogdo-Khan, Zoca-Zin, of which intelligence was received on our approach to the former town. And as it was feared that, on our entering Peking before the expiration of the hundred days' mourning which then ensued, we might shock the people's feelings, by wearing any apparel contrary, in substance or colour, to the established notions of mourning, it was thought politic to delay our advance till the period was over.

Dec. 7. The wall on which the saints are painted in the church is in a very dilapidated state. There is, moreover, this impropriety in the paintings, that several of the saints painted by Chinese artists, are represented in the Chinese costume. In a corner of the sanctuary hangs the old picture of St. Nicholas, which was brought hither from Albazin. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the usual time for the sessions of the tribunals, we presented to that of foreign affairs, the credentials of our new mission; and were informed that they should be immediately laid before the Emperor.

Dec. 9. Our papers were secretly sent to one of our students for translation into Mandshoo, there being no one among the Chinese doctors acquainted with the Russian language. We were visited a second time by the Boshkho Urgentai, with his three sons, as a mark of respect.

This being according to Chinese calculation, the 16th day of the 11th moon, and the summer (quere winter?) solstice, we rode in great state to the temple of heaven, situated at the extremity of the merchant's city, or the southern suburb. His Majesty, as the head of all religions in his dominions, sacrifices on that day in this temple, by way of expiation for the executions which have taken place during the year in the whole empire. Indeed it is affirmed, that most executions, with the exception, perhaps, of those for rebellion, or high treason, are delayed till this day. It seems, however, that under the majority of emperors, capital punishments have not been very frequent; and that criminals often escape with the mere terror of death, being led out to execution, and then reconducted to prison. Sometimes they are led out in this manner three times, after which they are either made prison-keepers or transported. The procession of the Emperor took place at about 5 o'clock, at which hour the doors and windows of every house had been ordered to be shut, and no individuals, except those immediately belonging to the monarch's suite, were permitted to show themselves in the streets. Moreover, the streets through which the procession went, were lined with soldiers, and the entrances to the cross-streets hung with curtains. We had been warned the day before not to leave our convent. All these precautions are adopted through fear of any attempt being made on the Emperor's life. The last monarch, Ze-ja-Zin, had once a very narrow escape with his life on a similar occasion, and was only saved from the stabs of an assassin by the interference of one of his officers, who was made, for this service, a goon, or prince of the fifth class. This monarch, however, was much hated during the latter part of his reign, for his carelessness about the government, his fondness for eunuchs, and his excessive indulgence in shameless luxuries.

Dec. 10. I was invited by our guide from Kalgan to dine with him in a tavern; a practice common in this country with high and low. I, however, declined the invitation.

Dec. 13. We were visited (the permission for so doing having been first obtained) by the chief inspector of the Russian embassy, and two of his colleagues, attended by a suitable retinue. One of the gentlemen had been at Kiakhita, and took occasion to describe to the others some of our customs, our houses, furniture, &c. They were also desirous of knowing the subject of some books which they saw lying on a table, thinking that they treated on religious matters. After having been with us for about an hour, they left us, alleging that their presence was required in the courts, &c. Previous to their departure, however, I requested permission for us to walk out unattended, since we had no commercial views whatever, as had been erroneously propagated. But I again found how reluctant Chinese functionaries are to talk to strangers about official affairs; in fact it was invariably their practice, whenever we met, to speak about any thing but business, and to shorten the visit as much as possible.

Dec. 14. We visited the Foe temple, which stands within the precincts of the Russian court. It is a small insignificant building, which is regularly visited by some lamas on the 15th of every month: when they strike against the bell, read their prayers, and burn their odoriferous tapers. This may, however, be also done by any of the people. The merchants consider it indispensable to go on the 1st and 15th of every month into some temple, and pay their respects to an idol.

Dec. 15. The first fall of snow since our arrival. A great number of Mongols were collecting on a large piece of ground, at the back of the con-

vent, where the terrible neighing of the loaded camels lasted from morning till night. The Kalkassi have a *lama* of their own outside of the city, at the back of the Khuan-ssu. The Mongols, who wander in the deserts, at a distance of 3 to 500 wersts from the capital, repair thither annually about this period, bringing with them on sale the carcasses of sheep, sheep's butter, &c. As soon as their business is terminated, they hurry back to their families, in order to be in time for the feast of the first moon in the year, which is called by them Zagan-Ssara (*white month*).

Dec. 16. Strong blasts of wind during the preceding night; cold 10° (Reaumur) in the morning. We procured clothes according to the Chinese fashion; fur is expensive. The people of every station have a particular dress for every season; moreover public functionaries wear three coats at a time, besides the court or ceremonial dress on particular occasions. This extravagance in dress compels many of the Mandshoos, and even some of the descendants of their princes, to pawn, at the end of one season, the dress they have been wearing, in order to enable them to purchase or redeem another for the ensuing season. We learned from the merchants, that a *lama* of gold is worth from seventeen to nineteen *lanas* of silver. The gold, however, is very pure here, and is never used in coinage. The exportation of silver is a capital crime.

Dec. 17. In the morning, 13° cold.

Dec. 18. We were visited by the Nerba of the Sargutshi of Kiakhia, who had made the journey to Peking on horseback in ten days. Government couriers travel sometimes more than 300 wersts in 24 hours. As the tribunal of foreign affairs had interdicted every correspondence between the mission and Russia, we refused the offer of this gentleman to take letters from us to our friends at home, through fear of his delivering them to the authorities, which would have produced an unfavourable impression against us. The archimandrite, Hyacinth, was visited by the Portuguese missionaries at Peking, Franciscans, being at the same time members of the astronomical academy, viz. Gan (called *Go-loc* by the Chinese), who had been appointed by the Portuguese Government, Bishop of Peking; and Ribeira (*Lee-loc*), the aged abbot of the southern convent.—The snow fell during the night to the depth of one wershok.

Dec. 20. A visit from the third member of the astronomical academy, the Portuguese Ferreira (called *Fu-loc* by the Chinese). He is a very aged man, and wore a crystal button on his cap, as a sign of his rank, being of the 5th class. Our conversation was kept up in Latin, this being the only language which he, like the rest of his countrymen at Peking, understood besides his own. They know but little of the Chinese, and even that is the bad dialect spoken at Peking.

The Roman catholics at Peking have long been labouring under the displeasure of the local government. This is chiefly owing to their excessive zeal in the propagation of their faith, their law-suits about their property, and the quarrels of the priests of the different nations among one another. Thus, for instance, the Jesuits of the French, or northern convent, sent a complaint to the Pope, against the Portuguese missionaries, setting forth a list of the lands and chapels which the latter had taken from them. Their messenger, however, was intercepted on his way to Canton, and the papers seized upon him being found to contain references to some of the interior governments, the Emperor was so incensed, that a new and terrible persecution against the Jesuits (which broke out about the middle of the year 1805) ensued through it. Indeed it has long been the wish of some members of the government, that some of the Russian mission would undertake their places in the astronomical academy;

as they would very gladly get rid of them altogether; and in respect for the privileges granted to them by the Emperor Chien-
vented them from being totally expelled long since. There is at this
no French priest in Peking.

Dec. 24. According to the treaty between the Russian and Chinese Governments, the correspondence between the two states must be carried on in the Russian, Mandshoo, and Latin languages. For this purpose, a particular college has been formed at Peking, in which twenty-four young Mandshoos of the best families are instructed in the Russian language. After having undergone a strict examination, they enter into the service of the tribunal of foreign affairs, and are appointed to such offices on the Russian frontiers, in which a knowledge of that language is required. Although great attention is paid to this establishment, it is yet very far from being perfect. The first idea of it was given to the Mandshoos by the Russians who had been transplanted from Albasin.* The instructors were subsequently taken from the Russian mission, from which the Mandshoos are glad to draw as much information as they can. But one need only look at a single Russian state paper, written by a Mandshoo, to be aware of the defectiveness of their knowledge. They seem all to be imitations of old papers, which they formerly received from Russia; and even the first rules of grammar are violated in them. During the negotiations of the year 1805, the Wan of Urga sent for some of the students of the Russian college, in the hope of finding in them more faithful interpreters than he could meet with among the Russians. But he soon found his expectations were vain: the gentlemen declared that they had not understood a single Russian word that was spoken during a conference in which they were present; and the Wan was therefore obliged to send them back in disgrace. I found with father H. the Doo-lama, treasurer of a temple of the Khuan-sa, who invited me to pay him a visit. He informed us that the Da-lama, or chief priest, who had lately arrived with the tribute from the high-priest of lower Tibet, Bantshan-Erdenee, resided now with him. The tribute from Lassa† was expected in the ensuing year, although they had been waiting there for the last five years, for the reappearance of a new Dalai-lama, the old one having gone to his last home. It is thought that the Chinese Government is labouring to make that immortal personage arise from the bosom of some great family of southern China. It is, however, possible that the English may exert their neighbourly influence to hasten the re-appearance of this Tibetan chief.

Dec. 25. We saw this day, from all the descendants of our countrymen from Albasin, only one, Alexie, with two of his relations, and even of these one was not a Christian.

Dec. 31. The cold has been so severe, that the Chinese affirm they never remember it to have been more so. They say, in jest, that we brought it along with us from the north.

(To be continued)

* This town, or fort, was built about the year 1650, by a Russian, named Chubarow, who, at the head of about 150 Siberian hunters, had penetrated to the banks of the Amour. It was situated about 47° 30' north lat., and 121° 30' east long. The Russians maintained themselves on that river till about 1658; when they were defeated by the Chinese, and the greater part of them, amounting at that time to above 500, taken prisoners; and, according to Pallas's description of Peking, a great number of the descendants of those prisoners were settled in the Swallow street, in the north-eastern part of that city, where they had built the church of St. Nicholas. A few years subsequently the town was rebuilt but owing to the weakness of the Russian Government at that period, it was finally restored to the Chinese by the treaty of 1686.—V. Z.

† The Chinese often apply *Lassa* (holy land) to the whole of Tibet, whose real name is *Sacred* in the western *Sans*. sometimes, however, this name is applied to the town of Lassa alone. The Tibetans call their country *Bet*, to which they add sometimes *ba* (man), thus calling the country and people *Baba*. The Mongols have substituted *Tu* for *Ba*, pronouncing it *Tubet*, and hence *Tibet* among the Europeans.

Review of Books.

Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. 24th Year. 1824.

Transactions of the Missionary Society; or Quarterly Chronicle. January 1825.

THESE publications contain a mass of very interesting intelligence concerning the progress of Missionary exertions throughout no inconsiderable portion of the globe, which is still overspread either with the darkness of ignorance, or the gloom of superstition. The labourers under the Church Missionary Society confine their efforts chiefly to the East-Indies, although the Society maintain missionaries at our African settlements, as well as elsewhere. The London Missionary Society, from which the work last quoted proceeds, take a more comprehensive range; their transactions for January are chiefly filled with reports respecting the South Sea islands, comprehending very intelligent remarks on their geography and natural history, as well as on the institutions (if we may so call them), manners, customs, and religion of the natives, from Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet, who were despatched by the Society in April 1821, to visit and inspect the state of the missions in that quarter, and the two Indian peninsulas.

We have not selected these works with the view of analysing their contents, which indeed are not readily susceptible of that process, but merely to bring them under the notice of our readers, and to take advantage of the opportunity thereby afforded us of expressing our sentiments upon the subject of missions in general, and especially of missions to the East-Indies.

Few subjects are more momentous, or suggest to a man of calm reflection more serious considerations. It is not uncommon for individuals to fall into one of two extremes, equally dangerous. Many persons, with pure and benevolent views, look merely to the end to be secured; others, who resemble too closely those narrow politicians by whom every innovation is resisted, oppose all attempts to attain that end, as impolitic and destructive. These extremes we shall endeavour to avoid.

That an alteration in the established faith of any body of men is attended with risk must be admitted; among illiterate, rude, and savage tribes, the risk is small; but among nations which have made a certain progress in arts and civilization, the revolution produced by a change of religion is formidable, and should be carefully watched, and managed by skilful hands. This consideration, however, which is peculiarly applicable to the subject in connection with India, should not create despair, though it ought to inspire us with caution.

We assume, as admitted propositions, that the Christian religion is of divine origin; and that the rules and observances which it prescribes are not calculated solely for any particular climate or portion of the human race (no slight evidence of its authenticity), but are adapted to all the circumstances of every class and condition of mankind. We may add, that no form of religion invented by human ingenuity has ever prevailed in the world which approached Christianity in simplicity and purity, or which did not contain rites and maxims repugnant to those grand and fundamental principles of truth, which seem as it were, written by the hand of the Creator on the mind of man.

It may, at first, seem extraordinary that we should think it requisite to set out with affirming the truth of revelation; but if the first of the two propositions we have mentioned be submitted as a test to many who have distinguished

1854. *Review of the Mission of the Christian Missionary Society to the East Indies.*
tinguished themselves by inveighing against missions and missionaries, we should perhaps discover that their hostility extended further than they were prudent to disclose.

Taking it, therefore, for granted, that Christianity is of divine authority, and that its adoption offers nothing prejudicial to the real interests and welfare of any portion of mankind, the next question is, whether it be proper to endeavour to propagate the knowledge of it where, for reasons inscrutable, it has not yet penetrated.

Whatever doubts may exist (which we do not pretend to admit) as to the expediency of exposing the teachers of religion to the perils they must encounter amongst the savages in the South Seas and the interior of Africa, we apprehend there can be none as to the duty incumbent upon us to provide, as far as practicable, for the spiritual welfare of those subjected to our authority, for whose moral character and condition we, as their governors, are in a certain degree responsible to the Almighty.

It has been often foolishly and presumptuously asked, what will be the fate of the millions quitting life without the knowledge of the true religion? The solution of this question is neither practicable nor requisite; it suggests, however, this reflection, namely, that it ought to be the earnest endeavour of those in authority in India, who possess the legitimate means for this end, to prevent the possibility of the ignorance of a single individual on this vital point being imputed to them.

This leads us to consider what are the proper means for accomplishing an end so desirable; and here we grapple with the only difficulty which this subject presents.

It is obvious that the means and instruments of conversion should be adapted to the character and condition of the people amongst whom that change is to be effected. The long protracted state of ignorance on religious points of the negroes on West-India estates, is chiefly attributable to the want of proper teachers. The stipendiary clergy, educated at our universities, and qualified to preach to men of education, are, according to their own admission, incapable of descending to the level of the understandings of their poor black congregations. The converts among them are, therefore, chiefly owing to the zealous labours of Moravians, Wesleyans, and other sectarian ministers, who, being, generally speaking, men of more humble pretensions, come with greater facility in contact with the weaknesses and prejudices of their hearers.

In all cases where the truths of the Gospel are to be imparted to rude and illiterate minds, genius and profound learning are not the qualities required, but patience, diligence, and unwearied perseverance. These qualities are rarely found but in voluntary teachers, or, to use another term, missionaries. Such persons possess another advantage; they enter upon their office with ardour and alacrity, which, however, unhappily, sometimes degenerate into enthusiasm.

In the East Indies, the Christian Missionary has to contend with peculiar obstacles; the languages, which must serve him as the medium of intercourse with the natives, are acquired only by painful and laborious study; a close and attentive investigation is required to afford him a familiar acquaintance with the habits, manners, customs, and peculiarities of the natives; the superstitious prejudices which oppose him are inveterate and obstinate, involving temporal considerations, which call up every motive of self-interest in the breast of the Hindoo, to resist the work of conversion; the jealousy of the people upon the subject of their religion is so quick and sensitive, that any
prone-ness

184. *Review of the Missionary Societies.* 185.
pronounced to enthusiasm, on the part of the missionary, might incite them to commotion, and thereby endanger British authority, which he is more especially called upon to uphold, inasmuch as it is by means of that authority alone he can ever hope that his object will be crowned with success.

These difficult duties demand a combination of extraordinary talents, seldom to be found in an individual willing to devote himself to the office of missionary in a distant and unhealthy clime. If men thus qualified were found, even in sufficient numbers, it is still a question whether, under existing circumstances, they would succeed in converting the natives of Hindostan to Christianity. The problem can only be solved by experiment. It is our opinion, that, in the present condition of the Hindoos, the difficulties opposed to the progress of Christianity are insuperable. Education, by working a slow, unterrifying change in the condition of all classes in that vast country, will prepare their minds to receive those precepts which at present offer to them images in some respects offensive.

If idolatry and superstition be so firmly rivetted upon their understandings that even the *pseudo*-religion of Mahomet, seductive as it is to Asiatic constitutions, failed to relax their hold; and if the Musulman conquerors of Hindostan were constrained, in this case alone, to abandon their rule of forcing upon their subjects the alternative of proselytism or the sword; how little reason is there to expect that the mild and unassuming truths of Christianity will make those errors give way, until their foundation be sapped by education. The elements of knowledge, disseminated by the establishment of schools and colleges for the education of youth in their own and the English tongues, will adapt the soil for receiving the seeds of divine instruction; and a succession of such cultivators as Morrison, Milne, Carey, and Martyn, will, if Providence smile upon their efforts, ensure a rich and plentiful harvest.

The Cabinet of Foreign Voyages and Travels; or Annual Selections from the most recent and interesting Journals of Eminent Continental Travellers, that [which] have not before appeared in an English Dress. Vol. I., for 1825. 12mo.

WHEN our notice was first attracted to this little volume, we were struck with its elegant form and embellishments; and were prepared to rank it among those evanescent trifles, which, in this reading age, are selected as the most acceptable presents to the young and to the fair: but a closer inspection has enabled us to appreciate its merits more justly and more favourably; and we do not hesitate to say, that this work well deserves a place in the library of the student. It consists, as the title intimates, of records of foreign travels which have not yet been translated into the English language, and of some, the very existence of which is entirely unknown here. The plan of the work was suggested, as it is stated in the preface, by a similar publication commenced some years ago by the late Professor Zimmerman, and which met with great encouragement in Germany.

The work is introduced by a "General View of the most important Geographical Researches and Discoveries during the last ten years;" which presents to the reader a short and intelligible statement of the accessions recently made to our geographical knowledge, and of the further acquisitions likely to accrue from the efforts now making in various quarters of the globe. This part of the work includes brief analyses of the works of Captains Parry and Franklin, Mr. Scoresby, the Danish missionary, Klein Schmidt, and the Russian commissioners, respecting the arctic regions; those of Belzoni, Waddington, English, Cailland,

1822.]

Caillaud, Drovetti, and others, concerning Egypt; those of various modern travellers in the interior of Africa; and those of the Austrian and Bavarian travellers in Brazil, as well as that of M. St. Hilaire, who visited the same country. Among the expeditions enumerated in this part of the work, as promising an increase to our knowledge of Asia and its inhabitants, is one despatched by the Missionary Society of Basle.

Five missionaries are intended to be sent to Persia. One of them has written a report from St. Petersburg, in April 1822, in which he communicates his preparations and plans for the mission. They repair first to Astrachan, on the Caspian Sea, where they will remain some months, then proceed to Tiflis, in Georgia, where they intend to establish a mission. This is to serve as the central point of their exertions, for the conversion of the Mahometans and heathens. But before they found this settlement, they purpose undertaking a journey into the interior of Persia, by way of Tauris and Casbin, to Teheran, Ispahan and Shiraz. An opportunity will also be taken to visit the Curdes, Persians, and Armenians. They will return by way of Selmas, Mossul, &c.

No mention, however, is made in this work of the discoveries now prosecuting by Mr. Moorcroft in the trans-Himalayan countries.

The articles in this volume which appear to us to be the most interesting, are the extracts from the journal of Mr. F. Bole, of the Danish tribunal at Kjöbenhavn, who made a tour in Norway in 1817; Dr. Erdmann's account of Kasan; the narrative of the journeys of Messrs. Caillaud and Drovetti to the Oasis of Siwah, and other parts of Egypt; and the analysis of travels in the same country in the years 1820 and 1821, of Baron H. M. Von Minutoli, published in Germany, and about to appear in England.

A sketch of the life of Baron F. H. A. Von Humboldt concludes the volume, which contains a well-executed portrait of that indefatigable traveller.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

January 15th, 1825.

THE Society met at the usual hour (3 o'clock); the chair was taken by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director.

The following gentlemen, having been elected members of the Society, were respectively introduced and admitted:—

Major Mitchell.

William Farrer, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Several works were presented to the Society, including the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, and those of the Astronomical Society.

The Secretary (Dr. Noehden) then resumed the reading of a paper on the course of the Brahmaputra river, and its supposed identity with the river of Thibet, which had been commenced at the last meeting: the conclusion of the paper was deferred till the next meeting.

The following persons were balloted for, and elected members of the Society:—

Rev. James Bryce, D.D. of Calcutta.

John Hicks, Esq.

Henry Tuffnell, Esq.

Mons. V. Denon, of Paris, was balloted for, and elected a foreign member of the Society.

Adjourned till February 5th.

VARIETIES;

VARIETIES:

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

At an annual general meeting held at the College on Saturday the 1st May 1824, present the Honourable Sir Charles Edward Grey, President; the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan; Richard Clarke, Esq.; David Hill, Esq.; George Hyne, Esq.; Captain Napier; John Walker, Esq.; Captain Mountford.

The President having stated the objects for which the meeting was convened, moved, "That the Honourable James Cochrane, Esq., be a Vice-President of the institution," which was agreed to unanimously.

The President stated, that agreeably to a rule passed in 1822, Major Macdonald, Archdeacon Vaughan, and Mr. Gwatkin, being the senior three members of the Committee of Managers, went out by rotation; and Messrs. Oliver and Heath had left, or were about to leave, the presidency; it became necessary, therefore, to elect five new members to act with Mr. Hyne, Mr. Hadow, Mr. Minchin, and Mr. Clarke, in the management of the affairs of the institution during the ensuing year; and proposed, that Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Hill, Captain Napier, Dr. Aiken, and Dr. McLeod, should be invited to fill up the vacancies in the Committee, which was agreed to unanimously.

The undermentioned gentlemen were proposed and unanimously elected a Committee of Papers: Mr. Hill, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Hyne, Mr. McLeod.

It being considered necessary that a prospectus pointing out the formation and nature of the Society, &c., should accompany the first volume of Transactions, the Honourable the President was so kind to offer to draw up, and submit such a document for the Committee's approval.

The President presented, in the name of Mr. Goldingham, a quarto volume containing his papers from the Philosophical Transactions.

The Secretary presented to the meeting, in the name of Capt. Cullen, a further collection of rock specimens, in excellent preservation, numbered and referred to a catalogue.

Moved and unanimously resolved, that Captain Cullen be nominated an Honorary Member of the Society.

Various donations (chiefly books) were reported by the Secretary, and exhibited on the table, and the best thanks of the meeting were directed to be conveyed to the respective donors.

The Secretary intimated to the meeting that there were several stone images of

Hindoo deities, &c. in the garden formerly the property of the late Colonel M'Kenzie, which the agents of Mrs. M'Kenzie offered to the Society, subject to her approval; they were thankfully accepted, and the Secretary was authorized to place them in the College rooms and garden.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Sitting of October 4th.—The following persons were presented and admitted members of the Society: the Chevalier Gamba, French Consul at Teflis; Count Kouchelév Berborodko, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia; M. A. F. Lennig; Chevalier de Montgery; Dr. Raess, Professor of Theology at Mentz; Professor Ritter, of Berlin; Count de Sorgo.

M. Lipovtzeff was nominated corresponding associate, after a report was made by M. Klaproth, in the name of a committee appointed at a late sitting. M. Elout was nominated to the same character, after a report was read by Count de Laveyrie.

A member communicated some extracts of a memoir which a committee had been charged with preparing for transmission to M. Siebold, now residing at Desima, near Nagasaki.

M. Coquebert de Montbret continued his extracts from Ibn Khaleddoun.

A memoir, sent by M. de Hammer, was read, relative to the visit which Djem, or Zirimi, brother of Bajazet II., made in Provence.

M. Garcin announced, upon this occasion, that he has been engaged in translating that part of the work of Saad-Eddin which refers to Djem; and that this translation, composing part of the additions to M. Michaud's History of the Crusades, is already printed.

Sitting of November 2d.—The following persons were presented and admitted members of the Society: M. Eugene Desbassayns de Richemont, of Pondicherry; Count de Laval, Privy Counsellor to the Emperor of Russia; Mirza Imail, of Shiraz; Professor Pouillet; M. Taillefer, Inspector of the Academy at Paris.

M. Dondey-Dupré communicated a letter from Sig. Hippolyte Rossellini, Professor of Oriental Languages in the university of Pisa, announcing his wish to establish a correspondence and connexion with the *Société Asiatique*.

Twelve propositions relative to the grammar and philosophy of languages (which came by the post, without the name of the author) were read.

M.

M. Coquebert de Montbret furnished his extracts from Ibn Khaldoun, translated from the Arabic.

ACADEMY OF BATAVIA.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences at Batavia held a general meeting, 24th April last, to celebrate the anniversary of its creation, forty-six years ago. The labours of this learned body, whose correspondence now extends throughout the civilized world, have become extremely interesting, as the ninth volume of its memoirs just published sufficiently proves. At this general meeting, the following persons were admitted corresponding members; Messrs. J. Vosmaer, Utrecht; A. Van Stripriaan Luisius, M.D., Delft; R. P. Van de Kastele, the Hague; and A. J. Koning, Amsterdam.

RULES FOR MOURNING ON THE DEMISE OF A CHINESE EMPEROR.

(Prescribed in the Book of Ceremonies of the Ta-tsing Tartar Dynasty.)

"When one of the immaculate sages of the family is numbered with those who are departed, the succeeding emperor shall be the chief mourner; he shall take the fringes from his cap; and he shall lament and stamp his feet for sorrow. The empress, and all the ladies of inferior rank in the palace, or harem, shall pluck away their ear-rings, and remove every ornament of their head-dress.

"A table shall be spread out before the coffin, and there the kings, princes, and nobles, shall pour out libations. The empress, concubines, imperial children, and grand-children, shall all assemble there to weep and stamp their feet as an expression of sorrow. After the first ebullition of grief is over, they shall all retire. The emperor who has succeeded shall put on mourning, and cut off his train which has been plaited into a tail; and shall take up his abode in a hovel by the side of the corpse. The princes, imperial grand-children, the kings, nobles, and great officers of the imperial house, and all their kindred, shall cut off their tails; and the empress, concubines, and all the ladies of the harem, shall cut off their hair.

"The emperor shall mourn for three years; and during the first hundred days shall cause all imperial edicts to be written with blue ink: all government papers during twenty-seven days must be stamped with blue ink.

"During a hundred days the Chinese shall desist from shaving their heads; and the officers of government, at Peking, shall not give their sons or daughters in marriage for the space of one year.

"The Mung-koo kings and nobles, and ambassadors from Corea, who may come to Peking, shall wear mourning, and shall

pluck the fringes from their caps. Ladies who may accompany them shall take away all ornaments from their head-dresses for three days, &c."—[*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

GREAT GUN AT AGRA.

The following is a description of the celebrated gun at the city of Agra. It is a brass 1,500 pounder, cast in the year 1081 of the Hejira. The maker's name Sectul Pershaud, its weight 1,049 cwt. 1qr. 4lbs.; the diameter of the calibre is 1 ft. 11½ in.; that of the chamber 10½ in.; that of the trunnions 11½ in.; that of the base ring 4 ft. 5 in.; that of the muzzle 3 ft. 10½ in. The length of the chase including the chamber, is 19 ft. 2 in.; that of the chamber 4 ft. 2 in.; that of the piece itself 14 ft. 2½ in. The interior width at the trunnions is 4 ft. 2½ in.; the exterior width, at the trunnions, 6 ft. 2 in.; the length from the centre of the trunnions to the base ring is 5 ft. 7 in.—The gun bears the following inscription in Persian characters:—*In the reign of Akber Shah, made by Sectul Pershaud; weight 1,469 maunds. Value of the gun as old brass 53,400 rupees; weight of shot, if of iron, 1,497 lbs.; if of marble, 567 lbs.*

The beauty of this piece of ordnance is as conspicuous as its magnitude, and all who have had the opportunity of examining it, acknowledge its pre-eminence in the scale of ordnance, and admire the abilities of the founder.—*India Gaz.*

IMAGE OF BUDDHA.

The Russian secretary of state Alexis Olenin, President of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Director of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, has communicated to M. Iegor Tinkowski, two authentic images of Buddha; one of which is exactly copied from an idol in gilt bronze, preserved in the Imperial Library. This image corresponds with that given by Pallas, in his works on the Mongols, with this single difference, that, in the latter, Buddha holds in his left hand, the *Baidi-raga*, or little pot of the mendicants, in which they collect alms. The idol copied by M. Olenin has the hand open and empty. The other image is after a coloured design furnished by the Kalmuc prince, Sandji Oubachi. The god is surrounded with a double circle of rays, of different hues. Besides these images, M. Olenin has given, in the frontispiece of his *Memoir on the prayer of the Lamaites* (*Om Muni padmê Khodm*), the figure of a Chinese casque of steel, inlaid with gold, which, with other ancient arms, was brought from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The inscription on this casque contains the Common Prayer of the Lamaites above mentioned; frequently repeated, and written in ancient Sanscrit characters, of that

species of writing called *landza*.—[*Journal Asiatique*.]

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The quantity of rain fallen in this neighbourhood during the last four months is great, we believe, almost beyond precedent, amounting, according to the observations of Mr. John Dalton, to no less than 24,660 inches up to the 26th of Dec. The following are the particulars:—

	Inches.
In September.....	5,440
In October.....	6,890
In November.....	5,510
In December (to the 26th inclusive)	6,820

Total, 24,660

Mr. Dalton's observations not having been completed to a later date than the 26th, we have procured from another gentleman a statement of the rain fallen since that day, and find that it amounts to 1,015 inch, making a total, in four months, of more than 25½ inches—a prodigious quantity, when it is considered that the average fall of rain for a year in this town is about 34 inches, and in London only about 22 inches.—[*Manchester paper*.]

RAIN AT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

The total quantity of rain which fell at Bombay, in June and July 1824, was as follows:—In June, 4.25 inches; in July, 8.07 inches.

The quantity of rain which fell at Tan-nah, in the last fortnight of June, was 5.78 inches; and in the month of July, 17.99 inches.

The quantity of rain which fell at Matoongha Bombay, in the month of June, was 5.28 inches; and in July, 8.78 inches.

ASTRONOMICAL ERRORS.

A discovery has lately been made of considerable importance to mariners and others who use our nautical ephemerides; namely, that the Greenwich observations for 1821, contain nearly three hundred errors.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The *Salem Register* gives the following directions for navigating these straits, on the authority of Capt. Verrell, late of the *Wasp*, of New York:—Vessels bound through those straits should keep the north shore on board, as far as Indian Sound, and then take the south shore as far as the west entrance, or Cape Pillar; by so doing they will have the advantage of prevailing winds and good anchorage. Passing the straits from the west, run for the latitude of Cape Pillar, and from the eastward, for Queen Charlotte's Foreland, and then strike over for the north shore, and look

for a small shoal on the south side of the straits, about five miles below the Narrows. This is the only danger in the straits, except a few sunken rocks in the west entrance on the north shore, and many small islands. Therefore the passage is safe and easy, by keeping the south shore from the westward, as far as Indian Sound, and then taking the north shore on board. Vessels bound through those straits have nothing to fear from the Indians, as they are very inoffensive, and free from any hostile intentions.

CHINESE DIVORCES.

The following causes of divorces are enumerated in the Chinese criminal code: They are all unfortunately supposed to arise from the woman. A wife may be divorced—

1. For barrenness.
2. For adultery.
3. For refusing to serve her father-in-law and mother-in-law.
4. For much speaking—(we suppose evil-speaking is meant).
5. For theft.
6. For jealousy.
7. For disease—(i. e. some inveterate kind of leprosy, &c.).

The law gives the wife no power to divorce her husband: a separation, however, she may claim.

ANIMAL DYE.

A kind of grass, called *Polygonum minus*, abounds in the deserts of Ukraine. Towards the end of the month of June this grass is torn up by the roots, which are covered with maggots, of an oval shape, that become indurated as soon as they are exposed to the air. These maggots are sold by the spoonful to merchants. They are then pounded, and the water in which they are steeped, with a little alum, assumes the colour of the most beautiful crimson. The wives of the Cossacks dye their thread with them; and the Russian merchants buy them for their wives to paint their faces with. The Polish Jews and the Armenians sell large quantities of them to the Turks, who employ them in dying their silks, their moroccos, the tails and manes of their horses, and their own hair, beards, and nails. The name of *coccus Polunorum* has been given to these maggots. Dampier, in his "Voyage round the World," speaks of them at the same time as of cochineal. From an experiment made at Moscow, it appears that a pound of these maggots, which costs only one rouble, yields as much rouge as half a pound of cochineal.—[*Calcutta paper*.]

LITERARY IMPOSTURE.

M. Klaproth has exposed, in the 29th No. of the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, an audacious imposture on the part of a Russian writer, named Orlov, who has published, at Moscow, two volumes of a Geographical

graphical and Historical Description of China, which professes to be an original composition, derived from personal observation in the country, the author having resided at Peking, and studied the Chinese and Mandchoo tongues, but which, in fact, consists of an impudent pillage of the works of preceding writers. This M. Orlov asserts, in his preface, that "he has undertaken the publication of the book because no original description of China existed in the Russian language," although he has extracted whole passages from Russian works on this subject. Amongst the really original passages are the discoveries in natural history of M. Orlov, that the medicinal root *Ginseng* is the *China* root of Europe, and that the *donjon* and the *Khi-lin* are animals which really exist.

MACHINERY.

Mr Owen calculates that 200 arms, with machines, now manufactured as much cost as 70,000,000 of arms were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago, and that the cotton now manufactured in the course of one year in Great Britain, would require, without machines, 16,000,000 of workmen with simple wheels. He calculates farther, that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced by British workmen with the aid of machines, is so great, that it would require, without the assistance of machinery, the labour of four hundred millions of workmen.

COMMERCE OF GEORGIA.

An official account of the commerce of Georgia, which passes the Custom-house at Ichis, is published at St Petersburg, whence it appears that, in the month of January 1825, there were imported goods to the amount of 73,928 silver roubles, consisting of silk stuffs, cotton and woollen manufactures, velvets, raw and unspun cotton, cords of sheep-gut, sugar, different kinds of skins, felt, pepper and fruits. In the same month, the exports amounted to 26,277 roubles, consisting of silk stuffs, cotton fabrics, writing-paper, cloth, felts, gauze, sheet iron, skins, leather, tinsel, latten, wooden utensils, saddles and harness, sheep's wool and goat's hair, shawls, and gold and silver embroidery. In the month of February the imports amounted to 54,997 silver roubles, and the exports to

99,692 roubles; the former included also pearls, incense, oils and soap; the latter, tea. In the month of April, the exports amounted to 61,496 silver roubles, including the additional articles of steel, salt and cattle, and the exports amounted to 11,841 roubles, including the additional articles of bar and wrought iron, alum, peltre, silver goblets, powder and cattle.

OIL OF MACE.

Some experiments made on oil of mace, by Mr. Wm Bullaert, communicated to the Journal of Science (January 1825), have proved that this oil contains a peculiar principle, detected by repeated distillations of the essential oil obtained from the common oil of mace. It is of a whitish appearance and crystalline texture, perfectly insoluble in water, insipid, inodorous, and very fusible. Its boiling point is about 600°, at which temperature it may be distilled without much decomposition. The oil of mace affords about one half of this peculiar principle. Mr Bullaert has detected the presence of benzoic acid in Botany Bay gum, in the proportion of about 6 per cent., and in oil of cassia, a deposit from which formed crystalline filaments consisting almost entirely of benzoic acid.

SECURITY OF STEAM ENGINES.

The Royal Academy of Paris, having been called upon by the government to report on the proper means to prevent accidents from explosions of steam-engine boilers, have proposed this method. That the boiler should be moved by the hydraulic press with a force five times greater than it is designed to overcome, that a safety valve should be attached to the boiler, and locked up, the valve being so loaded as to open at a pressure just above that by which the boilers are tried, that the boiler should be surrounded by a wall of masonry one metre thick, an interval of a metre being left between the boiler and the wall, and again between the wall and the neighbouring buildings. Another precaution was added by M. Dupin, namely, the introduction of a metallic plug into the upper surface of the boiler, formed of such an alloy as should melt at a temperature a few degrees above that at which the engine is intended to work.—[*Annales de Chimie*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

No 1. of *Annulosa Javaica*, or an Attempt to Illustrate the Natural Affinities and Analogies of the Insects collected in Java by Thos Horsfield, M.D., F.L.S., and G.S., and deposited by him in the Museum of the Honourable East India

Company. By W. S. MACLEAY, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., &c 4to. This work will appear in the course of February.

The Italian Novels, selected from the most approved authors in that language, from the earliest period down to the close

of the eighteenth century; arranged in an Historical and Chronological Series. Translated from the original Italian, accompanied with Notes, Critical and Biographical. By Thomas Roscoe, Esq. *This work will be published in a few days.*

The East India Register and Directory for 1825, containing the New Organization of the Company's Military Establishment. 8s. 6d. Just published.

The Pocket Annual Register of History, Politics, Arts, Science, and Literature, for the year 1825. This work will appear in February.

Nouveau Testament traduit pour la première fois en Arménien vulgaire, par M. Zohrab, avec l'Arménien littéral en regard, un très-fort vol. in 8vo., reliure pleine. This work is executed at Paris at the expense of the London Bible Society.

PUBLISHED AT CALCUTTA.

Persian and Hindoostani Proverbs, translated into English by the late Capt. Roebuck. 8vo

Queries and Replies respecting the Present State of the Protestant Missions in Bengal; the Queries by Professor Ware, of Cambridge, New England, and the Replies by Wm. Adam.

Vol. II. of The Flora Indica, or Descriptions of Indian Plants. 8vo.

The City of Palaces, a fragment; Ricciardetto, Canto the first; Peer Mahommed, or the Moralist; Bouma Khan, or the Three Hunch Bucks with other Poems. By James Atkinson, Esq. In one volume.

No. X. of The Friend of India, containing a Reply to the Abbé Dubois' Letters on the State of Christianity in India. 8vo.

Preparing for Publication.

The History, Design, and Present State, of the Religious, Benevolent, and Charitable Institutions, founded by the British in Calcutta. By a Member of the Civil Service. In one volume 8vo

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS

ZILLAH GAOLS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 15, 1824—The Commander-in-chief taking into consideration how ill adapted the Zillah gaols are for the accommodation of European soldiers sentenced by regimental courts-martial to confinement, particularly if for any lengthened period, his Exc. enjoin regimental and other courts-martial on all future occasions of passing sentence of that nature, to express their award in general terms, leaving it to the approving officer to fix upon the place of confinement he may deem, under all the circumstances of the case, best calculated to answer the object in view.

AUGMENTATION TO THE BAREILLY PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, June 2, 1824.—In order to provide for the increased military duties of the civil stations dependant on Bareilly, an augmentation of one naik and ten sepoy is authorized to each company of the 10th or Bareilly provincial battalion, from the receipt of this order.—The order books to be corrected accordingly.

FORMATION OF THREE COMPANIES OF GUN LASCARS.

Fort William, June 7, 1824.—In consequence of the present deficiency in the numerical strength of the European ar-

tillery, and in order to meet the urgent demands of the service, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to form, temporarily, three (3) companies of gun lascars from the existing store lascars companies, their places being supplied by stout and efficient men, to be entertained by the ordnance officers from whose magazines the store lascars may be taken.

The three gun lascars companies now authorized, will be of the same strength and on the same scale, as when the gun lascars companies formed a component part of the artillery regiment, and are to be distinct from the gun lascars details immediately attached to European troops and companies, by general orders of the 28th Aug. 1822.

AUGMENTATION TO THE GOLANDAZ COMPANIES.

Fort William, June 24, 1824.—With reference to G. O. 1st Sept. 1818, and in order to enable each company of golandaz to provide fully for the service of a field battery of eight pieces, on the scale noted in the margin,* it is directed, that four privates be added to each company of golandaz, making a total of eight havildars, eight naicks, and 104 privates per company, besides commissioned officers, European and native drummers, &c. as at present established.—The order books to be corrected accordingly.

* Each Brigade of two Guns Each Gun	H. N. P.	
	2	2
	1	13

PAY

PAY OF REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1824.—In order to prevent misapprehension, it is hereby notified, that a regimental staff officer who may be nominated to do the duty of another regimental staff officer appointed but not joined, is not entitled to draw the staff pay of both situations; nor is double horse allowance admissible in such cases, or in the event of the temporary command of a corps falling to a regimental staff officer.

HON COURT OF DIRECTORS' INSTRUCTIONS
CONSEQUENT ON THE NEW ORGANIZATION
OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1824.—1. In continuation of G. O. 6th May last, the following instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors in their military letter under date 25th Nov. 1823, will have effect at the three Presidencies from the dates hereafter specified.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.—2 The table of regimental allowances to all officers of these several branches of the three presidencies, whether of H. M.'s or of H. C.'s forces published herewith, to have effect from the 1st instant, under the rules actually existing at each presidency, and will be payable to the officers in Sonat, Madras, or Bombay rupees respectively, without distinction or difference.

Brigadiers and their Allowances.—3 The following number of brigadiers are authorized for the staff of each presidency, including the subsidiary or field commands, with the commands of fortresses or districts, but exclusive of the general officers commanding divisions.

5 Brigadiers, 1st Class	} For Bengal.
11 Brigadiers, 2d Class	
4 Brigadiers, 1st Class	} For Madras.
8 Brigadiers, 2d Class	
2 Brigadiers, 1st Class	} For Bombay.
5 Brigadiers, 2d Class	

4. The staff allowances of the 1st Class to be, from the 1st instant, 600 rupees per mensem, with 40 rupees for stationery; and of the 2d Class of brigadiers 500 rupees, with 20 rupees for stationery, exclusive in both cases of the regimental pay and allowances of the brigadier, according to his station; and in lieu of all other allowances heretofore enjoyed by virtue of their commands; but this order is not to effect the allowances of officers commanding subsidiary or field forces, beyond the British frontier, which will remain as at present till further orders.

5. All officers appointed to command temporary brigades in the field will, from the 1st of May last, draw the latter allowance, viz. 500 rupees, &c., as well as those temporarily commanding two or more corps of the line in any camp or cantonment, and in no case are these allowances

to be drawn by any but the officer in actual command and present with the brigade or force.

Staff Allowances to Officers commanding Regiments of the Line, &c.—6. All officers actually present with and in command of regiments of cavalry, infantry, whether King's or Company's, European or native, or a battalion of foot, or brigade of horse artillery, sappers and miners, and pioneers, to draw a staff allowance of 400 rupees per mensem (which includes stationery), from the 1st May last, being in lieu of superior batta, guide and hukaru allowance, stationery and every other allowance heretofore drawn by them in virtue of their commands, the whole of which allowances are abolished from the same date; commanding officers will consequently draw in arrears or refund the difference from the 1st of May, as the case may be, but this allowance is not to be drawn by any Colonel or Lieut. Colonel commandant who is or may become a sharer in the off-reckoning fund, it not being intended that the two allowances should ever be united. This prohibition is not, however, to apply to the staff allowance of brigadiers.

Staff Allowances to Officers commanding Invalid, Local, and Provincial Battalions.

7. A staff allowance of 200 rupees per mensem, including stationery, will be drawn from the 1st instant, by all officers actually present with and in command of battalions of invalids, local and provincial infantry, or other extra and irregular corps of infantry, exclusive of their shares, as at present received, of off-reckonings, till further orders; but in lieu of superior batta, guide and hukaru allowance, stationery and all other allowances heretofore drawn by them in virtue of their commands.

Rules of Full and Half-Pay to Retired Officers.—8. All officers who may hereafter retire under the existing regulations, shall be allowed the following rates of pay and half-pay respectively.

per Diem.	Full.	Half.
Lieut. Colonels.....	£1 0 0	£0 11 0
Majors.....	0 16 0	0 9 6
Captains.....	0 10 6	0 7 0
Lieutenants.....	0 6 6	0 4 0
Ens., 2d-Lieuts. or Cornets..	0 5 3	0 3 0

Rates of Full Pay to Officers on Furlough.—9. All officers who quit India on furlough after the date of these orders shall, for the period during which, by the existing regulations they receive pay, be allowed at the following rates.

per Diem.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery and Engineers.
Lieut. Colonels.....	£1 3 0	0 11 0	0 10 0
Majors.....	0 19 3	0 16 0	0 15 11
Captains....	0 14 7	0 10 6	0 11 1
Lieutenants..	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 10
Corn., Ens., or 2d Lieuts.	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 7

10. This arrangement is not to occasion any alteration in the issue of pay or allowances in India, except in the payment of the regulated advances to officers quitting India on furlough.

Rules for Retirement, &c.—11. Officers in future retiring from the service, shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application to that effect, or from the expiration of two years from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, whichever shall first happen; and all casualties by death in Europe after the expiration of the same period of two years from the date of landing, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period expired, notwithstanding in both cases the officers may have received an extension of furlough.

Abolition of Senior List, &c.—12. All officers who may have been on the senior lists of the three presidencies on the 1st May 1824, shall only draw from the off-reckoning fund the sum of £715 per annum; the Hon. the Court of Directors undertaking to pay to those officers the difference between that sum and the annual accruing full share; and the fund, in consideration of this arrangement, shall admit as full sharers from the same date, all those officers who were then on the junior lists.

13. When the officers on the senior lists of the three presidencies, as well as those still remaining on the old retired list, shall drop off, the sum of £543 per annum, respectively drawn by them from the fund, will go to the increase of the general fund, and will thereby augment the amount of shares.

Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and Pioneers.—14. The sappers and miners, and pioneer battalions of each presidency, are to be transferred to the engineer corps, as soon as practicable; and the infantry officers attached to each, to return to their proper regiments.

15. No specific number of engineer officers need be appointed to the pioneers, or sappers and miners, except a commandant and adjutant to each battalion, on the staff allowances of a regular battalion of native infantry. The officers, of whatever department, under whose direction they are employed, will always suffice to command and pay them, with the assistance of an establishment of conductors, sub-conductors, and sergeants at each presidency; while those officers will at the same time, as executive engineers of districts, be entrusted with the erection and repair of all fortifications and buildings (civil or military), as well as the making all such surveys, roads, canals, and bridges, as may be requisite in their respective districts. The rates of pay and subsistence to captains, 1st and 2d lieuts. of engineers,

to be the same as the corresponding ranks of artillery (vide table annexed).

Department of Public Works.—16. Executive engineers, shall be appointed at each presidency, for the general purposes above specified, to divisions of convenient extent for the direction of one officer, assisted by such warrant and other subordinate officers as may be found necessary. To this end, as vacancies occur in the superintendence and divisions of the barrack department in Bengal, they will be filled up by superintending engineers of provinces, and executive engineers of divisions, for all public works, fortifications and buildings (civil or military), roads, bridges, canals and surveys, within their respective districts, on the salaries now drawn by the provincial superintendants of public works, or district barrack masters respectively.

17. In consequence of the above arrangement, garrison engineers and executive officers, except to the three principal fortresses in India,* will become unnecessary, and will gradually be absorbed in the duties of the executive engineers of the divisions or districts in which they are placed.

Barrack Masters.—18. The barrack duties of garrisons and principal cantonments where European troops are stationed, will, in order to relieve the executive engineers from the mere charge of barracks, quarters and furniture, be provided for by the gradual appointment of invalid commissioned or warrant officers as vacancies occur in the barrack department and are filled with engineers, and on the allowances fixed in G. O. G. G. 12th July 1816, and Sep. L. C. D. 5th May 1815, as per margin † but in all garrisons, except the three principal fortresses, the duty will be jointly performed with the fort adjutancy, on the scale formerly fixed in G. O. G. G. 18th Oct. 1816 and Sept. L. C. D. 5th May 1815; ‡ and in invalid garrisons always by an invalid officer.

Quarter Master General's Department.—19. It will be a permanent regulation of this department, that the candidate for appointment shall previously produce a certificate either from the surveyor-general in India, the chief or acting chief engineer, or the superintending engineer of the province in which he is stationed, of his possessing a competent knowledge of the theory and practice of surveying.

European Veteran Artillery.—20. Four companies, in one battalion, of European veteran artillery, to be formed in Bengal, in lieu of the present companies of artillery and infantry invalids. The same number at Madras, and three companies at Bombay.

* Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay Castle.

† Staff pay, Rs. 124; writer, 20; stationery, 20; C. Gorman, 6—170.

‡ Staff pay, writers, and stationery, Rs. 162.

Bombay Invalid officers as available, will be posted to the command of each corps and company. They will be employed only in permanent garrisons as necessary.

General Staff—21 No officer shall be eligible to hold the situations of adjutant-general, quarter-master general, military auditor general, or commissary-general, who has not previously attained the rank of major in the army, unless he shall have actually served twenty years in India, the deputies in those departments must have attained the rank of captain in the army,

or have served twelve years in India; and the assistants, if they have not attained the rank of captain, must have served ten years in India.

22 The several provisions of these orders will be carried into effect by the governments of Fort St George and Bombay, and by his Ex^{cy} the Commander-in-chief in India respectively, from the dates assigned to each, or progressively from the receipt of the orders as may appear expedient.

WM CASHEM, Lieut Col,
Sec to Gov Mil. Dep.

TABLE of PAY and ALLOWANCES in Sonat, Madras, or Bombay Rupees (2s 6d), for a Month of 30 Days

	IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT						IN THE FIELD					
	Pay	Gratuity	Tent Allowance	House Rent	Horse Allowance	Half Batta	Pay	Gratuity	Tent Allowance	Horse Allowance	Full Batta	Total
European Infantry												
Colonel, not a General	2400	0 0	0 100	0 0	0 100	7 0	1800	0 0	0 200	0 0	7 50	1240 0 0
Officer on the Staff	2400	0 0	0 75	0 0	0 100	7 0	1800	0 0	0 100	0 0	7 50	1080 0 0
Lieutenant Colonel	1800	0 0	0 60	0 0	0 80	5 0	1200	0 0	0 100	0 0	5 0	780 0 0
Major	1200	0 0	0 37	8 0	0 0	3 0	800	0 0	0 75	0 0	3 0	411 0 0
Captain	600	0 0	0 24	2 0	0 30	0 0	400	0 0	0 24	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Lieutenant	410	0 0	0 12	25 0	0 20	0 0	250	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 0	200 0 0
Ensign	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	411 0 0
Surgeon as Captain	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Assist. Surg. as Lieut	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Indian Artillery												
Colonel of a Battalion	3000	0 0	0 100	0 0	0 0	7 0	1800	0 0	0 300	0 0	7 0	1280 0 0
Lieutenant Colonel	2400	0 0	0 75	0 0	0 100	5 0	1200	0 0	0 150	0 0	5 0	600 0 0
Major	1800	0 0	0 60	0 0	0 80	3 0	800	0 0	0 120	0 0	3 0	420 0 0
Captain	1200	0 0	0 37	8 0	0 0	2 0	800	0 0	0 75	0 0	2 0	411 0 0
Lieutenant	670	0 0	0 24	2 0	0 30	0 0	400	0 0	0 24	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Ensign	0 60	0 0	0 12	2 0	0 25	0 0	4 16	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 0	212 0 0
Surgeon as Captain												
Assist. Surg. as Lieut												
European Infantry												
Colonel, not a General	2400	0 0	0 100	0 0	0 100	7 0	1800	0 0	0 200	0 0	7 50	1240 0 0
Officer on the Staff	2400	0 0	0 75	0 0	0 100	7 0	1800	0 0	0 100	0 0	7 50	1080 0 0
Lieutenant Colonel	1800	0 0	0 60	0 0	0 80	5 0	1200	0 0	0 100	0 0	5 0	780 0 0
Major	1200	0 0	0 37	8 0	0 0	3 0	800	0 0	0 75	0 0	3 0	411 0 0
Captain	600	0 0	0 24	2 0	0 30	0 0	400	0 0	0 24	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Lieutenant	410	0 0	0 12	25 0	0 20	0 0	250	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 0	200 0 0
Ensign	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	411 0 0
Surgeon as Captain	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Assist. Surg. as Lieut	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Native Cavalry												
Colonel	1997	8 0	0 200	0 0	0 120	7 50	1407	8 0	0 199	8 0	0 200	1467 8 0
Lieutenant Colonel	1578	4 0	0 100	0 0	0 100	5 0	948	4 0	0 170	0 0	5 0	1148 4 0
Major	1232	13 4	0 120	0 0	0 100	2 0	777	13 4	0 130	0 0	2 0	822 13 4
Captain	6179	6 4	0 75	0 0	0 50	10 0	20	6 4	0 179	6 4	0 75	180 6 4
Lieutenant	5100	8 0	0 24	0 0	0 30	0 313	8 0	100	8 0	0 24	0 0	120 8 0
Ensign	0 0	5 4	12 50	0 0	0 25	4 0	21	5 4	12 50	0 0	0 0	100 5 4
Surgeon as Captain	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 220	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	560 6 4
Assist. Surg. as Lieut	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 333	8 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	363 8 0
Native Infantry												
Colonel, not a General	3000	0 0	0 300	0 0	0 30	7 0	1280	0 0	0 300	0 0	7 0	1280 0 0
Officer on the Staff	2400	0 0	0 150	0 0	0 100	5 0	840	0 0	0 100	0 0	5 0	600 0 0
Lieutenant Colonel	1800	0 0	0 120	0 0	0 80	3 0	635	0 0	0 120	0 0	3 0	420 0 0
Major	1200	0 0	0 75	0 0	0 50	2 0	371	0 0	0 75	0 0	2 0	411 0 0
Captain	600	0 0	0 24	0 0	0 30	0 0	224	0 0	0 24	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Lieutenant	480	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 25	0 0	180	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 0	200 0 0
Ensign	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	371	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	411 0 0
Surgeon as Captain	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	224	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	254 0 0
Assist. Surg. as Lieut	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	224	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	254 0 0

* If only in receipt of half Batta, and not provided with quarters

a Pay and Batta are per diem allowances

b The same for any month

c Colonels in regimental rank are allowed Full Batta at any station

d Horse allowance only granted to field Officers of Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry, while in the actual performance of Regimental duty. Officers of inferior rank when actually commanding corps of Infantry, will continue to draw Horse Allowance as heretofore sanctioned.

N.B. Tent Allowance is not allowed to the Chief Engineers or Adjutant of Engineers.

WM CASHEM, Lt Col Sec to Gov Mil Dep

COURTS

COURTS-MARTIAL.

RIDING-MASTER J. STEPHENS, 8th REGT. L.C.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 12, 1824.

—At an European general court-martial assembled at Nagpoor on the 21st of April 1824, of which Lieut. Col. Robertson, 17th regt. N.I., is president, Mr. riding-master J. Stephens, 8th regt. Lt. Cav., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For repeated disobedience of regimental orders and intoxication, especially on the evening of the 5th instant."

2d. "For refusing to obey my positive order (sent to him by the adjutant through the serjeant-major), directing him to attend me in front of the regimental lines on the evening of the 5th instant."

(Signed) "G. HERBERT GALL, Major,
Com. 8th regt. Lt. Cav."

"Komplete, 6th April 1824."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—The court having duly weighed what has appeared before it, is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges exhibited against him, and sentences him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of (12) twelve calendar months."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) EDW. PAGET, Gen.,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Riding-master Stephens' suspension from rank and pay is to take effect from this date.

W. L. WATSON, Dep. Adj. Gen. of Army.

INS. G. COX, 60th REGT. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 16, 1824.

—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday the 17th of May 1824, of which Lieut. Col. G. M'Gregor, H.M.'s 59th regt., is president, Ensign Geo. Cox, late of the 1st bat. 30th, now of the 60th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

Charges.—"Ensign Geo. Cox, 1st bat. 30th regt. N.I., placed, in the first instance, under arrest; and secondly, under close arrest by Brev. Capt. and Adj. Campbell, of the same corps, on the 20th March 1824, which arrest is confirmed and continued by Lieut. Col. East, commanding the battalion, upon the following charges, viz.

"For conduct most shameful and disgraceful in the following instances:

1st. "Outrageous conduct on the night of the 19th March 1824, between the hours of eight and eleven, at Brevet Capt. and Adj. Campbell's quarters, in having struck and grossly abused several officers present, and having threatened to stab them with a table knife, which he had seized, and held clenched in his hand,

2d. "For breaking his arrest between the said hours, and returning to Brev. Capt. and Adj. Campbell's quarters with a loaded fowling-piece and sword, and threatening death to some or all of the officers present, by presenting the fowling-piece at them, exclaiming, 'by God, I'll shoot you,' or words to that effect."

3d. "For using threatening language addressed to Brev. Capt. and Adj. Campbell on the morning of the 20th March 1824, by repeatedly saying 'what right have you to confine me; by God, I'll make you all remember this as long as you live,' or words to that effect."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having duly weighed and considered the evidence produced, is of opinion, on the charges, as follows:

"That the prisoner, Ensign Geo. Cox, is guilty of the 1st charge, with exception of 'having threatening to stab them with a knife,' of which he is acquitted."

"That he is guilty of the 2d charge, with the exception of the words 'and sword,' and 'presenting the fowling piece at them,' of which he is acquitted."

"That he is guilty of the 3d charge, and that such conduct is most shameful and disgraceful: which being in breach of the Articles of War, the court doth therefore sentence him, the said Ensign Geo. Cox, of the 1st bat. 30th regt. N.I., to be cashiered."

Approved,

(Signed) EDW. PAGET, Gen.,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Grave as are the charges proved against Ensign Geo. Cox, of the 60th, late of the 1st bat. 30th regt. N.I., and calling for the severest reprobation and punishment, the Commander-in-chief is yet inclined to hope, that the just judgment pronounced by the court, will operate as a sufficient warning of the consequences which must ensue from the perpetration of such acts of the intemperance and violence as the prisoner is found guilty of, without dooming him to irretrievable ruin and disgrace, by carrying into effect the sentence of the court. Under the circumstances, therefore, of the court having expressed "its conviction, that the prisoner's intoxication (which was the cause of his misconduct), was accidental," and, "that contrition for his crime was fully expressed in the letter written by him on or about the 22d March," and the court having further submitted to favourable consideration, "his extreme youth and inexperience, as well as the very satisfactory evidence produced of his good conduct and abstemious habits previous to the 19th March," the Commander-in-chief is pleased to remit the sentence,

sentence, and to direct **Ensign Cox** to return to his duty.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of Army.

CAPT. A. BROWN, 1st EUROP. REGT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 28, 1824.

—At a European general court-martial assembled at Nagpore on the 23d June 1824, of which Lieut. Col. Gall, 8th Lt. Cav., is president, Capt. Alex. Brown, of the H. C.'s 1st Europ. regt., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For addressing a public letter on 4th of May 1824, to the Adjutant of the European regiment, of a form contrary to the established usage of the service, and improper in tenor, when considered as an official document for the consideration of his immediate commanding officer.

2d. "For addressing a second letter on the 4th of May 1824, to the adjutant of the Europ. regiment, in which he asserts that he has been 'put on duty out of his turn,' and that the act of causing him to fulfil it is 'a violation of the rules of military etiquette;' such letter and such expressions being in whole or in part highly disrespectful towards the commanding officer of his regiment, and subversive of military discipline.

3d. "For having, in a public letter addressed to the adjutant of the European regiment on the 10th of May 1824, expressed himself in the following terms, concerning an official letter forwarded to him by direction of his immediate commanding officer 'I received a reply which I thought was extremely unhand-some; such expressions, or any part thereof, being highly improper, disrespectful, and subversive of military discipline.

4th. "For having, in a public address to the adjutant of the Europ. regt., dated May 10th, 1824, denied either the receipt or delivery of an official letter (marked D) at his bungalow, on the afternoon of the 4th of May 1824, whereas such document was regularly transmitted to and left at his house on the afternoon of the date above stated, and a verbal reply returned from the interior of the house.

5th. "For having, in a public letter to the address of the adjutant H. C. Europ. regt., dated May 10th, 1824, expressed himself in the following terms. 'I am at this moment utterly ignorant of the circumstance which has so unexpectedly and unaccount-ably irritated the lieut. colonel's feelings; such expressions being in whole, or in part, improper, disrespectful, and subversive of military discipline, when it is considered that they apply to the officer commanding the corps in which Capt. Brown serves

6th. "For having, after the avowal of the receipt of duplicate letter (D), and having thereby become fully acquainted,

not only with the views and expectations of his immediate commanding officer, but also with the sentiments and decision of Col. Adams, c. s., commanding the force, addressed to the adjutant of the European regiment on the 12th May 1824, an official, not only evasive in a high degree, but disrespectful and improper, being in whole, or in part, subversive of military discipline.

7th. "For having, in the same letter, persisted in bringing forward extraneous matter, against which he had been warned in the course of the correspondence, there by evincing a contempt of due authority, to the prejudice of good order and military subordination."

"Additional charges preferred against Capt. Alex. Brown:

1st Addit. charge.—"For having, in a reply to a public letter, dated 17th May 1824, and written on the same day, stated (on being directed to address his apology to the adjutant of the regiment instead of to Lieut. Bennett), that the latter officer had been officially announced as acting adjutant in the orderly book; such assertion being not only totally unfounded, but also conveying a reflection on the regularity of regimental proceedings, and being in whole, or in part, disrespectful, untrue, and in breach of the articles of war.

2d ditto.—"For having (after the regimental order book, as well as that of his own company, had been shewn to him, and he had been officially assured that both books had been regularly inspected by his immediate commanding officer), asserted in a public letter, dated May 17th, 1824, 'that several leaves had been torn out of the book, thereby maliciously insinuating that he had been unfairly dealt with by such assertion, being also not only totally unfounded in truth, in regard to the period of Lieut. Bennett's asserted appointment, but a breach of the articles of war, as constituting a wide departure from that sense of honour and propriety, by which military men ought ever to be actuated.

3d ditto.—"For expressing himself, in the same public letter, to the following effect. 'and it is of no importance to me who is adjutant;' such expressions, when coupled with the matter as set forth in the first and second additional charges, clearly evincing that the apology proffered on the 16th of May, and again forwarded on the 17th of the same month, was merely calculated to deceive, and utterly insincere; such conduct, as well as such expressions, being in whole, or in part, not only improper, disrespectful, and subversive of military authority, but constituting also a serious departure from those principles by which military men ought always to be actuated."

"Additional charge against Capt. Alex. Brown,

Brown, of the hon. Company's 1st European regiment.

Addit. charge.—“For having, in a letter dated Nagpore, 23d May 1824, addressed to Brev Capt. and Adj. Irwin, arraigned my conduct in a manner highly disrespectful to me, his commanding officer, in the following paragraph, viz.

“‘I ground my complaint, in this instance, on the principle that close arrest for such a period of time, without the commission of an offence or charge of any kind being exhibited, is a very grievous and unmerited punishment, independent of the mode in which it has been accomplished, and is altogether illegal and contrary to the articles of war;’ thereby evincing a pertinacious adherence to that spirit of litigiousness and insubordination, which gave rise to the foregoing charges; the same being in breach of the articles of war.”

(Signed) E. P. WILSON, Lieut Col.,
Com. H.C.'s 1st Europ regt

Upon which charges, the court came to the following decision

Finding.—“The court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of the following opinion

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 1st charge, with the exception of the words ‘and improper in the tenor.’

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 2d charge.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 3d charge, with the exception of the words ‘highly improper, disrespectful, and subversive of military discipline.’ These expressions being too strong for the nature of the guilt.

“That the prisoner is not guilty of the 4th charge, the receipt of the letter not being proved.

“That the prisoner is not guilty of the 5th charge.

“The words ‘unexpectedly and unaccountably’ are not underlined in Capt. Brown's original letter, as they appear to be in the charge.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 6th charge, with the exception of the word ‘evasive.’

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 7th charge.

“That the prisoner is guilty of part of the 1st additional charge; but as the prisoner appeared to labour under a mistake, no criminality is attached to him.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 2d additional charge; but they acquit him of malice and wilful falsehood.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the 3d additional charge; but no criminality is attached.

“That the prisoner is guilty of the last additional charge.”

Sentence.—“The court having found

the prisoner guilty of so many, and so much of the charges exhibited against him, sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of one calendar month.

Confirmed,

(Signed) EDW. PAGER, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

The suspension from rank and pay awarded to Capt. Brown, is to take effect from the date on which this order may be published at Nagpore.

By order of his Lxc the Commander-in-chief

JAS. NICOL, Adj. gen. of Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Judicial Department.

Aug. 5. Mr. J. Campbell, registrar of civil court of Rajeshahye, and joint magistrate stationed at Buggoorah.

General Department.

July 22. Hon. W. H. L. Melville, resident at Fort Marlborough.

Capt. C. T. G. Weston, 29th N.I., superintendent of telegraphic communication.

Political Department.

Aug. 6. Mr. E. Ravenshaw, first assistant to secretary to government in secret and political department.

Territorial Department.

July 9. Mr. James De Lancey, an assistant to secretary to board of revenue in Central Provinces.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS

Aug. 12. The Rev. Henry Sanderson Fisher, chaplain at Dnn Dum.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 24, 1824.—39d N.I. Fns. T. Shuldhun to be lieut., from 16th May 1824, in succession to Jock, dec.

Capt. T. Dikson, 56th N.I., to command the Mug levy, vice Pringle killed in action.

Assist surg. J. A. Lawrie's appointment to medical charge of civil station at Rajeshahye cancelled.

Lieut. Burroughs, commis. of ordnance at Nagpore, to have charge of Allahabad magazine, vice M'Quhas promoted to rank of principal dep. commissary of ordnance.

Head-Quarters, June 18, 1824.—Lieut. J. S. Pitts, 2d Europ. regt., and Lieut. C. Wilson, 1st ditto, permitted to exchange corps.

June 18.—Lieut. Col. R. Pittman posted to 5th N.I., Lieut. Col. C. S. Fagan posted to 23d ditto; and Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithful posted to 2d ditto.

June 22.—1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. S. Pitts to be adj., vice Irwin promoted.

3d Regt. N.I. Lieut. T. E. Soady to be adj., vice Pringle.

10th Regt. Lieut. V. Wood to be adj., vice Gardner promoted.

90th Regt. Lieut. W. Douglas to be adj., vice Croudece removed.

22d Regt. (Brev. Capt.) G. Oliphant to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Charter prom.

27th Regt. Lieut. R. Colebrooke to be adj., vice Cobe removed.

42d Regt. Lieut. J. Gibbs to be adj., vice Pol-whale removed.

44th Regt. Lieut. H. Mackintosh to be adj., vice M'Mullen prom.

50th Regt. Lieut. H. W. Bellow to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Pemberton prom.

Governor's L. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Webster, 29th N.I., to be adj., vice Douglas.

June 23.—Ensigns Boulton, 48th, and Macpherson, 47th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Cornets Paxton and Louth (lately arrived) to do duty with 1st L.C. at Sulampore, Benares.

June 20.—Lieut. C. H. K. Bromley, 46th, and C. Troup, 47th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

June 25.—Lieut. R. Raham to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 46th regt.

Lieut. Ramsey to act as adj. to 41st N.I., vice Sibbald promoted.

Ens. W. T. Johnson to do duty with 30th regt. at Chittagong.

June 26.—Lieuts. Hay, 34th, and Arnaud, 35th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. Holyoke to act as adj. to detached wing of 16th regt., vice Holland prom.

Lieut. Somerville to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 51st regt.

Lieut. and Quart. mast. Suberjonous to act as adj. to left wing of 35th regt while detached.

Ensigs H. J. Ximenes, A. Stewart, T. H. G. Besant, J. L. Brown, C. Symes, E. Lyon, J. Wilcox, A. Grant, F. B. R. Oldfield, B. Halliwell, T. I. Nuthall, J. Fulton, T. L. Egerton, W. Gibb, T. I. Dickson, C. Hunter, and L. W. Gibson, to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Cornet Lawrell attached to 1st regt. L.C. at Sul tapore, Benares.

Ens. H. J. M'George to do duty with 16th, and Ens. J. M'Gregor with 1st N.I., at Barrackpore.

Fort William, July 1.—Asst.-surg. H. Cavell to officiate as an asst. garrison surg. at Fort William, during absence of asst. surg. Innes.

Lieut. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I., to rank from 28th March 1882, in succession to Isaac deceased.

Mr. J. Harlem, surgeon, appointed temporarily to do duty as an asst. surg.

Head-Quarters, June 28.—Ens. J. Higginson to do duty with 16th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Cornet Milner to do duty with 6th, instead of the 1st L.C.

June 29.—4th Regt. L.C. Lieut. R. F. Dougan to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Macier prom.

15th Regt. N.I. Lieut. W. A. Troup to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Wood removed.

34th Regt. Lieut. W. H. Marshall to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Montach prom.

4th Regt. Local Horse. Lieut. C. D. Dawkins, 2d L.C., to be adj. vice Macquoen prom.

Ens. H. T. Wheeler to do duty with 35th N.I., at Loodhiana.

Lieut. Winfield to act as interp. and quart. mast., and Ens. Bourragon to act as adj. to 16th N.I.

Lieut. Woodburn to act as adj. to 43d regt., vice Hughes removed to 44th regt., who resigns acting adjutancy.

Lieut. K. F. Mackenzie to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 64th regt., vice Davies prom.

June 30.—Ens. H. C. Trevor to do duty with 16th regt. at Barrackpore.

Art.-asst. surg. Clemshaw to do duty with troops on Sylhet frontier.

July 1.—Maj. E. Craigie, 47th N.I., to be president of arsenal committee, in room of Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithful, 2d regt.

July 2.—Asst. surg. Paxton to afford medical aid to (Capt. Young's) levy at Dinapore.

Ens. J. Powell to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore instead of 61st regt.

Fort William, July 15.—Capt. C. C. Smyth, 3d L.C., to command 4th corps of Local Horse, vice Haddley prom.

Mr. C. Hutchinson admitted to inf., and prom. to Ens.

Lieut. E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C., to be an extra asst. to Resident at Nagpore, in room of Lieut. Stack, appointed to a vacancy in Nagpore Auxil. Horse.

Lieut. J. Frederick, 66th N.I., to be supernum. sub asst. cogn. gen., vice Gordon appointed examiner in college of Fort William.

Head-Quarters, July 12.—Lieuts. J. Shell, 34th, and R. Angelo, 35th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

July 13.—Lieut. Jardine to act as adj. to 1st N.I., vice Bree prom.

16th Regt. N.I. Lieut. W. A. Troup to be adj., vice Bin resigned. Lieut. T. Thomas to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Troup.

30th Regt. Lieut. T. Powell to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Stewart resigned.

25th Regt. Lieut. J. F. May to be adj., vice Mar ley removed.

33d Regt. Lieut. T. B. P. Festing to be adj., vice Richmond prom.

35th Regt. Lieut. H. P. Dodge to be adj., vice Cornwallis prom.

46th Regt. Lieut. R. Raham to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Winfield removed.

Brigade Maj. E. J. Honeywood removed to Meyer's field force, in room of Capt. Spence appointed political agent at Serocba.

July 14.—Lieut. J. Campbell to act as adj. to 33d regt.

Fort William, July 22.—Mr. H. Foster appointed a lieut. with local and temporary rank.

Lieut. J. P. Macdougall, 31st N.I., to be a supernum. sub-asst. cogn. gen.

Capt. A. Shuldham, 31st N.I., to be dep. asst. adj. gen. to eastern division of army.

Capt. T. Lumsden, regt. of art., to relieve Lieut. Col. Com. C. Browne, of art., and officiate as agent for gun carriages, &c., at Fattyghur, until arrival of Capt. Fulton.

Head-Quarters, July 16.—Ens. C. Hutchinson to do duty with 44th N.I. at Berhampton.

July 17.—Lieut. Col. G. Becher, 8th L.C., appointed president of arsenal committee on stores received into arsenal of Fort William.

July 19.—Lieut. May to officiate as adj. to 36th regt., and Lieut. Brown to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to ditto.

July 20.—Lieut. Hawkins, H.M.'s 44th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Morrison.

42d Regt. N.I. Lieut. H. C. Clarkson to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Steele removed.

46th Regt. Lieut. F. T. Richardson to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Wade removed.

July 21. Lieuts. R. Macdougall, 3d, and H. Smith, 4th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Asst.-surg. Toke posted to 36th N.I. at Nusserabad.

July 23.—Lieut. P. Craigie to act as adj. to 36th regt.

Fort William, July 29.—Regt. Artillery. 1st-Lieut. W. Bell to be capt. of a comp., and 2d-Lieut. G. H. Dyke to be 1st-lieut., in succession to Walcott deceased.

Mr. J. Brady admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d-lieut.

Aug 5.—Ordnance Department. Dep. Com. Lieut. J. Cartwright to be a com., and Lieut. J. Paton, of artil., to be a dep. com., in succession to Walcott deceased.

Asst.-surg. N. Burnard to have medical charge of civil station of Rajshah.

Lieut. Cordington, 49th N.I., to act as an asst. engineer under Lieut. Cronmulla at Chittagong.

BANK OF OFFICERS.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to assign rank to the following officers, as 3d-lieuts., cornets, and ensigs, from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively:

Engineers. 2d-Lieuts. G. T. Greene (not arrived), 18th Dec. 1882. R. Mallock (not arrived), do. H. Goodwyn (not arrived), do.

Artillery. 3d-Lieuts. F. Galskell (not arrived), 18th Dec. 1882. J. D. Shakespeare (not arrived), do. G. D. Scott (not arrived), do. G. T. Graham (not arrived), do. F. K. Duncan (not arrived), do. E. D'Arcy Todd, do. T. E. Sage (not arrived), do. J. H. Daniell, do. A. P. Begbie, do. J. Brady, 7th Feb. 1884.

Cavalry. Cornets A. Conolly, 30th July 1883. C. Lowth, 7th Jan. 1884. J. Woore, 9th do. R. Digby Brooks, do. A. Wheatley, do. R. W. Hogg, 14th do. H. Moffat, 17th do. D. Wiggins, do. W. L. L. Scott, do. W. W. Apperley, 14th April. E. Vibart, 1st May. G. A. Paxton, do. J. Rott, do. J. Milner, do. W. B. Reade, do. H. Lawrell, do.

Infantry. Ensigs J. A. Wood, 18th Aug. 1883. C. H. Thomas, do. H. J. Ximenes, 14th Dec. C. W. Haig, do. T. J. Nuthall, 7th Jan. 1884. W. T. Johnson, do. A. Grant, do. F. B. R. Oldfield, do. R. S. Trevor, do. B. Halliwell, do. E. Mainwaring, 1st do. J. Beesford, do. C. S. Maling, do. R. B. Lynch, do. J. Iveson, do. R. F. Macritchie, do. G. W. A. Nares, do. A. Park, do. J. P. Farquharson, 14th do. H. Wilson, do. R. E. Blackburn, do. G. D. Harvey, do. H. Becher, do. P. Hopkiss, do. T. F. Fleming, do. F. E. Smith, do. R. Hill, do. W. Hylop, 15th do. G. Abbott, 16th do. J. Lang, do.

do. A. Young, do. A. R. J. Swinney, do. A. G. F. J. Young, do. 18th Jan. 1884. J. D. Nash, do. J. W. H. Jamieson, do. J. Powell, do. H. T. Whelan, do. A. Fisher, do. R. F. Turnbull, do. F. James, do. E. S. Lloyd, do. T. F. Bhois, 17th do. W. J. Rind, do. G. Gilman, do. E. Kelly, do. E. R. Spillbury, do. C. H. Whitefield, do. H. C. Tabbot, do. L. Hume, do. H. Poquet, do. L. M. Kerr, do. J. W. Hicks, do. H. Boyd, do. F. G. Nicolay, do. W. Murray, do. G. Miller, do. W. J. Cude, do. G. M. Pilgrim, do. J. S. Davies, do. C. B. Leicester, do. J. Stubbs (not arrived), 10th Feb. do. W. Mackay, do. A. Mackenzie (not arrived), do. H. R. V. Powys (not arrived), 18th do. H. Drought (not arrived), do. P. Harris (not arrived), do. S. J. Grove (not arrived), do. J. Hunt (not arrived), do. G. Tyler (not arrived), do. T. L. Egerton, 19th do. W. Gibb, do. J. I. ulton, do. J. H. Gibson, 21st do. W. F. Robertson, do. J. M'George, do. E. Lyon, do. C. Symes, do. C. Hutchinson, do. J. M. Macgregor, do. T. H. L. Beant, do. J. Wilcox, do. I. L. Brown, do. A. Stewart, do. C. Hunter, 23d do. L. W. Gibson, do. C. Dickson, do. A. Spotswood, 25th do. H. W. Mathews, 3d March. E. T. Milner, do.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 2.—Lieut. Lynaught to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 2d Europ. Regt. as a temporary arrangement.

Lieuts. Scott, 15th, and Hunter, 17th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Ensigns Nelson, 66th, and Graham, 66th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Capt. Jeffreys, fort adj. at Chunar, and (apt. Goldie, adj. of Nat. Invalids at Allahabad, appointed to take recruits for general service.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. Reeves to act as adj. to 4th N.I. until arrival of Lieut. Beckett.

Aug. 6.—Capt. Morrison, assist.-quart.mast.-gen., attached to Eastern division of army, and directed to place himself under orders of Brig.-Gen. Shuldham, at Narca.

Lieut. (Rev. Capt.) Smith, 64th N.I., to officiate as adj. to 4th Local Horse.

Lieut. Hencuere to act as adj. to 38th N.I., vice Hawkins.

Lieut. Macvittie to act as adj. and quart.mast. to three companies of 3d bat. and 4th comp. 1st bat. at Dum-Dum.

Mem. Lieut. Dawkins' appointment to be adj. to 4th Local Horse is cancelled.

Aug. 7.—Lieuts. J. G. Hodgson, 1st, and R. H. Miles, 19th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Fort William, Aug. 5.—Capt. C. Godby, 36th N.I., to have charge of Bareilly Prov. Bat. during absence of Maj. Hall.

Aug. 12.—44th N.I. Fns. B. Stewart to be Lieut. from 26th July, in succession to Fensies deceased.

Lieuts. F. Jenkins, 47th N.I., and J. W. Wakefield, regt. of art., to be assistants to secretary to military board, the former in department of public works, the latter in ordnance department.

Messrs. F. Galskell and G. D. Scott admitted to artillery as 2d lieuts.

Messrs. J. Stubbs, A. Mackenzie, Hon. R. V. Powys, R. Drought, P. Harris, S. J. Grove, J. Hunt, and G. Tyler, admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 4.—Lieut. Lamb, Madras art., to be adj. and quart.mast. to Chittagong division of artillery.

Lieut. (outly) to act as adj. and quart.mast. to 1st bat. artillery during absence of Lieut. D'Arcy.

Aug. 10.—Lieut. H. Powle to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 4th N.I.

Lieut. and Adj. Urquhart to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 64th N.I.

Aug. 11.—Lieut. F. Mullins to be interp. and quart.mast. to 19th N.I., vice Bunyon removed.

Surg. W. Chalmers posted to 68d N.I. at Cawnpore.

Surg. E. Muston to 3d green. bat. at Chassepore. Assist.-surg. C. Dennis attached to force on Sylhet frontier under Lieut.-col. com. Innes.

POSTINGS AND REMOVALS IN THE REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The following postings and removals are to take place in the regiment of artillery, consequent to the late promotions.

Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels Commandant to Battalions, as follows:—

Horse Brigade.—Lt. Col. H. Jamieson (new prom.).

1st Bat. J. Macintyre, R. Spitzer, C. B. (new prom.).

2d Bat. N. Carnegie, A. MacLeod, C. B. (new prom.).

3d Bat. A. Caldwell, C. B. C. Brown (new prom.).

4th Bat. J. D. Sherwood (ditto).

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Horse Brigade. 11. Stark (new prom.), H. Faithful (ditto).

1st Bat. M. W. Browne, G. Swinley (new prom.).

2d Bat. J. Ahmury, A. Lindsay (new prom.).

3d Bat. W. Hopper, G. Pollock (new prom.).

4th Bat. C. Parker (ditto).

Major.

Horse Brigade. J. P. Boileau, J. Rodder (new prom.).

1st Bat. J. A. Diggs from 3d bat., S. S. Shaw (new prom.).

2d Bat. J. F. Dundas from 1st bat., W. S. Whish (new prom.).

3d Bat. W. H. L. Frith (new prom.), W. M'Quarrie (ditto).

4th Bat. W. Battine (ditto).

Captains.

G. G. Dennis (new prom.) to 13th comp. 4th bat., vice Whish. C. Smith (new prom.) to 2d comp. 2d bat., vice Frith. G. Everest from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 11th comp. 4th bat. J. Hawkins (new prom.) to 8th comp. 2d bat., vice Everest.

H. Roberts from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 3d troop horse brigade, vice Rodder. J. C. Baker (new prom.) to 4th comp. 1st bat., vice Roberts.

G. H. Woodroffe (new prom.) to 8th comp. 1st bat. T. Blair (new prom.) to 7th comp. 4th bat. S. Parby from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 8th comp. 4th bat.

I. Pereira from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat., vice Parby. H. Halsey (new prom.) to 2d comp. 1st bat., vice Pereira. H. B. Fulton from 8th comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat., vice Wallcott. W. Bell (new prom.) to 5th comp. 1st bat., vice Shaw.

1st-Lieutenants.

C. Grant from 1st to 6th troop horse brigade. W. R. Madman from 3d to 7th ditto. J. S. Kirby from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat., vice Smith. J. Alexander (new prom.) to 1st comp. 3d bat., vice Kirby. C. H. Wiggins (new prom.) to 2d comp. 1st bat., vice Dennis. J. R. Revell (new prom.) to 8th comp. 1st bat. O. Baker from 7th comp. 1st bat. to 6th comp. 1st bat., vice Bell. F. Hind (new prom.) to 7th comp. 1st bat., vice Baker. E. F. Day (new prom.) to 6th comp. 2d bat., vice Rawlins. E. C. T. B. Hughes (new prom.) to 3d comp. 2d bat. W. Oliphant from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat. P. A. Torckler from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 5th comp. 2d bat., vice Oliphant. W. Anderson (new prom.) to 4th comp. 1st bat., vice Torckler. H. Humfrey (new prom.) to 5th comp. 3d bat., vice Woodroffe. G. Twenlow from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat. J. Turton (new prom.) to 6th comp. 3d bat. H. Delafosse from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 4th bat. R. G. Beddingfield from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat., vice Delafosse. J. T. Lane (new prom.) to 8th comp. 3d bat., vice Beddingfield. C. G. Dixon from 5th comp. 3d bat. to 17th comp. 4th bat. J. L. Mowatt (new prom.) to 5th comp. 3d bat., vice Dixon. T. P. Ackers (new prom.) to 19th comp. 4th bat. B. Browne from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 4th bat. P. B. Burton (new prom.) to 8th comp. 3d bat., vice Browne. H. B. Dalgell (new prom.) to 18th comp. 4th bat. C. B. Craufurd from 8th comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat. E. Blake (new prom.) to 8th comp. 3d bat., vice Craufurd. W. Counsell from 7th comp. 3d bat. to 8th comp. 3d bat. G. R. Scott from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 3d bat. F. S. Sotheby from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 16th comp. 4th bat. G. H. Dyke (new prom.) to 4th comp. 3d bat., vice Sotheby.

3d-Lieutenants.

G. Grote from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat. E. F. O'Hanlon from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 8th comp. 3d bat. F. R. Bandy from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat. G. Campbell from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 7th troop horse brigade. W. S. Phillips from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat. G. H. Swinley from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat. J. Abbott from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat. F. Dalgell from 7th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat. E. H. J. Hodgson from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat. H. Daniel to 4th comp. 1st bat. A. P. Bea-

AGRA AND ADJ. WOOD, 3d Regt., to proceed to Agre and assume charge of Assistant's office of 1st Regt.

Aug. 12.—The undermentioned ensigns, the seniors of those who did not stand first for promotion in their present regiments, are removed to be first ensigns in the corps specified opposite to their names respectively, and directed to join, viz. W. Brownlow from 8th to 48th N.L., in Assam. J. Stephen from 11th to 19th N.L., Agre. M. W. Gilmore from 8th to 3d Europ. Regt., Dinapore. W. S. Meesbach from 8th to 3d N.L., Sylhet frontier. W. Blidulph from 63d to 45th N.L., Chitragong.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS POSTED TO REGIMENTS.

Light Cavalry. Cornets W. L. L. Scott, 1st, at Sultanpore Benares. E. Vibart, 2d, at Mhow. J. Moore and D. Wiggins, 3d, at Nusserabad. C. Lowth, W. W. Apperly, and H. Lawrell, 4th, at Kurnaul. A. Wheatley and J. Bott, 5th, at Muttra. H. D. Brooke and G. A. Paxton, 6th, at Kailash. H. Moffat and W. B. Reade, 7th, at Neemuch. R. W. Hogg and J. Milner, 9th, at Nagpore.

Infantry. Ensigns A. Grant and G. Miller, 1st Europ. regt. at Nagpore. G. D. Harvey and A. Stewart, 2d Europ. regt., at Dinapore. P. Harrih, 3d N.L., at Sultanpore Oude. H. Wilson and J. Wilcox, 4th, at Neemuch. C. W. Haig and E. R. Spilsbury, 5th, at Moradabad. J. Stubbs, 6th, at Awerghur. J. Iverson and H. J. McGeorge, 7th, at Dinapore. J. P. Farquharson and S. J. Grove, 8th, at Baltool. A. Fisher, 9th, at Bareilly. C. H. Thomas and T. F. Blois, 11th, at Allahabad. Hon. R. V. Powys, 12th, at Meerut. W. J. Cade, 13th, at Cuckack. P. Inner, 14th, at Sylhet frontier. G. Abbott, 15th, at Mhow. E. R. Mainwaring and T. H. G. Besant, 16th, at Barrackpore. I. Powell, 17th, at Nagpore. A. R. I. Swinton, 18th, at Gurgaon. G. W. A. Nares and C. Symes, 19th, at Agre. H. J. Xyrenas and W. J. Hind, 20th, at Secrota. J. M. McGregor, 21st, at Lucknow. J. Hunt, 22d, at Lucknow. H. Hecher, 23d, at Putryghur. R. H. Turnbull, 24th, at Hamsel. A. Wood and E. S. Lloyd, 25th, at P. W. Island. R. B. Lynch and W. E. Robertson, 26th, at Barrackpore. P. Hopkins and L. W. Gibson, 27th, at Chitragong. W. Murray, 28th, at Pertabgaur Oude. A. Park and C. Hutchinson, 29th, at Neemuch. J. Lang, 30th, at Chitragong. F. T. Milner, 30th, at Mirzapore. R. S. Trevor and J. S. Davies, 32d, at Cawnpore. J. D. Nash, 33d, at Muttra. B. Hallowell and C. B. Leicester, 34th, at Loodesnah. A. G. F. J. Voughusband and W. Gibb, 35th, at Loodesnah. F. H. Nicolay, 36th, at Nusserabad. T. F. Fleming and A. Spottiswood, 37th, Nagpore. W. Hildop, at Sylhet frontier. F. B. R. Oldfield and G. M. Phipps, 40th, at Cheduba. G. Gilman, 41st, at Etawah. R. E. Blackburn and J. L. Brown, 42d, at Boodhpoora. H. W. Matthews, 43d, at Kurnaul. H. T. Whaler, 45th, at Chitragong. T. J. Nuthall, 46th, at Assam. C. H. Whitfield, 49th, at Assam. A. Mackenzie, 49th, at Saugor. R. F. Macvite and E. Lion, 49th, at Dinapore. R. Young and C. Hunter, 50th, at Nusserabad. C. Dickson, 51st, at Jubbulpore. J. W. H. Jamieson and W. Macney, 53d, at Sylhet frontier. J. Benford and G. Tyree, 53d, at Saugor. R. Hill, 54th, at Benares. J. Fulton, 55th, at Mhow. F. E. Smith, 56th, at Delhi. L. Hote, 57th, at Rungpore. J. Higginson, 58th, at Nusserabad. F. Kelly, 59th, at Banda. R. Drought, 60th, at Bhopalpoore. H. C. Talbot, 61st, at Barrackpore. W. T. Johnson and B. Boyd, 62d, at Barrackpore. H. Foquest, 63d, at Cawnpore. R. N. Kerr, 65th, at Dinapore. T. L. Egerton, 66th, at Cawnpore. J. W. Hicks, 67th, at Benares. C. S. Maling, 68th, at Barrackpore.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 8. Asist. Surg. G. Simons, for health.
To Scot.—Aug. 12. Lieut. D. Bamfield, 36th N.L., for ten months (via Bombay).
To New South Wales.—Aug. 5. Capt. H. Wilson, 66th N.L., for twelve months, for health.
Home.—Lieut. G. C. Holroyd, 67th N.L., to proceed to Cape of Good Hope instead of New South Wales.

FURLOUGHS FROM THE ASSAM FRONTIER.

To Europe.—June 21. Ensign Wood, 1st Regt., for health.—July 12. Lieut. Tinkler, 1st Regt., for health.—Lieut. Buchanan, 25th Regt., for health.—B. Lieut. Doyle, 4th Dragoons, for health.—Lieut. Potts, 56th regt., for health.—Lieut. W. Fitzgerald, 4th Light Dragoons, for private affairs.—Aug. 5. Ensign O'Neill, 41st regt., for health.—11. Ensign W. H. Church, 1st Roy regt., for health.—Ensign A. M. Hay, 54th regt., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISITATION OF THE NEW BISHOP.

On Ascension day, May 27, after a sermon by Dr. Parish, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, the Lord Bishop took his seat near the altar; and the clergy being assembled near him, his Lordship delivered his charge.

After some remarks upon the ecclesiastical establishment in India, his Lordship adverted to the backwardness of the English clergy to enter upon their calling in India.

Those, he observed, indeed, would be much mistaken who should anticipate in the fortunes of an Indian chaplain a life of indolence, of opulence, of luxury. An Indian chaplain must come prepared for hard labour, in a climate where labour is often death; he must come prepared for rigid self-denial in situations where all around him incites to sensual indulgence; he must be content with an income, liberal indeed in itself, but altogether disproportioned to the charities, the hospitalities, the unavoidable expenses to which his situation renders him liable. He must be content to bear his life in his hand, and to leave, very often—those dearer than life itself, to His care alone who feeds the ravens, and who never, or most rarely, suffers the seed of the righteous to beg their bread. Nor are the qualifications which he will need, nor the duties which will be imposed on him, less arduous than the perils of his situation. He must be no uncourtly recluse, or he will lose all influence over the higher classes of his congregation; he must be no man of pleasure, or he will endanger their souls and his own: he must be a scholar, and a man of cultivated mind, and at the same time condescend to simple men: for here, as elsewhere, the bulk of his congregation must be ignorant and poor; nor, in his intercourse with the humbler classes of his hearers, has he always the same cheering circumstances which make the house of the English parochial minister a school and temple of religion, and his morning and evening walks a daily source of blessing and of blessedness. His servants will be of a different creed from his own. His intercourse will not be with the happy harmless peasant. His feet will not be found at the wicker gate of the well-known cottage; beneath the venerable tree in the grey church porch, and by the side of the hop-ground or the corn-field; but he must kneel by the bed of infection

infection or despair, in the barracks, the prison, or the hospital.

But to the well tempered, the well educated, the diligent and pious clergyman, who can enfeeble himself to the poor without vulgarity, and to the rich without involving himself in their vices; who can reprove sin without harshness, and comfort penitence without undue indulgence; who delights in his master's work even when divested of many of those outward circumstances which, in our own country, contribute to render that work picturesque and interesting; who feels a pleasure in bringing men to God, proportioned to the extent of their previous wanderings to such a man as Martyn was—I can promise no common usefulness and enjoyment in the situation of an Indian chaplain; I can promise, in any station to which he may be assigned, an educated society and an almost unbounded range of usefulness. I can promise him the favour of his superiors, the friendship of his equals, and affection, strong as death, from those whose wanderings he corrects, whose distresses he consoles, and by whose sick and dying bed he stands as a ministering angel. Are further inducements needful; I can promise to such a man the esteem, the regard, the veneration of the surrounding Gentiles, the consolation at least of having removed from their minds by his blameless life and winning manners, some of the most inveterate and injurious prejudices which oppose themselves to the Gospel; and the honour it may be, of which examples are not wanting among you, of planting the cross of Christ in the wilderness of a heathen heart, and extending the frontiers of the visible church amid the hills of darkness and the strong holds of error and idolatry.

His Lordship then adverted to the great assistance afforded to the ministers of the Gospel in India, by the parental care of Government, the bounty of individuals, and the labours of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; in the establishment of schools, the distribution of religious tracts, and the management of lending libraries, which his Lordship wished to become universal.

The missionaries who attended the visitation were then addressed by the Bishop, who alluded to the intent and importance of their labours; and then led his Lordship to the consideration of the great question of the conversion of the heathen, and to some remarks on the late publication of the Abbé Dubois. The unchristian spirit in which that work is written was severely and deservedly reprobated; and his gross mis-statements were confuted by an appeal to the Protestant converts of Agia, of Benares, of Meedut, and of Chunar. Bear witness, said his Lordship, those numerous believers of our own immediate

neighbourhood, who, though we differ on many, and doubtless on very important points, I should hate myself if I could regard them as any other than my brethren and fellow-servants in the Lord. Let the populous Christian districts of Malabar bear witness, where believers are not reckoned by solitary individuals but by hundreds and by thousands. Bear witness Ceylon, where the cross has lost its reproach, and the chiefs of the land are gradually assuming, without scruple, the attire, the language, and the religion of Englishmen; and let him, finally, bear witness, whom we have now received into the number of the commissioned servants of the church, and whom we trust, at no distant day, to send forth in the fullness of Christian authority, to make known the way of truth to those his countrymen from whose errors he has himself been graciously delivered.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association was held at the Old Church-room, on the 18th May. The Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, President of the Association, in the chair.

The president observed, that the committee had submitted the report of their proceedings to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who entirely acquiesced in the object for which they were assembled, and assured them that it would have given him great pleasure to attend the meeting, had he not been from home.

The secretary then read the report, which noticed in a few introductory remarks, the labours of the first Protestant missionary in Calcutta, whose name was John Frederick Kiernander.

The report then states, that the Calcutta Church Missionary Association has seven schools in active operation, in which 180 boys are receiving an useful education, and have also favourable opportunities for acquiring the important instruction of Christian knowledge, through the blessed medium of the Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation.

In the end of last March, the first classes were publicly examined in the library at Mirzapore. They read and explained the Gospels and Ellerton's Dialogues; then gave the literal meaning, as well as the particular import of the passages. They answered many interesting questions, both on scriptural and geographical subjects. They wrote from dictation several passages, which they had not before read, and acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of those friends who understand the Bengalee language.

Besides the schools just mentioned, the report states, that a chapel has been opened for native preaching, where an average

from fifty to eighty natives receive religious instruction.

The committee, considering it an object of great importance to afford the adult population the means of hearing principles of the Christian religion explained, have planned (with the approbation of the Lord Bishop, and the Society with which they co-operate) the establishment of a regular place of worship according to the form of the English church, in Hindostanee, Portuguese, and Bengalee.

For the commencement of this work the committee have appropriated 3,000 sicca rupees, and the Lord Bishop, from a fund at his disposal, has kindly offered to add another thousand.

On the liberality of their friends and the support of the religious public, the committee rely, under God, for the means of completing this most interesting design, and meeting the regular expenditure of their school establishment.

Since the formation of this Association, Rs. 5,576 15 have been paid into the treasurer's hand, of which Rs. 1,254 5 have been expended for the school, and Rs. 3,000 voted for the intended chapel, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hand of Rs. 1,322 10.

SRAMPORH COLLEGE.

The fourth report relative to this college has been published; the following extract displays the principles upon which instruction of the natives is conducted.

"*The Brahman Class.*—On the hypothesis of some, it might have been expected that, when it is known to be so much the design of Serampore College to spread the knowledge of divine revelation, no brahman would ever have entered within its precincts with the view of receiving instruction. This, however, facts completely disprove. In the last report it was mentioned that there were seven brahmans studying in the College. This year there have been no less than twelve, and several others are earnestly pressing for admission. Among these are three from the most respectable brahman families for rank and wealth in Serampore, who felt so desirous that their sons might enjoy the advantages of the institution, that they entreated the Governor of Serampore to interest himself in their behalf, engaging, that, if they were permitted to enjoy the advantages of instruction in the College for five years, they would furnish them with board and clothing themselves, and put the institution to no further expense than that of instruction and books. This desire, manifested by the respectable native inhabitants of the town in which those who supported the College have resided nearly a fourth of a century, and where, of course, their conduct and views

must be so thoroughly known, requires no kind of comment.

"Besides these there have been cases in which pity has so pleaded in behalf of destitute brahman youth, from different parts of the country, that the committee could not be deaf to its call. Among these has been that of a fine youth about twelve, the son of a brahman from the Deccan, who dying, had left his widow and son at Serampore. It seems that this widow, far distant from every relative who might have thought it worth the labour to persuade her to the deed, never once thought of burning herself alive with her deceased husband, but felt quite as willing to live and take care of her fatherless child as any European widow. This case appeared so evidently to deserve compassion, that the committee could not resist the wish to cause the widow's heart to sing for joy, by receiving her son, and smoothing his path to future usefulness in life. They, therefore, cheerfully added him to the number of brahman orphans already on the funds of the College. Should some enemy here whisper, 'yes, these brahman orphans, so completely dependent on Christian teachers for support as well as instruction, and without a single friend to remonstrate on their behalf, are instantly stripped of their caste, and constrained at least to eat with Christians, if not to profess themselves such;' he would be mistaken. These brahman youths have, indeed, the light of divine revelation displayed around them, which teaches that God 'hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth;' but as for their caste, while the committee deem it nothing, they think it unworthy of them to take away even this *nothing* from helpless orphans, unless they themselves renounce it from a firm and clear conviction of the truth of God's word. This nothing, therefore, is preserved to them as sacredly as though they were living under their own paternal roof."

CALCUTTA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Yesterday morning (June 2), the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta favoured with his presence the Calcutta Grammar School of the Indo-British Institution, in Park-street, of which his Lordship has been pleased to accept the office of visitor. The Rev. Wm. Marton, the chaplain, accompanied his Lordship, who was received by the whole of the managers of the institution, assembled for that gratifying and flattering purpose. After viewing the different apartments, refectory, dormitories, &c., his Lordship condescendingly proceeded to an examination of several of the classes, including Latin, French, geography, on the maps and globes, and astronomy, in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves highly to their own credit.

credit and that of their instructors, and as he was pleased distinctly to express, to his Lordship's satisfaction. The books examined in were Virgil and Cornelius Nepos, in Latin; and Télémaque in French; books which of themselves furnish evidence of a progress by no means tardy during a period of only twelve months from the opening of the institution. It was, indeed, a highly gratifying and truly interesting spectacle, which was presented by about eighty Indo-British youths under a course of solid instruction, preparatory, we trust, to filling hereafter, with honour and happiness to themselves, and advantage to society, their respective situations in life; a result attributable in no small degree to the disinterested zeal and enlightened liberality of those Indo-British gentlemen, who have founded, and hitherto, as far as its own returns have been inadequate to the heavy expenditure, supported the institution. We trust a new era has commenced in relation to that increasingly large and important part of the Indian community, and that the establishment in Park-street will obtain, as it is more known, and the advantages derivable from it to individual youth and society at large, more distinctly marked, the increasing attention and liberal support of the enlightened population of the city of Calcutta. By being placed under the patronage of the first ecclesiastical dignity in this country, a guarantee is afforded for its stability, regularity, and extension. Conducted upon principles strictly accordant with those of similar institutions in England, it must obtain the respect of reflecting men, and will communicate with augmented efficiency, the inestimable benefits of solid education to its pupils. Nor, while the advancement of the literary character of the institution is unremittingly and successfully attended to, is the moral and religious instruction of the youth under its fostering care, neglected. A clergyman has been appointed as chaplain, by whom divine service according to the order of the established church is conducted, and a discourse delivered every Sunday afternoon; and on the Wednesday morning in every week the pupils are individually catechised and instructed, encouraged, or rebuked, as may be required. In thus laying a foundation of moral and religious principles, it is not to be doubted that the superstructure of a life conformable will follow, and that talents elicited and fostered by useful literature, will receive a direction by which they may be rendered subservient to the most important ends of civil society. —[*India Gazette*.]

CALCUTTA AUXILIARY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society took

place on the evening of Tuesday last, at the Circular Road Chapel. The report, being the 6th of this society, was read by Mr. Lawson, and received with great satisfaction by the meeting. The first resolution, moved in a very eloquent speech by the Rev. James Mill, expressed the gratitude of the meeting for the success which had attended the society's labours, and pledged it to renewed exertions in the cause of missions. From the accounts laid before the society, it appeared that the receipts during the year amounted to 3,980 rupees, the disbursements to 4,033.

The report mentions a fact illustrative of the ungrateful and deceitful character of those natives who sometimes apply to the missionaries; and we cannot but admire their persevering zeal in the midst of such discouragements. It seems, that among the natives who had applied to the society, one had the appearance of being a serious inquirer; and was accordingly retained for upwards of three months, upon a daily allowance of six pice; when at the end of this time, this individual was required to gain his own livelihood, "he gradually betrayed," says the report, "an opposite spirit to that he had before evinced, and after about a month, withdrew himself, and has not since been heard of." —[*Cal. John Bull*, June 28.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER.

We are happy in having it in our power to say, that the epidemic fever, which has for the last three or four weeks prevailed so extensively throughout Calcutta and its neighbourhood, is now disappearing. At least new cases have become, we understand, comparatively few. At Barrackpore, a great number of cases, have, we understand, recently occurred, and four of the military surgeons are said to be unable to do duty at that station. In Calcutta, relapses have been frequent, often to the third time, without any apparently exciting cause. The effects of the disease are very extraordinary, and more painful than is usually experienced on occasions of more dangerous indisposition. There seems to be a dislocation of the whole system, and the prostration of strength is so sudden and intense, that the powers of locomotion are almost totally withdrawn for many days after the fever is removed. —[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, August 2.

[This fever is of so peculiar a nature, that it well deserves the attention of medical writers. Besides unusual prostration of strength, pains, head-ache, nausea, and scarlet eruptions, are its concomitants. It affects alike all ranks and ages, Europeans and natives; yet is comparatively harmless, that no instance is recorded of its terminating fatally.] —[*Ed. A. J.*]

The following anecdote is curious, as showing how nearly ignorant the Burmese are of the customs of European warfare. In one of the recent affairs with the enemy, a wounded Burmah was taken prisoner. His leg was so dreadfully shattered, that amputation was absolutely necessary to save the man's life. The operation was accordingly performed by our surgeons; but, instead of being thankful for the humanity thus shewn him, he asked when the work of mutilation would be resumed, and when his other leg, perfectly sound, and his arms were to be cut off? thinking, no doubt, that thus the English were accustomed to treat their prisoners taken in war. It is possibly this strange impression, encouraged by the Ava government, which has made the inhabitants of Rangoon, and those of the adjacent villages, abandon their homes, and seek refuge in the interior.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz.

CAPT. PARLBY'S ROCKETS.

Early on Monday morning the rockets of Sir W. Congreve, and those manufactured by Capt Parlb'y, of the Artillery, were submitted to the test of experiment at Dum-Dum, with the view of demonstrating the comparative merits of each.

The piece of ground selected was the long plain at Dum-Dum, which is used for the mortar and field-piece practice, and affords a range of about three thousand yards. A little before five o'clock the Governor-general, accompanied by Lady and Miss Amherst and his suite, arrived on the ground. A salute of 19 guns was fired on his lordship entering the cantonments: a few minutes after, the Commander-in-chief arrived, and was received with a salute of 17 guns. Two targets, composed of canvas, each about eight feet high, and sixty long, were fixed on the eastern end of the plain, at a distance of about 100 yards from each other, in the centre of each a regular target was painted, having a bull's eye of 18 inches diameter; in the rear of each target, and at a distance of about twenty yards, there were corresponding targets erected, to catch such rockets as proceeding in a correct direction might miss the target aimed at, by passing a few feet over its top: these second targets, being immediately behind the first, were not visible from the spot from which the rockets were discharged. The target on the right hand was appropriated to the rockets of Sir W. Congreve's manufacture, that on the left to Capt. Parlb'y's.

The greater part of the rockets were discharged at various elevations, and the tubes were laid flat on the ground, and were discharged in an equal number in a similar manner. Sir W. Congreve's rockets were under the direction of Capt. Graham, of the Artillery, and Capt. Parlb'y's under his own.

The following were different discharges made by each party.

First Discharge.

Target distance—600 yards.

1. Eight small rockets, singly, from ground tubes.
2. Six ditto ditto, ditto, tubes at an elevation.
3. A volley of nine small rockets from the car.
4. Four medium rockets, singly, from troughs.
5. Two 24lbs. ditto, ditto.

Second Discharge.

Target distance—1,000 yards.

1. Six small rockets, from tubes, singly.
2. A volley of nine small rockets from the car.
3. Eight medium rockets from bombarding tubes.
4. Four heavy ditto.

Third Discharge.

Target distance—1,400 yards.

1. Six small rockets, singly, from tubes.
2. Four medium rockets.

Fourth Discharge.

Target distance—1,800 yards.

1. Six small rockets, singly, from tubes.
2. Four medium rockets, at high elevations.
3. Three heavy ditto, ditto.

The general result of the whole was highly favourable to Capt. Parlb'y's rockets, which hit the object aimed at with greater precision than Sir W. Congreve's; but with less velocity and force. If a rocket could be manufactured, combining the velocity and power of Sir W. Congreve's, with the precision of Capt. Parlb'y's, this destructive weapon would be perfect; and from what we have already witnessed of Capt. Parlb'y's capacity, we hope that he will succeed in giving his rockets this perfectibility in process of time. Let us not forget, however, that Capt. Parlb'y's rockets were fresh, and Sir W. Congreve's some three years old. This should be borne in mind out of justice to Sir W. Congreve; but this does not detract from the high merit of Capt. Parlb'y, whose rockets we doubt not will, by and bye, supersede the necessity of importing Sir W. Congreve's. The result on the whole is highly satisfactory; and the Bengal army have cause to be proud, that one of their body should have so successfully started to win that laurel wreath which hitherto was claimed by Sir W. Congreve alone, but which must now be fairly divided between himself and Capt. Parlb'y.—[Ind. Gaz. June 8.

MOORING RATES.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the following amended rates have

have been fixed, under the sanction of government for the hire of the Hon. Company's moorings at Diamond Harbour, and that the same will be charged to vessels occupying them, from the 1st proximo.

To vessels above 500 tons, 16 Sa. Rs. per diem.

To vessels under 500 tons, 12 Sa. Rs. per diem.

The charge to a ship taking in the moorings, will, in no case, be for a period less than ten days.

By order of the Marine Board,
R. SAUNDERS, Sec.

Marine Board, the 27th July 1824.

CAPTIVE RAJAH OF CHEDUBA.

The Rajah and Ranees of Cheduba (taken prisoners by the British army) were presented to the Governor-general and family on the 22d of July. The Rajah appears a dull character; the Ranees are shrewd intelligent women. They are both about the age of 40.—[*Hurk.*, July 23.]

The visit of the Rajah and Ranees of Cheduba, at the Government House, on Wednesday last, was, we find, expressly to Lady Amherst, and not to the Governor-general. The two strangers who had earnestly solicited the interview, were, we understand, highly gratified by the condescension of her ladyship in receiving them.—[*Ibid.*, July 28.]

INDIAN GIANT.

Police Office, June 5.—Considerable interest was excited at this office by the appearance of a young giant, who had just arrived from Lucknow. His height was six feet ten inches, and he measured only two feet six round the chest. From the feet to the hip bones were four feet. An immense crowd of natives came to see this curiosity.—[*Ibid.*, June 7.]

PHENOMENON.

A writer in the *Indian Gazette* gives the following account of a rational monkey exhibited at Calcutta:

"A little native boy was taken about the streets to be exhibited, in passing my door was called in; the native asserting that he was a Bunn Manooos (an ape). No sooner he came within my gate than he boldly walked up, and the first salute was a threat to exercise his teeth in the same manner as monkeys usually do; the ladies seeing this, retreated. I however examined him carefully; he is stated to be about fourteen years of age, is about three feet high, very slender in make, and weak; the face also was very small, the head towards the crown terminated somewhat in the shape of a cone, the eyes small, the nose high and long, the teeth large and very irregular, inclining inward; the voice very low and

shrill, and a great quantity of saliva proceeded from his mouth, for he was constantly spitting. The boy, however, was remarkably bold, contrasting his conduct with that of the natives, who always approach us with fear and respect; he boldly came up, seized me by the hand, and, as I stated before, attempted to bite, but I drew his head away, by pulling the hair backwards; he then gave my hand two or three raps with his; he saw a chair in the verandah in which, without hesitating a moment, he sat, and appeared to be quite pleased. I then gave him a bunch of keys, with which he also appeared quite pleased; he kept looking at them one by one, and was very unwilling to part with them. I then gave him a pice, and attempted to take it back again, but he held it firmly in his grasp, and roared out as loud as he was capable. I offered him a few more, to receive which he instantly held out his hand; but on disappointing him, he struck my hand and threatened to bite as before. The boy, however, spoke in a low tone, and the men who were with him appeared to understand every word he expressed; he was very active, constantly moving, and his appearance in the whole (nose excepted), bore a similitude to that of the monkey species; the boy appears to be *non compos mentis*, possessing only the instinct of nature."

MAHOMMEDAN COLLEGE.

The foundation stone of the New Madrisa was laid on the 15th of July, with the ceremonies of masonry. The different lodges of Calcutta assembled at the Grand Lodge, where they were marshalled, and then proceeded to the ground. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, J. P. Larkins, Esq., deposited the phials containing coins, in the recesses provided for them, and likewise a silver plate on the stone. The Provincial Grand Master then gave three knocks on the stone with the golden mallet. After the other usual formalities the Grand Master delivered an address which was followed by a speech from J. H. Harington, Esq., President of the Committee of Public Instruction.

THE CROPS.

Extract of a Letter from Dinapore, dated 19th August 1824.

"I informed you the other day of the state of the weather, and since that we have had a favourable change in several days of continued fair weather; the river has subsided six feet, and the lower lands have become visible in consequence.

"The indigo planters appear to be much cheered, and wear rounder faces.

"In grain there is no alteration." [Cal. John Dull., Aug. 26.]

MARKETS AT CALCUTTA.

A Calcutta Price Current of August 19th contains the following list of prices:

Cotton, best screwed	18 s. r. a 19
Rice, Patna	- 2 14 a 8
Saltpetre	- 5 a 5 4
Silk, raw	- 15 a 15 4
Sugar, Benares	- 8 14 a 9
Ditto, do. 2d quality	8 8 a 8 12
Ditto, old, 1st ditto	7 8 a 7 12
Ditto, do. 2d do.	6 12 a 7
Strong grained	- None.

INDICO.—The season of 1823-4 may now be considered as at an end; the crop does not appear to have come up to the average of the four preceding years, and of this there is an unusual proportion very inferior. The shipments to the 15th instant amount to 72,706 maunds, short weight, and wastage about 3150 maunds, from a crop of 78,818 maunds, leaving a balance in the market of 2952 maunds, which almost entirely consists of ordinary and inferior qualities. It is too early to venture an opinion on the crop yet in progress of manufacture, but it is probable that it may nearly reach 95,631, which is the average of the last four years.

For Europe piece goods, the market continues flat, but no difference in prices is noticed.

Iron in active demand at our last quotations. Tutenague and Spelter rather on the decline. Block Tin and Lead advancing. Copper generally dull, except light sheathing and nails. Steel without improvement. Freight to London still at 5l. a 8l. per ton

Iron Swedish, quare	7 4 a 7 8
flat	- 7 a 7 4
English, square	- 5 8 a 6
flat	- 4 8 a 4 12
Lead, pig, stamped	9 10 a 9 12
sheet	- 9 4 a 9 8
Spelter	- 17 4 a 17 8
Copper sheathing	- 40 a 52
slab	- 34 a 35 8

MR. MOORCROFT.

We are much indebted to a friend for the perusal of a letter, dated Peshour, April 15th, 1824, giving some interesting particulars of Mr. Moorcroft. This enterprising traveller, it is known, had been detained long at Kashmeer, in consequence of the manœuvres of Runjeet Singh; but in August last he was enabled to prosecute his venturous journey. In passing through the country of the Khuttak, Mr. Moorcroft met with very considerable difficulties and not a little danger: enough, indeed, to have appalled almost any other traveller: the chief of this tribe is an ally of Runjeet Singh, and made an attempt to cut off Mr. M., and his party, by intercepting their progress at the head of a river, which was almost dry. In this, however,

they failed—owing to the determined and spirited conduct displayed by Mr. Moorcroft. Although the Afghans were seven hundred in number, and our traveller could only muster a party of thirty, he boldly offered them battle; and prepared to force his way through them: when these ‘brave fellows,’ this ‘hardy and intrepid race,’ these ‘bold mountaineers,’ as it is the fashion to call them, took to their heels and scampered off. Mr. Moorcroft and his party were all well in April at Peshour. He had made several excursions into the neighbouring country, and gained a stock of useful information with regard to a species of horse, which, it is thought, might with great advantage be introduced into the Company’s stud establishment. The letter speaks highly of the kind treatment experienced by the party at Peshour; and mentions that preparations were making to proceed in a few weeks to Cabool.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Aug. 3.

THE WEATHER.

We understand by letters from Nussersabad, dated 30th July, that the rains set in very copiously on the 1st June, and continued for a few days, but after that little or no rain has fallen. Tatties were still kept up, and great difficulty existed in procuring water to keep them wet for half the day. There is no well-water in the neighbourhood at less depth than seventy feet. A considerable portion of the country west was, we are told, surveyed last year, and the wells were found to reach the depth of nearly three hundred feet before water was obtained.—[*Ind. Gaz.* Aug. 17.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Patna on the 20th, and was residing with Sir Charles D’Oyly, by whom he had been introduced to all the station at a dinner given by him for that purpose. On Sunday the 22d, his lordship performed divine service and administered the sacrament in the Court of Appeal Room. The bishop had fixed on the following Tuesday for a confirmation at Dinapore. The Venerable the Archdeacon and family are with him.—[*Cal. Govt. Gaz.*, Aug. 30.

EMBASSY FROM AVA TO COCHIN CHINA.

The Ambassador (Mr. Gibson) from the Emperor of Ava to the King of Cochin China arrived here (Rangoon) yesterday. The King of Cochin China having sent him back, refusing the presents which are very valuable, consisting of jewels, &c. On his way he touched at Penang, and hearing of the war between the English and Burmes, he gave himself up, saying he was a British subject, born at Madras, and offering to make himself useful

useful in any way the Government may think fit. Being acquainted with all the courts and the king, and the resources of the country, he will be of great use.—[*Cal. Govt. Gaz.*, Aug. 9.]

THE BURMESE CHIEF.

A letter from Rangoon states,—A small book, I forgot to mention, was taken from the chief killed by Major Sale. It turns out to be his commission, ordering him to take the command of so many troops, to build a palace, and to have a spire over it. none but the blood royals are allowed this distinction. It further mentions what villages and towns are to contribute towards building this; one is to give so much oil, another so much gold, another so much brick, &c. All very sickly here; the 13th regiment has sixteen officers ill, including wounded, and 220 men.—[*Ibid.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 8. *Duke of Bedford*, Canningham, from London.—8. *William Money*, Jackson, from London.—*Passenger*, Brown, from Liverpool, and *Louise*, Woods, from Cape of Good Hope.—10 *Flandrina*, Macallum, from Liverpool.—15 *At the line*, Macintosh, from London and Madras.—20. *Fyne*, Warrington, from London and Madras.—21. *Mollah*, Cole, from London.

Departures from Calcutta

Aug. 3. *Clairan* (French), Heydelitz, for Bourbon.—5. *Sir Godfrey White*, Reynolds, for London.—7. *Grenada*, Richmond, for London.—14 *Revolution* (Portuguese), Cardosa, for Lisbon, and *Ninus* (American), Erve, for Boston.—15. *Westmoreland*, Worthington, for Liverpool.—16. *Providence*, Pearson, for China, and *Wellington*, Evans, for Isle of France.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 5. At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. Taylor, of Engineers, of a daughter.
12. At Mubarpore factory, near Cawnpore, Mrs. M. Babonau, of a son.
22. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Mrs. A. Donald, of a son.
24. At Kurnaul, the lady of Dr. Urquhart, of a daughter.
31. Mrs. J. G. Phillips, of a son.
July 4. Mrs. C. Francis, of a daughter.
8. At Ameerghur, the lady of Capt. J. L. Earle, fort adj., of a son.
10. At Patna, the lady of G. King, Esq., H. C.'s medical estab., of a son.
12. Mrs. Daw, of a son.
13. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. C. King, 10th Lancers, of a daughter.
— At Dacca, the lady of Capt. D. Richdon, 31st N.I., of a daughter.
20. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Briggs, of artillery, of a daughter.
— The wife of the Rev. J. Hill, of a daughter.
20. Mrs. ... of a son.
26. At Thibet, the lady of H. Hill, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Agra, the lady of R. H. Buddam, Esq., collector of Saldabad, of a son.
29. The lady of Mrs. B. Fraser, of a son.
30. The lady of T. Boulton, Esq., of a daughter.
31. The lady of J. Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.
Aug. 1. The wife of Capt. S. Cole, commanding the brig *Caroline*, of a son.
3. At Sylhet, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— Mrs. L. Salter, of a son.
3. Mrs. G. Scott, of a daughter.

8. At Serampore, Mrs. J. Mendon, of a son.
6. At Ghaseepore, the lady of H. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.
10. Mrs. C. A. Arndson, of a son.
10. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th N.I., of a daughter.
11. At Gwah, Behar, the lady of H. F. Russell, Esq., civil service, of a son.
13. At Dacca, the lady of J. Mackay, Esq., of a son.
14. At Patna, the lady of R. M. Tughtman, Esq., secretary to board of revenue in Central Provinces, of a daughter.
— At Hameerpoore, in Bundelcund, the lady of Lieut. W. Bignell, 63d Regt., of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. Paine, wife of Mr. H. Paine, inspector of provisions, of a son.
16. Mrs. R. Hollow, of a daughter.
17. At Dacca, the lady of Brev. Capt. A. Dickson, adj. Dacca Prot. Bat., of a son.
18. The lady of J. F. Sandys, Esq., of a daughter.
Mrs. J. E. Roche, of a daughter.
19. Mrs. C. Scott, of a daughter.
— The wife of Mr. L. Leggett, of a son.
27. At Burdwan, the lady of Lieut. T. Estlin, his Highness the Nizam's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. At Agra, R. Brown, Esq., surg., 10th N.I., to Miss Sally Dickson, niece to Capt. (had widk, commissary of ordnance).
22. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. P. Shiels, 11. C. a marine, to Miss Amelia Fleck.
26. At Meerut, W. Deckett, 4th N.I., to Ann, second daughter of Major R. Durie, 11. M.'s 11th Drags.
Aug. 2. At the Cathedral, W. Moore, Esq., to Miss Jane Adams.
— At the Cathedral, Mr. J. H. Burn, to Miss Dorothy Percir, second daughter of Mr. A. Percir, of the general department.
— At Vuttur, Lieut. F. Macleod Blair, 5th L. C., to Miss Susanna Kennedy, second daughter of Maj. Kennedy, commanding that regiment.
4. At the Cathedral, the Rev. Theophilus Reichardt, of the Church Missionary Society, to Miss M. E. Price.
— At Cuttack, Mr. Edw. Cooper, to Miss J. Cooper.
8. At Cuttack, Major W. Dunlop, 52d Regt., and officiating superintendent of buildings, to Mrs. Morton, only daughter of I. Morton, Esq., of Pangbourn, Berkshire.
13. At St. John's Cathedral, J. M. De Verinne, Esq., eldest son of the late C. J. De Verinne, Esq., to Ann Frances, only daughter of the late Capt. W. H. Wallis, 24th L. Drags., and latterly of Poona.
16. At Dacca, Lieut. P. Craigie, 38th Regt., to Mrs. Gilbert, second daughter of the late S. Oliver, Esq., of Castle Oliver, county Limerick.
19. At Patna, C. V. Smith, Esq., judge and magistrate of Ghaseepore, to Anne Jessie Mackenzie, fourth daughter of the late D. Mackenzie, Esq., of Hartford, Ross Shire.
20. At the Cathedral, Lieut. L. Hobson, in the service of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, to Mrs. S. Thompson.

DEATHS.

June 22. At Kuthergunge, Asist. surg. A. Wyatt, late doing duty with 57th N.I.
23. At Kangoon, of the cholera, Mr. R. Croll, late of the firm of Croll and Collier.
24. At Luckpore, Mrs. Fanny.
26. At Chittagong, Mrs. Rosa Hitchens, relict of the late Capt. W. Hitchens.
29. E. R. Marden, second son of N. Hudson, Esq., attorney at law.
— At Pertsburgh (Oude), Alfred, infant son of Capt. S. Swinhoe.
July 1. At Ballygunge, Geo. McCowan, Esq., aged 34.
— At Rangoon, Capt. J. W. O'Donnell, of the ship *Mary Ann*.
15. At Kieish, Mary, the lady of Lieut. F. Hawks, adj. 38th regt., aged 17.
16. Charlotte Louisa Watts, infant daughter of Capt. Skitter, of the ship *Ellis*.
— At Myensing, the lady of C. Smith, Esq., of the civil service.
18. At Meerut, Cornet John Kirke, of H.M. 11th Light Dragoons.

18. At the General Hospital, at Dover, Mr. Alphonse Le Pegg, a native of France.
20. G. Rowland, Esq., assistant in the marine registry office, aged 27.
- Mr. C. M. Desamparans, aged 30.
- At the Free School, Mr. W. Miller, aged 53.
- At Singapore, Peniston Larub, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.
- At Mendes Baugman, J. Draper, Esq., aged 55.
21. Charles Rostan, son of Mr. J. Rostan, aged 14 years.
24. At Serampore, the infant daughter of Mr. John Rodriguez, court messenger of that place.
25. Mr. H. Butler, aged 32.
26. At Cuttack, Elizabeth Smith the Pegg, second daughter of the Rev. J. Pegg, aged 10 months.
- Mr. S. Austin, aged 96.
29. At Lucknow, Harry Hearney, infant son of Capt. Salmon, aged 1 year.
- At Benares, Lieut. C. H. Penrose, Interp. and quart. mast. 54th N.I.
- Mr. G. Minor, H.C. marine, aged 28.
- At Benares, Jane Poncelop, youngest daughter of Doctor Wabor, aged 11 months.
30. At Saugor, on board the H.C. ship Mar-queen, while proceeding to China for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, 20th regt. N.I., and late officiating judge advocate general of the army, and many years Hindoostanee professor at the college.
- At Diamond Harbour, Mr. W. Howragan, H.C. marine, aged 21.
31. At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. G. Mundy.
- Mr. J. Mackenzie, a native of Rosshire.
- Aug. 1. At Allypore, Mr. C. S. Parrock acting, gaoler of Allypore jail, and head constable of the Calcutta Suburb Court.
- At Jessore, the infant son of D. Johnson, Esq.
- At Chinsurah, Lieut. C. Smidt, late in Hon. Danish Company's service.
2. At Chowdighat, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Stuart.
- Henry Moore, infant son of Mr. J. Harwood, of the military board office, commissariat department.
- At Benares, Leonora Emma, eldest daughter of C. D. Russell, Esq., aged 4 years.
1. At Barrackpore, Miss L. Humes, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. com. Innes, 49th N.I.
- At Diamond Harbour, Mr. F. Steel, deputy agent for loading and unloading H.C. ships at Kedgeree, aged 45.
4. Miss H. M'kenney, aged 18 years.
- Mr. L. Greenock, custom house tide waiter, aged 65.
5. Lydia Wilhelm, infant daughter of Mr. W. Cornhill, examiner in office of board of trade.
6. Mr. W. M. Leish, late of the firm of Pauling and M'Leish, tailors and habit makers, aged 11.
- At Berhampore, Emma, second daughter of Lieut. and adj. J. Gibbs, 49th N.I., aged 1 year.
7. At Garden Reach, Mary Anne, infant daughter of Mr. T. R. Wiltshire, aged 1 year.
8. At Delhi, Mr. J. Gaunille, late an assistant in office of board of revenue, Western Provinces, aged 32.
9. At Patna, George Abel, son of G. King, Esq., civil surgeon.
- Mr. Augustine Hove, aged 18.
10. At Berhampore, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Stevens, provost marshal with army at Rangoon.
- At Dinapore, Capt. John Wilkie, 49th N.I.
- In the eastern channel, on board the pilot vessel Eliza, Mr. G. R. Campbell, volunteer, H.C.'s marine.
11. At Dum-Dum, Richard Henry, fourth son of Capt. S. Parby, of artillery, agent for gunpowder at Allahabad, aged 1 year.
15. On the river near Aussendop, Conductor Thos. Hughes, attached to the *Burleigh* magazine.
16. Etienne Auguste Roussac, Esq., merchant, aged 54.
- At Dacca, Esq. W. W. Blyth, 44th N.I.
17. At Berhampore, Capt. N. Clifford, H. M. 87th regt.
18. At Chinsurah, Wm. Paton, Esq., of the civil service, and member of the board of revenue, aged 54.
- At Dacca, the infant son of Brev. capt. Dickson.

19. Mrs. Elizabeth De Cruz, widow of the late John De Cruz, Esq., aged 64.
- The infant son of Mr. John Sinclair.
27. The infant daughter of Mr. C. Scott.
28. Mr. D. C. Churcher, aged 26.
30. Benjamin, infant son of Mr. C. W. Lewis.
- Sept. Major John Ganning, late aid-de-camp and political agent to the Right Hon. the Governor General, aged 48.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 26, 1884.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the establishment of the native infantry regiments at this presidency, employed on foreign service, shall be increased to 900 privates, with an additional havildar and naigue per company, and that any corps heretofore warned for foreign service, shall from that date be upon the increased establishment.

The Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for carrying this increase into effect, either by drafting volunteers from the regiments of the line, or by recruiting.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the establishment of the remaining regiments of native infantry be for the present fixed at 800 privates.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

- Aug. 19. J. Chellam, Esq., second judge of court of sessions and Poudary Adawlut.
26. Mr. G. E. Russell, senior member of Board of Revenue.
- Mr. A. R. Macdonald, second member of ditto.
- Mr. R. Clark, third member of ditto.
- Mr. John Dent, secretary to ditto.
- Mr. J. W. Laws, deputy collector of Sea Customs at Madras.
- Sept. 2. Mr. J. A. Dalsell, secretary to Native Pension Fund.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

- Fort St. George, July 30, 1884.*—15th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) A. Sibbald to be capt., and Sen. ens. A. M'Nair to be lieut., vice Rand dec.; date of com. 12th July 1884.
- Lieut. D. H. Weston, 2d N.I., allowed to act as paymaster at Masulipatan during absence of Capt. James.
- Messrs. W. Biddle, W. Gee Cotes, R. H. Robertson, J. O'Brien, J. T. Welbank, C. G. Hurrell, H. M. Pichard, J. R. Savage, and Charles Taylor, admitted cadets of inf., and promoted to ensign July 21.—24th Regt. N.I. Sen. ens. W. Shelley to be lieut., vice Gordon dec.; date of com. 17th July 1884.
- Messrs. G. Beeton and R. Lindsell admitted assist. surge., and appointed to do duty under garison surgeon of Fort St. George, and surg. of 1st bat. of art. respectively.
- Lieut. Col. J. Limond to be acting commandant of artillery with a seat at military board.
- Lieut. G. O'Connor appointed to temporary charge of arsenal of Fort St. George.
- July 27.—2d Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. P. James to be capt., and Sen. ens. M. Beauchamp to be lieut., vice Wells dec.; date of com. 15th July 1884.
- 2d Regt. Sen. ens. J. Fitzgerald to be lieut., vice Thompson dec.; date of com. 16th July 1884.
- Capt. J. Perry, 31st N.I., to act as paymaster in Travancore.

Thamshore and Timmavally during absence of Capt. Swanson.

Head-Quarters, July 12.—Lieut. J. Hill, 24th N.I., appointed to rifle corps.

July 13.—Lieut. M. G. Fitzgerald, 41st N.I., appointed to rifle corps.

Ens. T. D. Roberts removed from 37th to 30th N.I. July 17.—Lieut. Col. Com. E. Boardman removed from 29th to 45th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Com. W. Munro removed from 45th to 39th N.I.

Ens. J. Bean removed from 1st Europ. regt. to 15th N.I.

Ens. S. Bayly removed from 25th to 24th N.I. Ens. W. Elsey to do duty with 1st N.I. at Palavaram.

Ens. H. A. Holcombe to do duty with 10th N.I. at Poomallur.

Ens. E. H. Atkinson removed from 1st to 19th N.I. Ens. N. Burrard removed from 19th to 1st N.I.

July 27.—Lieut. J. T. Baldwin, of artillery, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Fort St. George, July 31.—Lieut. T. M. Johnson to be adj. to 21st N.I., vice Cuppage.

Veterin. Surg. J. Stephenson, from horse brigade of artillery, to be superintendent of veterinary establishment at Arcot, vice Errat deceased.

Mt. J. Oakley admitted to cavalry, and promoted to corvet.

Messrs. G. A. Goldingham, S. S. Trevor, J. W. Craggan, and N. H. Fish admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Messrs. W. Russell, R. Sheriff, J. C. Dardel, and E. V. P. Holloway admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. Col. J. Knowles to command Vellore during absence of Col. Fraser, on sick duty.

18th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. R. Smith to be capt., and Sen. Ens. F. Daniell to be lieut., vice Friswell dec.; date of com. 20th June 1824.

43d Regt. Sen. Ens. J. F. B. Shaw to be lieut., vice Lindsay dec.; date of com. 29th June 1824.

Mr. A. P. M'Laughlin admitted as an asst. surg., and appointed to do duty under garrison surg. at Masulipatan.

Asst. surg. G. V. (unnamed) and D. Vertue permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Aug. 6.—Col. H. Fraser, of infantry, to command division of Madras troops on foreign service at Rangoon.

Capt. J. Kitson, 2nd or Wallajahbad L.I., to be brigade major to Col. Fraser.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, 2d N.I., to command rifle corps, vice Knowles.

Lieut. C. Evans, 25th N.I., to be fort adj. at Trichinopoly, vice Morgan.

2d Regt. N.I. Lieut. D. H. Eaton to be adj., vice James prom.

30th Regt. Lieut. W. Johnson to be adj., vice Gordon dec.

4d Regt. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. M'Leod to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., vice Lindsay dec.

Sub-assist. com. gen. Lieut. W. Watkins to be dep. assist. com. gen., vice Fyfe.

Sub-assist. com. gen. Lieut. W. N. Barns to be dep. assist. com. gen.

Lieut. T. Rooke, 12th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen., vice Watkins promoted.

Lieut. J. S. K. Biscoe, 11th N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. gen., vice Harris prom.

26th Regt. N.I. Lieut. K. A. M'Leay to rank from 10th Sept. 1823, vice Blenkinsop dec.—Lieut. W. Halpin to take rank from 1st May 1821, to complete establishment.—Sen. Ens. T. Meynor to be lieut., vice Jones dec.; date of com. 24th June 1824.

Capt. T. Walker, 4th N.I., to act as paymast. at Vellore during absence of Capt. Watson.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 4.—Lieut. col. com. G. Warburton removed from 38th to 20th N.I.

Lieut. gen. and Col. T. Bowser removed from 20th to 38th N.I.

Lieut. gen. and Col. W. Kinsey removed from 2d to 38th N.I.

Lieut. col. Com. W. Munro removed from 20th to 2d N.I.

Asst. surg. E. Jones to embark for Rangoon, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of troops on foreign service.

Asst. surg. D. Vertue posted to 33d N.I.

Asst. surg. G. V. Cummin, to do duty with H.M. 41st regt. on foreign service.

Aug. 9.—Cornet J. Oakley to do duty with 2d L.C.

Ens. R. Shirrell to do duty with 21st N.I.

Ens. H. Wakeman to do duty with 20th N.I.

Ensigns R. K. Macleod, W. Russell, J. C. Dardel, and E. V. P. Holloway, to do duty with 33d N.I.

Asst. surg. Wilson removed from 9th to 22d N.I.

Asst. surg. M'Farland removed from 4th L.C. to 9th N.I.

Aug. 11.—Capt. Mackintosh, commanding engineers, Lieut. Milne, 1st bat. pioneers, and Asst. surg. Wilson, 9th N.I., on foreign service, permitted to return to Madras for restoration of their health.

Fort St. George, Aug. 10.—Lieut. E. Dyer, 46th N.I., to act as assist. in adj. gen.'s depart., vice Biscoe.

Aug. 17.—2d Regt. N.I. Capt. J. P. James and Lieut. M. Brereton to take rank from 1st July 1824, vice (unnamed) dec. Sen. Lieut. H. Dowker to be capt., and Sen. Ens. E. Athorp to be lieut., vice Pell dec.; date of com. 15th July 1824.

8th Regt. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) W. Low to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Dewes to be lieut., vice Isacke killed in action; date of com. 2d July 1824.

20th Regt. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) R. Cooke to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. Hurlock to be lieut., vice Hume dec.; date of com. 7th Aug. 1824.

Ens. G. K. Davison, 20th N.I., having been crushed by sentence of a general court martial, his name struck off from strength of army from 9th Aug.

Lieut. D. Babington, 17th N.I., declared competent to perform duties of either translator or interpreter in Hindostanee language.

Aug. 17.—Infantry Sen. Maj. J. S. Fraser, from 15th N.I., to be lieut. col., vice Smythe dec.; date of com. 17th Aug. 1824.

15th Regt. Sen. capt. J. Mallinmadie to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) F. P. Bruce to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. E. Brooschoff to be lieut., in succession to Fraser prom., date of com. 15th Aug. 1824.

Capt. T. B. Jones, 44th N.I., attached to commissariat until further orders.

Aug. 20.—Capt. A. Wilson, 10th N.I., to be brig. major to 1st brigade of inf. on foreign service, vice Evans prom.

1st Mysore Regt. Lieut. J. V. Brown to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., to complete establishment. Lieut. John B. French to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., vice Robertson, deceased.

11th Regt. N.I. Lieut. W. M. Lally to be adj., vice Biscoe appointed to commissariat.

46th Regt. Lieut. J. Wallace to be adj., vice Congington. Lieut. R. Congington to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., vice Wallace.

Asst. surg. G. Wilson to be garrison asst. surg. at Vellore, vice Hewitson dec.

1st Regt. L.C. Sen. Cornet W. H. Clifford to be lieut., vice Humphreys dec.; date of com. 15th Aug. 1824.

Aug. 24.—18th Regt. N.I. Ens. W. E. T. Bradley to be lieut., vice Lyons dec.; date of com. 15th July 1824.

Aug. 27.—Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. J. James to be quart. mast., interp. and paymast. to 7th N.I., vice Hendrie.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) A. Hendrie to be adj. to 7th N.I., vice James.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. T. Webb to be adj. to 10th N.I.

Lieut. W. E. Brooschoff to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast. to 35th N.I., vice Bruce prom.

8th Regt. L.C. Sen. Cornet J. R. Robertson to be lieut., vice Pryce dec.; date of com. 22d Aug. 1824.

Aug. 31.—Asst. surg. A. F. MacLaughlin to do duty under medical officer in charge of 2d Europ. Regt. at Masulipatan.

Sept. 3.—Artillery Sen. Maj. S. Cleaveland to be lieut. col.; Sen. capt. J. Wilkinson to be Major, and Sen. 1st Lieut. J. M. Ley to be capt., vice Nixon invalided; date of com. 4th Sept. 1824.

15th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. H. Bennett to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. Nott to be lieut., vice Hardy dec.; date of com. 25th Aug. 1824.

Capt. J. G. Bonner, of artillery, to be assist. adj. gen. of artillery, vice Ruggley dec.

Lieut. Col. J. Nixon, of artillery, transferred to invalid establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 16. Lieut.col. W. Munro, 45th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Sanders, 10th N.I., for health.—St. Lieut. (Brev.-capt.) F. W. Morgan, 1st N.I., for health.—Lieut. (Brev.-capt.) J. P. James, 3d N.I., for health.—St. Amsturg, T. Tomkinson, for health.—27. Ens. W. Grant, 2d Europ. Regt., for health.—Aug. 6. Capt. A. Conke, 38th N.I., for health (via Bombay).—Ens. P. Melish, 48th N.I., on furlough, for one year.—1th Lieut.col. J. L. Lushington, 1st L.C., on furlough.—17. Ens. E. Fitzell, 44th N.I., for health.—20. Surg. J. Dean, on furlough, as soon as his services can be dispensed with at Rangoon.—(Capt. C. E. Dakingfield, 7th L.C., for health.—24. Lieut. C. Forster and Cornet E. Galtkell, 5th L.C., for health.—27. Maj. W. Jollie, 4th N.I., on furlough.—Sept. 3. Lieut.col. J. M. Coombs, 38th N.I., on furlough.—May. R. Davis, invalid, estab. ditto.

To China.—July 23. Lieut.col. A. Andrews, 29th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 31. Lieut. (Brev.-capt.) B. S. Ward, 2d Europ. Regt., for twelve months, for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 24. Capt. J. Macintosh, engineers, for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCARCITY.

It is with the greatest pleasure we announce, that measures are now in active progress to relieve the distress of the up-country poor, who have been driven from their homes in consequence of the failure of the usual rains, to obtain the necessities of life at the presidency. It is said they amount to about 20,000 persons. The committee of the Manager (houltry have, by the express orders of Government, extended the charity of that valuable institution to the poor sufferers; and by the most judicious steps taken by that committee, the whole of them will now be supplied, by food being provided at four different depots outside the town for such of them as are unable to work, and by work being provided by the superintending and civil engineer for those who are capable of labour. The management of each of these different divisions is placed under the superintendence of two or three respectable gentlemen, and we understand that the one at Royapooram (which is in charge of Messrs. Vansomeren, Braddock, and Johnson) commenced the good work yesterday, and that the rest will follow in the course of this week.—[*Sup. to the Mad. Courier*, July 23.

The number of poor people fed at the depôts have decreased, we are glad to find, there having been about 16,000 less last week than the week before. Those capable of working, have full employment in making the road from the presidency to Poonamallee.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Aug. 26.

SMALL POX.

A correspondent has brought to our notice the violence with which the small pox is at present raging throughout the Black town; nor has it escaped our observation. In our humble opinion, it would we think, be desirable (as the distemper is of an infectious nature) to have a sepa-

rate dépôt for such as are afflicted with it, to be visited by professional gentlemen.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 14.

LOSS OF THE BRIG LION.

Statement of Cornelius Pohle, a native of Tranquebar, and Mahomed, a native of Prince of Wales's island, sailors belonging to the brig Lion, lost between the Pamban Pass and the island of Delft, on a voyage per Bombay to Madras, and cast on shore at Delft on the night of the 21st May.

"We were sailors belonging to the brig Lion, Captain Stunt, bound from Bombay to Madras with a cargo of wheat, dried fruit, sugar-candy, and sundry boxes, baggage of Captain Stunt and the passengers, Captain H. A. Hervey of the 7th regiment N. I., one Armenian, one Russian, and one Parsee merchant; to the latter passenger the principal part of the cargo belonged. The brig Lion sailed from Bombay about the 5th or 6th of April last, got through Pamban, got on a sand-bank at about 27th S.W. from Pamban, broke her cables, and went to pieces about 12 o'clock on the night of Wednesday last. It appears certain to us that the captain, passengers, and the whole of the remainder of the crew have been lost. The brig went to pieces almost immediately after she struck on the sand bank. We got on a part of the wreck, and were thrown on the shore of Delft before daylight on Saturday morning last, when the ship went down at 12 o'clock Wednesday night. We saw one of the sailors having hold of a part of the wreck, but we think he must have been lost."

THE WEATHER.

The weather at the Presidency has been tolerably clear lately, and though the sea breeze has set in rather early, the thermometer has been higher than usual at this time of the year, and the atmosphere has possessed a great degree of sultriness, indicating rain: very little however has fallen since the beginning of the month.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Sept. 9.

EPIDEMIC FEVER.

Cases resembling the Calcutta epidemic, and of frequent occurrence, have prevailed here of late; the fever is neither of long continuance nor fatal, but leaves pains in the limbs, with a great degree of debility, not soon overcome.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Aug. 26.

GOVERNOR AND RECORDER OF PENANG.

The Hon. Robert Fullerton, Esq., Governor of Penang, embarked on the H. C. ship William Fairlie on Saturday afternoon. On this occasion H. M. 54th regiment and the foot artillery were drawn out,

9. At St. Thome, Isabella Mary, infant daughter of R. S. M. Sprye, Esq., aged five months.
 11. Ann De Rosario, aged ten months.
 12. William Telmo, youngest son of J. Macleod, Esq.
Lastly. At Cuddalore, G. P. Jamieson, Esq., master attendant at that station.
 — At Achenor, while on route to Madras, Lieut. A. Suter, Royal Regt.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INTERPRETERS TO REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, May 13, 1824.—The serious and responsible duty of correctly interpreting the proceedings of native courts martial, having led the Hon. the Court of Directors to sanction the united appointment of interpreter and quartermaster to each native battalion, as announced in the General Order by Government, dated the 31st May 1819, and the frequent demands that are made by the European corps for the attendance of the interpreters from native battalions, on occasions of regimental courts martial, or other inquiries in which the natives are concerned, forcibly pointing out the necessity of a similar appointment with the European corps, independent of affording the means of communicating with the natives when on the line of march or detached duties; the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction the appointments of interpreters in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's European cavalry and infantry serving on this establishment, distinct from the office of quartermaster, on the following scale, viz.

Hindoostanee	Rs. 60
Contingencies	10
Total 70	
Additional.	
Mahratta	30
Total, when united in } the same person	
Rs. 100	

The same scale is applicable to officers attached as interpreters to the extra battalions which have no quartermaster on the establishment.

In such corps throughout the army where the same officers may not be qualified to hold the two appointments, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction a second, or Mahratta interpreter, on the following scale, and to declare that the officer holding such appointment shall succeed (provided he be also qualified in Hindoostanee and Mahratta) interpreter with the quartermaster attached where the offices may be united on the first vacancy.

Mahratta	Rs. 30
Contingencies	10
Total 40	

ALLOWANCES TO PERSONS SHIPWRECKED IN THE BLENDON HALL.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20, 1824.—In pursuance of instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, it is hereby notified that all persons who were shipwrecked in the Blendon Hall, in 1821, are permitted to receive their pay allowances from the 1st Sept. of that year, the probable period at which they would have reached Bombay if the unfortunate accident had not occurred.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 26, 1824.—Capt. G. Taylor, 2d N.I., to act as an assist. quart. mast. gen. at presidency during absence of Capt. Black.

Aug. 27.—Capt. Roe, 12th N.I., to act as superintendent of Bazaars at Poona, during absence of Capt. Sandwith.

Lieut. col. Elrington to assume command of troops at Poona until further orders.

Aug. 28.—20th N.I. Lieut. J. E. Lang to be adj., vice Swanson transferred to 19th N.I.

Aug. 30.—Lieut. A. C. Peat, of engineers, placed under executive Engineers in Deccan, for purpose of being employed in certain works at Ahmednuggur.

Sept. 2.—Assist. surg. J. G. Stuart to be civil surg. at Ahmedabad, in room of Mr. Law decessent, and Mr. J. Howson to succeed Mr. Stuart as surg. to Zillah of Kaira.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Orders have been issued to commence preparations for the mint at this Presidency, to be erected on the north side of the esplanade between Back Bay and the road leading to Girgaum. The building will be commenced on the arrival of the officer who has been superintending the preparation of the coining apparatus in England, and is expected in the next ships. Report also says that the causeway from Bombay to Colabah will soon be commenced with.

We have been favoured with a sight of a drawing and elevation of a design for the church, which we understand our Government, with its wonted liberality, have resolved to erect at Colabah. The style of the building is gothic, and is, we believe, the first attempt that has ever been made to introduce this species of ecclesiastical architecture in India. The site of the church is to be in a very conspicuous part of the island, and will form an object of great attraction upon entering the harbour. The design of the church is, we understand, from the pencil of the architect of the town hall.—[*Bombay papers.*]

ALTERATIONS IN TERMS AND SESSIONS.

On the application of the gentlemen of the bar the Supreme Court has consented to substitute the following days for commencing the sessions and terms, during the year, instead of those hitherto in use. 1st sessions, 26th Jan.; 1st term, 5th Feb.; 2d term, 1st April; 2d sessions, 25th

25th April; 3d term, 20th June; 3d sessions, 24th July; 4th term, 10th Sept.; 4th sessions, 14th Oct.—[*Hon. Cour.*, May 29.

A statue of the late Lord Cornwallis, by Bacon, which was subscribed for by the society at Bombay, and sent out from England several years ago, is about to be erected on the green, under an appropriate building, the foundation of which is being laid, and is expected to be completed before the commencement of the next rains.

SUTTERS.

Our correspondent at Baroda, writes us that the only son of the Rajah of Edur, a chieftain in the northern part of Guzerat, having lately died, three of his widows sacrificed themselves on the funeral pile.—[*Hon. Gaz.*, June 9.

CLERGY OF BOMBAY.

The Court of Directors have consented to increase the number of chaplains in this Archdeaconry to thirteen; of whom the nine first are denominated senior chaplains, and the four new clergymen junior chaplains, to succeed to the senior list as vacancies occur.—[*Hon. Gaz.*, May 17.

DEPORTATION OF MR. FAIR.

Mr. C. J. Fair, Editor of the Bombay Gazette, has been ordered to leave India, and has finally been placed on board the H.C. ship *London*. The offence is an alleged misrepresentation, in the Gazette of July 28, of transactions in the Supreme Court.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 2. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, from London.—
3. *Saphie*, Chausse, from Bordeaux.

Departures.

Sept. 5. *Eliza*, Faith, for Calcutta.—7. *Lombay*, Suthely, for Calcutta, China, and London.—4. *Lenach*, West, for London.

PENANG.

MISSION TO SIAM.

Capt. Lowe, Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, embarks on an embassy to Siam. He lands at Queda and crosses the peninsula, having an honorary guard with him. Captain Lowe, we understand, is well acquainted with the Siamese language, and has considerable knowledge of the geography of the country. We are much pleased with this information, as we consider it the forerunner of a more intimate connection with a race of people generally well disposed, and able to promote a mutual commercial intercourse of the first importance. We cannot of course know the tenor of Captain Lowe's instructions; but imagine they must have some connection with the existing state of affairs

with the Burmese Empire.—[*Calcutta paper*, June 9.

COCHIN CHINESE EMBASSY TO AVA.

On Sunday morning last, arrived a large junk from Saigun, in Cochin-China, and last from Singapore and Malacca, having on board three Mandarin of high rank, proceeding as envoys to the Court of Ava, with letters from the King of Cochin-China.—[*Gazette*, May 12.

SESSIONS.

On the 12th of July the session of Oyer and Terminer was held at the Court-house, when the Hon. the Recorder (Sir Ralph Rice) addressed the grand jury, congratulating them upon their being no calendar this session, the High Sheriff having announced to the bench that there were no prisoners in the gaol for trial. The grand jury nevertheless retired, and, upon their return into court, the foreman read an address to the Recorder, highly panegyricizing his Lordship's public conduct, and expressing the deep regret of the jury at his intended departure from the settlement. The Recorder, who was deeply affected, made a suitable reply.

COMMODORE GRANT.

The Penang Gazette, of the 28th of July, announces the death of Commodore Charles Grant, C. B., Commander-in-chief of H. M.'s naval force in the Indian sea, on the 25th ult.

This deplored event, which has cast a gloom over the society of this island, took place at midnight on Sunday, the 20th instant, at the government bungalow, on the hill, to which place the Commodore was removed on the Wednesday previous, in hopes that the bracing atmosphere at that elevation might enable him to gather strength to resist an attack of dysentery, the first symptoms of which, we understand, were felt on the evening of the 12th.

It is needless here to refer to the high professional character of the late Commodore. His Majesty's selection of an officer of his rank for so important a trust as the naval command in India, where the distance from authorities at home involves great responsibility, is a sufficient testimony of the high estimation in which he has been held as a public servant.—His private virtues, his generosity of disposition, unaffected simplicity of manners, liberality of sentiment, and goodness of heart, have deservedly rendered him an object of general esteem, both in the service of which he was an ornament, and in the society in which he moved in private life. By the officers and men, who were under his command, his loss must be most severely felt.

The funeral was conducted conformably

to orders issued by the Governor, who, with the members of Council, the Recorder, and all the civil, military, and marine officers, as well as the inhabitants, prepared to attend the body in procession. Lieut. Tincombe, first of H. M.'s ship *Liffey*, officiated as chief mourner. The pall-bearers were the Governor, the Hon. J. Macalister, Esq., the Hon. W. A. Chubley, Esq., the Hon. Sir Ralph Rice, Col. Edwards, and Lieut Col. Coombs. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings.

A more solemn and impressive ceremony has seldom been witnessed, and the deep feeling evinced during the sad solemnity, affords the surest testimony of the sincere respect and regard in which the late Commodore was universally held, and the unfeigned sorrow felt for his loss.

THE MARINE SURVEY.

The survey was proceeding with great rapidity, we are informed, along the St. Matthew's and Sayer Islands, until the latter end of April, when violent squally weather interrupted its progress. The channels, we are told, appear to be open; if they are hereafter found so, they will undoubtedly become much frequented, as within them there are regular land and sea breezes, while outside frequent long calms occur. The *Research* did not fall in with the monsoon till the 29th May, and then it was mild with very little sea.—[*Gaz.* May 12.

BIRTHS.

July 26. The lady of Capt. H. Burney, of a son.
28. At the school-house, Mrs. Porter, of a son.

DEATHS.

June 23. Miss P. M. Garchen, aged 31.
July 28. Capt. W. Scully, C. S., aged 23.

SINGAPORE.

MR. THORNTON.

Accounts of this gentleman state, that he was alive on the 7th June, but still in close confinement in the interior of the island of Borneo. The Dutch Government, on being apprised of that fact, with very commendable decision, immediately seized two of the native princes, at the same time announcing a determination to hold them as hostages for the safe delivery of Mr. Thornton.

PIRATES.

We are concerned to learn that the pirates have again made their appearance in our neighbourhood. The schooner *Little Macqueen*, on her voyage from Singapore to Batavia, fell in with a piratical prahu off the second point in the straits of Banca. The strength of a large prahu well armed, and pulling about sixty oars, was so much superior to any resistance which a small

vessel, of not more than eighteen tons, with a few hands, could offer, that seeking safety in flight presented the only means of escape. The pirate immediately gave chase, and making fast up with the schooner, whilst close hauled, they were obliged to bear away before the wind and return to Singapore. The schooner, in returning, encountered a strong band of pirates at anchor in the straits of Dryan. She unfortunately got aground upon a reef, in endeavouring to avoid them, while being observed by the pirates, the whole squadron immediately weighed anchor, and prepared for attack, making, no doubt, sure of their prize, now incapable of escaping. The crew of the schooner, six in number, with considerable difficulty succeeded in getting her afloat before the pirates had got within gunshot, and being luckily favoured with a strong monsoon, she soon got beyond the reach of the prahu, which continued the pursuit to a considerable distance. Captain Thornton, of the schooner, informs us that the number of prahu, which were seen together, was not less than twenty-five, all of them apparently well armed and manned. The flag shown by the chief of them was of a dark red colour with a black border.—[*Singapore Chronicle*, June 10.

CHA LANG KAE.

3 A.M. 20th June.—On the 19th instant Mr. Hiaki, a most respectable Chinese merchant of this city, entertained in Les-suden house, the whole of the European merchants as well as the military officers of the settlement with a grand *cha lang kae*. By half past four o'clock a most splendid dinner was on the table, and upwards of fifty gentlemen sat down to partake of it. Captain Maitland, of the *Jane*, had the kindness to bring on shore his band, which continued playing during dinner the most beautiful native and European airs. The party went off with the greatest hilarity, and many did not leave the table before the above hour.

Great credit is due to Mr. Hiaki for the choice and luxuriant viands selected by him, they were entirely *à la Chinoise*, and a better or more abundant table we have never seen even at a *cha lang kae* in Canton.

The bird-nest soup was admirable, as well as the six other soups of mutton, frogs, and duck liver; we could not but partake of almost the whole of the dishes, and we did ample justice to an excellent hash made of stewed elephant's tails, served up with the sauce of lizard's eggs. We also noticed particularly that some French gentlemen present, seemed to eat with particular gusto a stewed porcupine served up in the green fat of a turtle; the *beech de mar* was excellent, as well as the fish maws served up with sea-weed. There

was also a novel dish to the party, and we only have seen it once at the great kingua feast in Canton; the expense of this dish alone was estimated at 200 dollars; it consisted of a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the border with peacocks' combs, and was the most delicious and delicate viand we ever tasted.

The dessert corresponded in every respect with the dinner. We cannot, however, pass over without remark, the exquisite *gout* of the jellies made from the Rhinoceros' hide, without saying they were the best we ever tasted.

The first was excellent and abundant, having been previously ordered from Malacca and Rhio; nothing could surpass the wines, which were of all sorts imported by the Noyrmahul, from England 15th February last; the confectionary was excellent, being also imported direct from Hoffman by that vessel.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. Haki rose and gave the health of "His Majesty the King of England," which was drunk with loud applause, the band playing the national air of "God save the King."

After this toast Mr. Haki again rose and gave "The Emperor of China," prefaced by a very handsome speech, in which he said, that by very late advices from Peking, that court was in Beechara to remove the whole of the restrictions on the English trade; the toast was drunk with loud applause, the band playing "The British Grenadiers."

Several other toasts succeeded, till some of the party had *quant. suff.*—[*Penang Gaz.*, July 3.

Extract of of a letter, dated Singapore, 13th Sept. 1824.—"The Thames and Marquis of Huntly were obliged to come in here with a tremendous sick list, the drought on Java has been the same as in most other parts of India, and the consequence has been that the vessels that watered last at Anjier got the green stagnant muddy stuff, which brought on severe bowel complaints. They and some of the other ships were detained here some days before they could get as much water as would carry them up the China seas. The Camden sailed a few days since, and the Harris and Melville are now in the roads. We are about making an aqueduct that will give sufficient water to any sized fleet. The last accounts from Bombay mention that they had not had rain for a great length of time, and they were fearful of severe sickness in consequence."

CEYLON.

The consequences of irregularity in the seasons and of the defect in the usual quantity of rain during the last, and the early

part of the present year, have been, during the last two months, very severely felt as affecting the salubrity of the climate in most of the districts of the island, especially those of Chinaiw and the northern part of that of Colombo, the Four and the Seven Korles. The deaths from fever have been in considerable numbers, as well among the native population as the European troops, and we have to lament among them the loss of several officers. The rains, to which we generally look at this season, as producing considerable and salutary changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, have not been so heavy or continued as might have been wished; yet we have some reason to hope, that the severity of the sickness has passed.—[*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.*, May 29.

We have hitherto forbore noticing a recent extraordinary attempt at insurrection, in a remote corner of the Kandyan Province of Matelle, because it is only within the last week that we have been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy all the circumstances connected with it, though the whole was suppressed, and the actors in it taken, within a week after the first intelligence of the disturbance, by a small detachment from Fort Macdowall, aided by the people of the country. We learn that the attempt originated with some of the Weda chiefs of the north part of Bintenne, with what expectation of success it is difficult to imagine, but probably suggested by some infatuated Kapooral, who fixed on the late Resident's death as an evil omen to the British government; these Wedas, from two hundred to four hundred in number, seem to have been joined by some petty chiefs of the Lagala and Gangua Korles, and to have laid hold of a travelling Buddhist priest of the lowest order, and not above twenty years of age, whom they persuaded to call himself king, and paraded the country, seizing a Webadde Lakam and some itinerant traders, and talked of an attack on Fort Macdowall; till on the approach of the troops, they dispersed, and almost every one of the leaders were seized.—[*Ibid.*, Sept. 4.

BIRTHS.

- July 18. At Colombo, the lady of John Barnett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
- 23. At Colombo, Mrs. Ann Campbell, wife of Mr. J. Campbell, of a daughter.
- Aug. 5. At Colombo, the lady of J. P. Focnander, Esq., sitting magistrate, of Calpentyn, of a daughter.
- 6. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Hilton, Ceylon Dragoons, of a daughter.
- 28. At Rockhouse, Colombo, Lady Giffard, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- April 11. At Moellietoe, the infant daughter of W. Brehman, Esq., sitting magistrate.
- May 7. Mrs. Maria Brehman, widow of the late J. H. Brehman, Esq., aged 79.
- July 16. At Colombo, Mr. J. C. Welman, aged 24.
- 30. At Colombo, the infant daughter of Mrs. Dionisius De Neys.

22. At Colombo, 2d Lieut. H. Brahan, H. M.'s Ceylon regt., aged 21.
 23. At Colombo, Mrs. Anna Weinman, aged 25, only daughter of the late Quartermaster T. Blake, H. M.'s 18th foot, after having been delivered of three male still-born children, one on the 28th, and the other two on the 31st July.

Aug. 4. At Colombo, Lieut. F. O'Brien, 83d regt., assistant engineer.

15. At Hambantotte, the Hon. and Ven. T. J. Twissleton, doctor of divinity, archdeacon of Colombo.

20. At Colombo, M. J. Smyth, Esq., late of Ceylon civil service.

24. At Colombo, S. W. Holderness, Esq., aged 32.

27. At Colombo, Mr. J. Litson, master of the ship Thames.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

An American ship from Batavia to Holland, has brought advices from that island, up to the 17th of September last, inclusive. From these we learn, that produce generally had fallen in price, and that coffee in particular was as low as ten dollars per peccul. Of European articles, tin is stated to be high, and is quoted at twenty-six dollars on shore, a price which with the Dutch imposts, raises it far beyond the value of British tin. When this ship sailed, the governor was making a tour of the Moluccas, and it was generally expected that upon his return, arrangements would be made for diminishing the exorbitant duties imposed by the local authorities of Batavia, upon all articles of British export, and conforming the impost in some degree to the *spirit* of the treaty made between His Netherlandic Majesty and the court of St. James's. We sincerely hope that the Dutch will see it their interest to adopt fair and equitable principles in their commerce with this country; for as to relying on their good faith or good feeling, that appears to us to be leaning on a broken reed. It is the general opinion in Java, that the policy adopted in that colony, will regulate the policy of Sumatra, though what that may be is of course as yet unknown. This arrival brings no late advices from Singapore, though we are every day in expectation of such intelligence by the ship *Brothers*.—*Telescope*.

By the ship *Sarah*, which left Batavia on the 9th October, we learn that up to that period, no instructions had been officially received by the local authorities concerning the new treaty between the Netherlands and this country. Vague rumours of every kind were afloat concerning the intentions of the Batavian government, but all of these rest entirely on conjecture. In the mean time, while this uncertainty continued, people were unwilling to move in any speculation of magnitude. One letter says, that so completely has the absurd conduct of the Dutch cut up their commerce, that some of the most respectable Chinese residents at Batavia, are seriously contemplating a removal to Singapore. If these people quit Java, it will be a severe loss to the island, as in

their hands rests much of the commercial capital of the country, which, if transferred, would be the making of Singapore. As it is, we are informed by letters from a gentleman who had just arrived at Java from that colony, that so rapid has been the progress of improvement, that on revisiting it after an absence of little more than three years, he could hardly know that it was the same place. When the *Sarah* sailed, British manufactured goods were selling at the same price as formerly, but more slowly; produce, particularly coffee, was still falling. The governor was on a tour through the Moluccas, and it was generally believed, that on his return, something definitive would be settled, with regard to the commerce of Great Britain.—*Ibid*, Jan. 23.

Batavian Gazettes up to August 15, contain the following particulars:—

We have news from Macassar of the 25th July. Tranquillity is restored at Fanette, and the newly-elected queen, to whose presence of mind, in the moment of danger, the people justly ascribe the safety of the town, is highly respected. She was shortly expected at Macassar to do homage to the government.

The reigning Princess of Boni being unable to come up to the capital herself, had deputed an embassy, consisting of her brother, Arven Lompo, and some of the principal electors of the kingdom, for the purpose of making the necessary compliments.

The remainder of the news principally consists of the details of a military expedition against the king of Tancke, undertaken by order of the Governor-general, with a view to enforcing his submission to the government, or his reduction by force of arms, which expedition appears to have been partially accomplished, the king having taken flight, and his sister being chosen queen in his stead.

The Gazette of the 14th August, contains a proclamation of the Governor-general of Batavia of the 27th of May, 1824, directing that the residence of Ternate should thenceforward consist of the Molucca Islands, properly so called, viz. Ternate, Tydore, Gilolo, (or Almahera), Batjan, with all its dependencies, including Rou and Mofhaaij to the northward, as far as, and including, the Xulla Islands to the southward, the Papo Islands, Waijges, Sallawatti, and Mijsole, and that part of New Guinea under the dominion of Tydore, as also the districts of Balanta and Mondono, on the east coast of Celebes, to the southward of Cape Valsch or Talubo, and subject to the dominion of the Sultan of Ternate, including the islands of Peling Bangaaij, and constituting the Rajship of Bangaaij and the Rajship of Tomboekoe, situate further to the southward. The proclamation concludes with the

the establishment of a court of justice, and by prescribing other local regulations for the observance of the Governor of the Molucca Islands.

The advices received from Macassar, from Lieutenant-colonel de Steurs continue to be of a very favourable nature.

The Lieutenant-colonel, whose intention originally was to detach part of his troops only, for the purpose of retaking possession of the northern provinces of the residence of Moros, has since adopted the determination of personally leading the major part of his force on that expedition, and has marched accordingly. The only rebellious chiefs on this road (Crain Tzinipolie and Crain Labakkan) from whom any resistance might be apprehended, have (as we have been informed) already taken flight, after having been abandoned by the population of Tinkajene and Labakkan.

The other chiefs of those districts came forward to meet the commandant, for the purpose of professing their submission and obedience to the government: those of Labakkan had already arrived at Macassar for the same purpose. Some hopes are entertained of conquering Crain Tzinipolie and Labakkan.

On the 24th the Commandant of the expedition had arrived at Labakkan. It was not apprehended he would have any difficulty to encounter prior to his reaching Moros, and thus returning to the territory of the government again.

MINTAO.

SEVERN AND MAGDALEN SHOALS.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*

The American ship, *Columbian*, Capt. George Faulk, from Canton toward Philadelphia, left Macao on the 26th April at eight a.m.; and, with fresh breezes from the N. and E., reached the latitude of 11° N. on the 1st of May, from which period, experienced such light winds as might be expected at this season, and did not reach the island of St. Barbe, in lat. $06^{\circ} 07'$ N., and long. $107^{\circ} 21'$ E., till the 16th; found a current to the westward for many days past, and calms during a great part of each twenty-four hours.

After passing St. Barbe, the light airs were generally from the S.E. to S.S.E., which rendered it impossible to get so far to the E. as would enable us to weather the two shoals we were approaching (the Severn and Magdalen), so far from them as is always to be wished, and Capt. Faulk had it in contemplation to bear up for the Straits of Banca. In consideration, however, of Horsburgh's advice, and of the great detention likely to be suffered thereby, and under the hope that some favourable light breeze would soon alter our position, by giving us a few miles to the

eastward (forty would have been sufficient) to clear the shoals, he made every effort in his power, by standing N.E. to N.E. by N. on the starboard tack, when the wind would enable him, until he was convinced we were to the eastward of the Severn Shoal. To pass between that and the Magdalen, and be certain of having the Severn to the northward of us, was the object desired in such baffling weather, and so to be certain respecting both.

The chronometer, by the lands we had already passed, had been proved excellent; and Capt. Faulk was well aware that we were near the Severn, by having the latitude by a star at midnight; and, on the 21st at four a.m., then steering S. by E., with the wind at E. by S., being near the latitude and longitude of the Severn, and to avoid approaching it further in the dark, tacked, and stood N.E. by N. till six a.m.; when, considering it perfectly safe, and that the Severn was at least ten miles to the westward of us; *allowing for the westerly current*, tacked again and stood S. by E., close hauled, with a good look out at the mast-head (the chief mate, Mr. Engle, and a sailor), Mr. Engle returned from the mast-head and informed Capt. Faulk, (who was observing with his sextant on the fore-castle) that there was no appearance whatever to denote a shoal, and no suspicion, beyond common doubt on such occasions, existed the man at the mast-head was of course desired to continue a good look out. To our dreadful disappointment and misfortune, the chief mate was hardly five minutes from the mast-head, when the ship struck, at half-past six, a.m., and the rocks were then visible under her bows. All sail was hove aback immediately; the ship had payed off considerably, and she was forced about half her length astern; it was then found that her starboard bilge (to leeward) pressed against a rock, on which there was only eight feet water. Sent the jolly-boat to sound round the ship, and found only one direction (N.E.) by which it could be possible to extricate her, and that unfortunately, *directly to windward*, and the wind fresher than we had experienced for many days past, with a considerable swell from the eastward. Sent the jolly-boat with the kedge (while clearing the long-boat out to send with the stream, or a larger anchor), and laid it about N.E. from the ship; hove upon it without effect, and it came home. Got the long-boat, and sent her in the same direction with the stream-anchor; hove upon it, and the ship went about half her length astern, but fixed her stern-post on a rock, having only twelve feet water. An attempt was then made to get a bower-anchor out, but it was found impossible to pull it to windward. By this time the ship beat very heavy aback, and unshipped her rudder; her heavy surges rendered

rendered it impossible that she could long bear them, and little or no chance remained; but, hitherto, having made no water, every possible effort was continued; the hatches were opened, and the cargo was thrown overboard as quick as possible; after having filled the sails, as the last effort to endeavour to force her a-head. At four p.m., on the 22d, per log, she began to make water, and immediately after was bilged and filled; when, finding it was beyond the power of man to remove her, the long-boat and jolly-bunt were prepared for leaving the wreck and proceeding to Mintao, with the last hope of getting assistance for saving all possible.

At a quarter past five, left the wreck, when the water was above the 'tween deck; with sixteen people in the long-boat and five in the jolly-boat; arrived in seventy-three hours at Mintao, much exhausted and fatigued, on the 25th, at seven p.m. by shore reckoning.

We were hospitably received on board the Dutch government cutter, or gun-boat, No. 18, Lieut. Bowman, who immediately took Capt. Faulk with him to the Resident, Col. de la Fontaine. He received him with humanity and kindness, which far exceeded what we could possibly have contemplated, both personally toward the captain, and also the general good of the unfortunate concern. He ordered that the government cutter, a schooner, and all vessels necessary that could be procured (*even by impressment*), should immediately proceed to the wreck and endeavour to save all possible. The next morning (the 26th), they sailed, with Capt. Faulk, his officers, and such of the crew as could be useful.

Placing myself in Capt. Faulk's situation, I should be prepared for the first very probable and *pertinent* question to be similar to the following:—

Knowing you were so near the shoal, why did you not rather run to the northward than incur the smallest risk?—I have already stated our situation (*in part* answering the question) and Capt. Faulk's motives for persevering through the Straits of Gaspar.

We had very strong currents to the westward three days previous to the accident, but it had much abated. The time, per chronometer, gave our situation at least ten miles to the eastward of the shoal, allowing for the current; but his confidence in the chronometer must unfortunately have been rendered erroneous by another stronger set of the current to the westward than was allowed for, between the time ascertained by observation and the accident, or the Severn is further to the eastward than laid down.

It will, I hope, be considered, that perseverance forward, as well as caution, is expected of a captain by his owners, and in

no country more than America. Much time at this season must have been lost by standing to the northward, on no better course than N.E. to N.N.E., with, probably little better than a north course made good, with the current setting to the westward; whereas, if we could have passed to the southward of both shoals, or only of the Severn, in doing which there appeared no formidable risk, we should have been prepared to take advantage of any favourable squall or spurt of wind between the shoals (Severn and Magdalen) and the land with confidence, and a very few days, say three or four, might have sufficed to reach Anjer.

The information I have received here (Mintao), perfectly corroborates the correctness of my esteemed friend Horsburgh's instructions, viz. that the winds at this season are generally fresh at S.E. between this place and the southern entrance of the Straits; and the opinion seems prevalent here, that a good sailing ship might do it in ten to fifteen days, but have often required a month to reach Batavia. Every day since our arrival, the prevailing wind has been fresh at S.E., with the current from the same direction, and during the neaps, little tide to windward. Had the distance of our destination exceeded Mintao only ten miles, our poor miserable long-boat could not have reached it in the condition we were when we arrived, and without grapnel or cable. It was with extreme labour at the oars, and with much difficulty, that we accomplished it, particularly the last day, when, for the first time, we met the S.E. wind, on approaching the point which forms the western side of Mintao Bay.

The Severn shoal may be considered one of the most dangerous in existence, as giving no warning by discoloured water or any other symptom whatever. We were so peculiarly unfortunate as to strike it on the eastern and weather verge. Had we been toward the western side, a great chance of extrication would have been afforded. As the Columbian was situated, every heave of the sea pressed her starboard *and lee* bilge violently on the rocks, as heretofore mentioned; and I was perfectly astonished at the capacity of the ship to bear so much, for nearly ten hours ere she made an inch of water. Her strength must have exceeded that of the generality of good American ships, and a ship of finer qualities I never sailed in.

ROBERT BEZAR,
Passenger in the late ship Columbian,
Mintao, Straits of Banca.

7th June, 1824.

••• The Severn and Magdalen shoals, according to Capt. Horsburgh, were both discovered by American vessels; of the existence of the latter there is some doubt, as Lieut. Ross, in 1814, searched for it in vain.

vain. The reality of the former is now confirmed by the statement communicated to us.—Ed.

BENCOOLEN.

Second Address to Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, by the inhabitants of Bencoolen, on his return to Bencoolen, after the destruction of the ship *Fame*.*

To the Honourable Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Knt., Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen and its dependencies.

HONOURABLE SIR:—Devoutly thankful to the Almighty and infinitely merciful Being, the Supreme Disposer of all events in this transitory universe, for the miraculous preservation of your Excellency, your amiable consort, the ship's company, and passengers, from the dreadful and unlooked for event, which so instantaneously, so unexpectedly, and completely has consigned to destruction the Honourable Company's ship *Fame*; we, the inhabitants of Fort Marlbro', do approach your Excellency with our unfeigned congratulations for your wonderful deliverance, and that of Lady Raffles, from devouring flames and the perils of the ocean.

We dread, Honourable Sir, to reflect on the shock which, in your present infirm state of health, this calamitous occurrence may occasion to your constitution. Yet fervently do we hope, that the same good Providence, whose all benevolent, all protecting, and all sufficient hand rescued you from the raging fire and dangers of the deep, will assist you to bear with that unconquerable fortitude, that greatness of soul, that undaunted spirit, that cool philosophic firmness and pious resignation to the will of heaven, for which your Excellency is so conspicuously distinguished, the terrible misfortune which, utterly contrary to all our expectations, has just taken place.

What grievous alteration has the short space of forty-eight hours produced; of what a dreadful calamity have we been spectators! But, great as your pecuniary losses must be, far greater than in our humble power to repair, we are sensible that, to your expanded and liberal mind, those losses will appear of far less moment than the, we fear, irreparable deprivation which will accrue to the advancement of science and knowledge of these countries, from the lamentable and never sufficiently to be deplored conflagration of your invaluable manuscripts and extensive collections, the inestimable result of many years of laborious, indefatigable, and successful research.

* Fruitful is to us, however, the source of

* We regret that pressure of temporary matter towards the end of the month, has delayed our recording this address and reply.—Ed.

congratulation, that your Excellency, your consort, and companions in distress, have reached our shores in safety; and thankful are we to God for allowing us once more an opportunity of testifying our sincere regard, our unshaken attachment, and our respect for your private virtues and public worth. And we devoutly trust, that He, who permits not the merciless flame to rage in vain, yet allowed it not to singe one hair of your head, nor consume even a thread of your garments, will ultimately out of this evil cause to spring forth good; and that from this event, calamitous as it at present appears, a regeneration shall arise, which will in time, with true and never-fading splendour, beam over these benighted lands; that being again blessed by your Excellency's presence will thus, in the maturation of your plans for their prosperity (through means of the accident which so strangely has led to your deterioration amongst us), be enabled to hail you as the restorer of peace and happiness, proceeding from the diffusion of religion and extension of freedom.

That the Almighty God may for ever bless and guard you in the midst of your so severely trying difficulties and overpowering calamities, is the warm, the unfeigned, and heartfelt supplication of us all.

We are, &c.

[Signed by all the Inhabitants of Fort Marlbro'.]

Reply of Sir Stamford Raffles.

MY GOOD FRIENDS.—I am very sensible of this additional and unexpected mark of your attention and kindness; I cherish your sympathy, and am grateful for your condolence. Our loss has been large, and our peril great. It has indeed pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to visit us sorely; but we are grateful.

It may be that I placed too high a value on the importance of my collections; that I was too confident in my future career; perhaps I was too much attached to the things of this world. The lot of man is a mixture of good and evil, and we must be content with it; at all events, we know that all worketh for good in the end.

If any proof had been wanting of the sincerity with which the public opinion had been expressed on my departure, it was abundantly found in the reception I met on my unexpected return; a reception most gratifying and delightful to the best feelings of the heart, and of itself more than a compensation for all our losses. We left you with the fair gale of prosperity, carrying with us every necessary, every comfort, nay, every luxury which the nature of the voyage admitted. We returned with the bitter blast of adversity; naked and ye clothed us; hungry and athirst, and ye fed us; worn out and exhausted

haunted, and ye cherished and consoled us. Once more, allow me to thank you; and as God has blessed us, so may he bless and reward you for your kindness and hospitality, and shield you in the hour of danger.

CANTON.

Accounts to May 8th state that cotton was in good demand at Canton, at 13 to 14 taels; opium is quoted at 1080 to 1100 dollars per chest for old Patna, and 1030 to 1050 for new. Bombay Malwa was 800 to 820; Bengal ditto, 820 to 830. Old Benares sold well at 960 to 980. Turkey was 1000 per pical. Pepper was extremely dull, and the stock undiminished. The Company's treasury was open at 207 on Calcutta.

Address of the Residents of Canton to Charles Magniac, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—We cannot contemplate your approaching departure for Europe without expressing to you the sentiments inspired by your conduct during the long period in which you have resided here. Some of us who have had the advantages of your intimacy, could expatiate with pleasure on the virtues of your private character; but it is not to these we now allude, we wish to bear testimony to qualities, of which the influence has been more generally felt and is known to all: the amenity of your manners in society, your widely extended hospitality, and the high tone of honour and liberality by which your mercantile career has been distinguished. It is to this last point that we refer with the greatest satisfaction, as having contributed to place the character of the foreign merchant in that favourable light with the Chinese which it is so desirable to maintain. As a lasting memorial of our esteem, we request your acceptance in England of a piece of plate, which we trust you will preserve, not for its intrinsic value, but in remembrance of the occasion in which it is offered. Many of your friends, however, being absent at this late period of the season, to whom we are persuaded it would be a disappointment not to have the opportunity of joining us, we propose deferring till next year the completion of our design, which the suddenness of your departure prevented being sooner originated.

With best wishes for your speedy restoration to health, a pleasant passage to England, and a long enjoyment of health and happiness, we remain, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, dear sir, your most obedient and faithful servants and well wishers.

(Signed)—Thomas Dent, J. P. Cushing, Jas. P. Sturges, B. C. Wilcocks, Robert Berry, James Matheson, W. White, W. Jundine, C. Blight, X. Yrisarri.

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Howqua. Mowqua, Chunqua, Tingqua, Poonqua, Patqua, Gowqua, Kingqua, Manhop, Fatqui—*Hong Merchants.*

Barao de San Joze do P'Algre, Gabriel de Yruretagoyena, Manoel Pereira—*Macao.*

Canton, January 17, 1824.

Mr. Magniac's Reply.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have this moment had the high and unexpected gratification to receive your very obliging and flattering letter of the 17th instant, and although in consequence of the Windsor being under sail near Linton, I have but an instant for reply to it; that moment will allow me at least to assure you of my sincere and fervent acknowledgments for the kind and handsome manner in which you are pleased to express yourselves concerning my conduct during the long period of my residence in China.

If the system I have pursued, and the character I have been able to establish during my mercantile career, have in any degree contributed to the reputation and respectability of foreign merchants in this country, such advantage is attributable more to the example set before me by yourselves, and other not less respectable persons now retired, than to any intrinsic merit of my own.

I could willingly somewhat enlarge upon this topic; but am absolutely prevented by our progressive departure.

It will afford me both pride and pleasure to receive the substantial token you bid me to expect, of your approbation, and I shall preserve it, but especially your most agreeable, though too flattering letter, as among the most valuable acquisitions of my life.

With my hearty and unfeigned acknowledgments for your sentiments of me, and with my very best wishes for a long course of health and prosperity to you all, I beg you will believe me to be, with high esteem and gratitude,

My Dear Sirs,
Your much obliged and sincere Friend
and Servant,

(Signed) CHAS. MAGNIAC.
On board the Windsor, near Linton,
January 19th, 1824.

MACAO.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN CANTON TO HIS FRIEND IN CALCUTTA.

Canton, April 15, 1824.—My dear Friend: You have, no doubt, heard before this of the extraordinary events which have lately disgraced the city of Macao. The new government which has been established since the overthrow of the constitution has been guilty of every thing that can be expected from a most ignorant and

and revengeful bishop, who apparently is at the head of it, but in fact only acts the part of Ulysses, guided by Mentor; the latter, you no doubt are aware, is Arriaga, who, after having been most justly kicked out of Macao, has since returned, and is at present the Sovereign Lord of that capital; a man who has been the ruin of the greatest part of its worthy citizens; and although in the capacity of a judge, has had the unheard-of impudence and infamous audacity of becoming a bankrupt for six millions of dollars! I could mention a few items of six hundred and eight hundred thousand dollars, which form part of the above sum, but I think it unnecessary; for everybody who knows any thing of India and China understands very well to what I allude. This enterprising *Administrator of Justice* has not yet given up his vile schemes, but I trust your merchants will not allow themselves to be entrapped by his plausible statements. He is trying every thing in his power to make Macao a deposit of opium, allowing to all nations the free importation, and by this means, conjointly with the Chinese, he expects to drive away all the floating godowns from Lintin. All this sounds very grand, and in his own words, very patriotic; but is there any foreign merchant, or even national one, who can for a moment consider his opium safe in Macao under such a government, who through their folly and imbecility are at the mercy of any Mandarin who may one day take it into his head to seize all the opium; besides this there is the spoliation to which it might be subject by the very government, whereas in the floating godowns the owner sits on his own property and baffles all the consequences which would inevitably arise from giving it up to the care of unprotected and defenceless agent. At Macao, Major Paulino, and other members of the former government, were all sent in the frigate *Salamanca* to Goa, where no doubt they will meet with a hard fate: these unfortunate victims were deprived of almost the necessities of life, and after all, for what? for holding the reins of a government which the sovereign conjointly with the whole nation had most solemnly sworn to keep and maintain. This government has been so base, and acted with so much duplicity, as to publish in a sort of a newspaper that they have petitions purporting them to be from Major Paulino, in which it is stated that he acknowledged his guilt, and prayed for mercy, and such like stuff. I have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the said and manly address which he sent to the Government while in a dungeon, previous to his departure to Goa, and have the pleasure to send it herewith. Much more could I dwell on the miseries of the ill-fated city of Macao; but the topic is too

distressing, and I must conclude by again requesting you and all our friends to keep a sharp look-out, and not fall into the devouring paws of the *Lion of the Praia Grande*, as he is commonly called; but, as far as I know of him, I would in preference class him with the crocodile of the Nile, who feigns distress to render more secure and easy the destruction of his prey.

Your's truly, &c.

Copy of the Memorial, addressed by Major Paulino da Silva Barboza to the Government of Macao.

Our Gracious Sovereign having solemnly sworn to the constitution, framed by the Cortes of the nation in Congress assembled, and it having pleased his Majesty to order the basis of this constitution to be enforced throughout the Portuguese dominions, it is obvious and morally impossible that any blame can be attached to those who followed the voice of their monarch, and it is monstrous to think that such individuals are to be considered as criminals. This very principle is to be applied to the late event by which his Majesty thought proper to change the government, and overthrow this very constitution, considering this measure as indispensable to the happiness and welfare of his subjects. From this moment it becomes the duty of all public functionaries to shew the most decided obedience to his royal orders. Dictated by these pure and unalterable sentiments, and trusting to the justice and magnanimity of my sovereign, I again claim in his august name the right I have of not answering to the government of this city, for my conduct as a member of the late government. Such an investigation, if found necessary, from other motives, can only take place at Lisbon, the seat of the monarchy.

I hereby most solemnly protest against the present government of this city of Macao for their unjustifiable conduct towards me; a conduct unheard of, and in direct opposition to the Royal Proclamations of amnesty granted by his Majesty under date of the 3d and 11th June, and which are well known to the government of this city.

(Signed) PAULINO DA SILVA BARBOZA.

PERSIA.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES.

The following account of these dreadful visitations is from an eye witness:

Akonaruckta, 11th June 1824.—I quitted Bushire the evening of the 30th, and arrived at this place on the morning of the 2d instant at 6 o'clock.—The caravansary here is a very good one; I took up my quarters

quarters in a small bungalow over the gateway, and being fatigued with early rising and travelling I threw myself down upon the chunam terrace, and was in a sound sleep in a few seconds. About 7 o'clock I was disturbed by a noise resembling a heavy waggon going at a brisk rate over a bridge, I got up half awake and thought the whole house in motion. After taking a few steps and being really awake, I was startled by a venerable looking old Persian, who afterwards proved to be the chief of the village) with 'Khoo hamidu' suddenly seeing this old man I imagined it all a dream and that the noise had been caused by his walk in the morning when on the terrace. A few minutes afterwards my head again came up and told me the whole earth was in motion and muted it by throwing himself from side to side this in an instant satisfied me that my first thoughts were correct. At this time the thermometer could not have been higher than 70° with a cool breeze, as at half past 8 o'clock when my baggage came up it was only 72°. I was sitting at my table writing at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock when I felt another very severe shock and from the pendulous motion of the house I thought I should not be able to escape before it came down (Koonar tekken in a valley surrounded by very high hills) I made it out of my way into the open air, and freely confess I felt an extraordinary sensation on observing how all appearance of the surrounding mountains before distinct and clear now scarcely discernible, from the clouds of dust that covered them on all sides this at first sight had the appearance of smoke and I expected every moment to see the mountains in a blaze. The better to observe this grand sight I ventured again into the bungalow it waited by my watch a quarter to twelve I was exactly in the room when I felt a similar shock—the door frames making a creaking noise, and the noise of part of the wall falling—thermometer 86°. I again descended with all haste, and observed the hills in every direction as far as the eye could reach, covered with dust. After so many awful warnings I did not feel comfortable at the idea of returning to my former habitation and therefore gave directions to have my tent pitched and took shelter under a small bush near the spot they were pitching it upon, during this time I felt two smart shocks, but nothing to equal the three former. In my tent, at one o'clock the thermometer was 94°. I now paid a visit to my morning habitation to see what damage it had sustained, I found the walls cracked in several places, the steps by which you ascend to the top of the terrace cracked and opened from the wall, and parts of the steps fallen. The chunam tube that conducts the water from

the top of the house to the centre of the west terrace had come down, and fallen upon the spot I was sleeping upon when the first shock was felt, had it come down at this time I must have been severely injured. At half past four, another smart shock with the dust ascending partially from the mountains. The wind during the day changed to every point of the compass but always cool. At 5 o'clock, 78° the thermometer in my tent 78, twenty minutes to eight 74, and exposed to the air 72. Another smart shock eight minutes after eight o'clock. The thermometer exposed to the air at ten o'clock 68°. Later at night, or early in this morning two smart shocks an interval of a few seconds only between each.

Thar Vunah, near Shiraz, June 25, 1821.—This morning, about half-past five A.M. I was disturbed out of a sound sleep by the violent commotion of an earthquake, of much greater force than the one I sent you in account of from Koonar tuckon the 2d inst. My first object was to move out of the house but to accomplish it was difficult and dangerous, owing to the number of large bricks, pieces of wood and mortar falling from the roof all round the outside of the house, and a few stones and chimneys from the ceiling and that I had been previously injured. Having nearly effected my escape without injury to myself or servants, I walked out of the garden to see what damage Shiraz had suffered the first sad effect that I observed was the complete destruction of the Shaw Mier Ally Ibrahmoona, a beautiful mosque about 100 yards in front of this garden and perhaps the same distance from Shiraz. Its finely ornamented cupola had fallen in, and the body of the building was rent in every part. Shiraz itself was enveloped in dust, nor could I for many minutes see any thing else, but this sad sight was enough to show that it had suffered severely. As the dust cleared away, it was truly awful and distressing to see the ruins of the fine stately mosques and minarets a few minutes before the chief ornaments of the town, but now a shapeless mass, and each succeeding minute, as it vanished, some fresh object presented its shattered form. The eastern side of the wall that surrounded the town, and the only place discernible from hence, has fallen in, and most of the towers were laid level with the ground, and the remainder much injured. But melancholy and distressing as what I have attempted to describe may be what is compared to the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants? The cries and lamentations of thousands, bewailing the loss of relations, friends, and every thing dear, resounded in the air, and were enough to soften the hardest heart you may then easily conceive what my feelings were, indeed at this

this moment, bearing dismal cries and mournful lamentations in every quarter. To get any thing like an accurate account of the sufferers will take some days. Since the first great shock, and between that time and ten o'clock, there has been three shocks, though smart, nothing compared to the first. I have pitched my tent in the garden, and intend occupying it, the comparative degree of safety will more than compensate for the comforts of the house. The inhabitants have quitted the town, and are living in tents, routes, and under camels outside. Mirza Ally Achor (our agent) poor fellow, and his whole family, are living with me; his house is completely destroyed, and Zake Khan's (the minister) quite in ruins, the Prince's state room destroyed, and every part of the palace has been much injured, to be short, I believe not a house has escaped without some injury and most of them in ruins, the fine bazari still standing, but much shaken and injured. The exact number of those who have perished in the ruins I cannot ascertain. Mirza Ally Achor assures me that 5,000 is under the number, but receive this as mere conjecture and report only, I should think half the number nearer the mark.—[*Hom. Cour.* Sept 5]

LASTILRN AFRICA

In former papers we have had occasion to notice the late insurrection in Upper Egypt.

By the arrival of a ship from Mocha we have been able to obtain the following additional particulars respecting it.

In March last, the deposed Sheik of a village near Ithbes collected about 500 followers, and raised the standard of revolt against the Pasha, at a place called Carnai. He possessed, it appears, considerable influence in the country, being looked upon as a sort of prophet, and was soon joined by a great multitude of insurgents, armed with pikes, old muskets, swords, and clubs, to the extent it was supposed, of 15,000 men. The Turkish force in that neighbourhood (about 100 horse) being unable to make head against so great a body, retired to Gennah where they had depots, and having collected about 800 men to garrison it, they entrenched the town. The insurgents, in the mean time, proceeded to overrun the country, and in eight or ten days, one hundred and fifty miles along the banks of the Nile was in their power.

While matters were in this state, Osman Bey, who was at Assuan with 2,000 disciplined Arabs, on his march to Senrai halted on hearing of the revolt, and marched back against a party of the rebels who were with the Sheik near Esneh.

There they had an engagement on the 4th of April, at a place called Ermentes when the Bey's troops put the insurgents to flight, killed about 1000 of them, and sacked the villages in the neighbourhood. The Sheik after this defeat succeeded in joining his force near Gennah and there made a stand. He gave himself out as a Vizier appointed by the Sultan, and used his seal. The Pasha, on the other hand, offered a reward for him of his weight in gold, and promised pardon to his followers if they returned to their homes.

Osman Bey, in the mean time sent in formation of his success to Gennah, where Ahmed Pasha had arrived with 1,500 Turkish cavalry, 3,000 infantry and about thirty gun boats. The two chiefs settled to attack the rebels at the same time and did so on the 11th of April. The rebels thus taken in front and rear fled, about 2,000 of them were killed and many were drowned in the river, the remainder made for the desert where the greater part of them perished. Ahmed Pasha afterwards marched over the country and restored tranquillity.

During the insurrection, the communication across the desert to Kossar was stopped. The Bedouins who possess the desert north of that tract towards Suze having joined the rebels.—[*Hom. Cour.* July 10]

SI. HILINA.

NEW CHURCH HOUSE.

On the 21st September the foundation stone of a new school house was laid by the Governor and Council, attended by the public officers civil and military, and inhabitants under a royal salute from Ladder hill. The troops lined the street along which the procession passed under the following officers: field officer for duty, Lieut. Col. Kinnard, Captain for duty, Capt. H. Cole, munitionary, Lieut. Ramsay, burack guard, Lieut. Young.

Order of the procession—Baud, Sheriff constable, and belliff, the Governor and Council, garrison and medical staff and master attendant, Col. Kinnard and Capt. Shortis, master of head school and two church wardens, two assistants, head school, ladies and gentlemen, civil servants, artillery, infantry, general superintendent of schools, master and assistants of the town day school, country day school, Mrs. George and assistants, preparatory school, inhabitants.

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

NEW HOLLAND.

Letters and papers from New South Wales, represent that the attack made by the

the natives, with circumstances of great atrocity, on the settlers in the interior, was not so serious as had been supposed. The back settlers, who are indifferently armed, and placed apart, are in some alarm. The savages mutilate and disfigure the bodies of their victims. A body of military has been sent from Bathurst in search of the marauders. The aborigines are described by the settlers as a race between the negro of the east coast of Africa and the Malay of the Indian Archipelago. They are believed to be cannibals, and are sunk into the lowest depth of ignorance and barbarism. Their arms are the spear which they use expertly, a stone hatchet, a club, and a crooked wooden missile, called a *ma*. They possess a keenness of sight and hearing, and a facility of tracking their prey or an enemy which seem to resemble animal instinct.

The *Sydney Courier* of the 14th August contains the following proclamation by his Excellency Sir Thomas Mitchell, Captain-General and governor of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies:

Whereas, his Majesty has been graciously pleased, by warrant under the great seal, to constitute and appoint a Legislative Council for New South Wales and its dependencies in pursuance of the act of parliament in such case made, to consist for the present, and during His Majesty's pleasure, of William Stewart, esq. Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Forbes, esq. Chief Justice, Frederick Goulbourne, esq. Colonial Secretary, James Lowman, esq. Principal Surgeon, and John Oxley, esq. Surveyor-General, I, the Governor, do hereby issue this my proclamation giving notice of the appointment of the Legislative Council aforesaid.

In our new Criminal Court, the Attorney-General exhibits the information and conducts the prosecution. Hitherto the Judge Advocate was public prosecutor as well as juror. The Chief Justice has no voice in the verdict—having all but nothing more, than the powers of one of the English judges vested in him, in consequence of which the jury retire without the Chief Justice. Before the verdict was carried by a majority, but now we are particularly happy to announce the members (seven in number) must be unanimous in their verdict.—*Sydney Gazette*, July 17.

We are happy to state, that the first stone of the Presbyterian Church was laid on Thursday last. The site selected for this religious structure is nearly in the rear of St. Philip's Church, Charlotte-place, and adjoining the north gate of Barrack-square, and from the eligibility of the spot, the church, when finished, will have a most commanding appearance. His Exc. the Governor-in-chief, attended by his staff, was present, as well as most of

the naval, civil, and military officers in town.—*Ibid.*, July 8.

The Gazette of July 15 complains of the high price of sugar and tea; and adds: 'We think it might well answer a company to engage to supply the colonies with such articles as tea, sugars, and coffee &c., in the event of some of our colonial merchants entering into so wise a measure, it is not improbable but that the East-India Company may take our case into consideration, appoint an agent or factor here, and at no distant period close the market in this respect to the colonial merchant.'

One of the actions that came before the Supreme Court on the civil side, on Tuesday last, was brought by the Attorney-General for the plaintiff. This is the first time a barrister ever pleaded in the law courts of this colony. We have now, at head quarters, three barristers and six solicitors.—*Sydney Courier*, July 20.

The Countess of Harcourt, Capt. Bunn, we are informed, has been taken up by government to convey the troops and stores to the new settlement that is to be established on the north-west part of our island. The spot fixed upon for the extension of the British Empire, is in latitude 34, and longitude about 150 in the vicinity of Melville Island. As far as we have been able to ascertain the object of the government in this expedition principally is to open and preserve communication between the Malay Coast and to encourage and facilitate the trade.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 3.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mr. James Hall returned to Hobart Town July 16 in an open boat, after five months' absence, during which he completely circumnavigated the island. His object was to discover some eligible spot for the formation of a new settlement. He found a very superior coal stratum at the South Cape.

Criminal case.—On the 14th of June, Alexander Pierce, a convict, was tried at Hobart Town, for the murder of a fellow-prisoner, named Thomas Cox, in the month of November, 1883. He was found guilty, and hanged on the Monday after, previously to which he made the following horrible confession to a Catholic minister.

'I was born in the county of Fermanagh, in the north of Ireland. In the twenty-sixth year of my age, I was convicted of stealing six pairs of shoes, and received sentence to be transported for seven years. I arrived in Van Diemen's Land, on board the ship *Castle Forbes*, from Sydney, was assigned as servant to John Bellenger, with whom I remained about nine months, was then, from my conduct, returned to the government superintendent.

perintendent. A few months after, I was assigned to a man named Cane, a constable, and staid with him only sixteen weeks, when an occasion obliged him to take me before the magistrates, who ordered that I should receive fifty lashes in the usual way, and again be returned to crown labour. Afterwards, I was placed to serve a Mr. Scattergood, of New Norfolk, from whom I absconded into the woods, and joined Laughton, Saunders, Latten, and Atkinson, who were then at large; staid with them three months, and surrendered myself, by a proclamation issued by the Lieut. governor, and was pardoned. Shortly afterwards I forged several orders, upon which I obtained property. On hearing the fraud was discovered, I was again induced to return into the woods. But, after three or four months, I was taken by a party of the 48th regiment, brought to Hobart Town, tried for the forgeries, found guilty, and sent to the Penal Settlement at Macquarie Harbour for the remainder of my sentence. I was not there more than a month before I made my escape with seven others, namely—Dalton, Travers, Badman, Matthews, Greenhill, Brown, and Cornelius. We kept altogether for ten days, during which time we had no food but our kangaroo skin jackets, which we ate, being nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue. On the eleventh night we began to consult what was best to be done for our preservation, and made up our minds to a dreadful result.

"In the morning we missed three of our companions—Dalton, Cornelius, and Brown, we concluded had left us with the intention of going back, if possible. We then drew cuts which of us five should die: it fell to Badman's lot. I went with one of the others to collect dry wood to make a fire, during which time Travers had succeeded in killing Badman, and had begun to cut him up. We dressed part of the flesh immediately, and continued to use it as long as it lasted. We then drew cuts again, and it fell to the fate of Matthews. Travers and Greenhill killed him with an axe, cut the flesh from his bones, carried it on, and lived upon it as long as it lasted. By the time it was all eat, Travers, through fatigue, fell lame in his knees, so much so, that he could not proceed. Greenhill proposed that I should kill him, which I agreed to. We then made the best of our way, carrying the flesh of Travers between us, in the hope of reaching the eastern settlements while it lasted. We did not, however, succeed, and I perceived Greenhill always carried the axe, and thought he watched an opportunity to kill me. I was always on my guard, and succeeded, when he fell asleep, to get the axe, with which I immediately

despatched him, made a meal, and carried all the remaining flesh with me to feed upon."

[To cut short this tale of horrors, we will briefly add, that in spite of all these crimes, he was soon after in want of food, and subsisted many days on grass and nettle tops. At length he was taken, and returned to the Penal Settlement, but he escaped again with Thomas Cox; they quarrelled, and he killed Cox with an axe, ate part of him that night, and cut the greatest part of his flesh up to carry with him, but soon after his heart failed him, and he surrendered himself, carrying a piece of his confederate's flesh to the commandant, to shew that he was dead, and afterwards conducted a party to the place where he left his remains.]

A party of the Bush-rangers made an attack on some premises on Macquarie River, and were defeated; two were taken, including Crawford, their leader.

On Wednesday last, agreeably to the government and general order of the 26th ult., the royal charter, brought out in the *Hibernia*, was read at Government House by the Provost Marshal, in the presence of the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, the Deputy Judge Advocate, the clergy, and officers, civil and military, of the colony.—A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Mulgrave Battery immediately after reading the charter, when the Lieutenant-Governor congratulated the Chief Justice on his appointment, and shortly addressed the assemblage, expressing his satisfaction in witnessing the arrival of the royal charter, by which the colony obtained so important an extension of its laws and institutions. His Honour said, he felt assured that every man would concur with him in opinion, that the colony owed to His Majesty's government and to the legislature of the mother country, an unlimited debt of gratitude for the limitation or remission of duties in the colonial wool, timber, and oil, arising from the report of the Hon. Commissioner of Enquiry; and for the beneficent act of the last session of parliament, and the royal charter which is founded upon it.—[*Hobart Town Gaz.* April 22.]

TAHITI.

The coronation of the young King of Tahiti, Pomare III., took place in April last, and was made a solemn and festival religious occasion. The King is only four years of age. His aunt is at the head of the government during his minority. This is a singular circumstance, because his mother is living, and though necessarily a personage of great influence in public affairs, her sister, by the usage

of the island, is virtually Queen, or, as we should say, Regent. The sisters live together with the young King in perfect harmony. The laws of the island, since it became Christianized, were established and promulgated about four years ago; but as in the interval many things wanted settling, from the result of experience and unexpected circumstances, a *Parliament*, the first Parliament ever held in the South Seas, met for "despatch of business" in February last. It consisted of all the families related to the Kings of Tahiti and Eimeo, the governors of districts and provinces, and two persons chosen as representatives by the people at large of every district. This parliament, it seems, in one body comprehended the estates of Kings, Lords, and Commons, and its proceedings were most exemplary. The session lasted nine days. Every thing submitted to consideration was very fully dis-

cussed, and unanimously passed by the whole body. Our friend says, "I wish you could have seen the *earnestness* and *calm deliberation*, and *good breeding*, displayed in this Assembly of Tahitians. They often differed much in their views, and frankly expressed their peculiar opinions, but they never interrupted one another; and when any found that the general sentiment was in favour of a decision contrary to their own, after the matter had been fairly argued, they always yielded to the majority, and the votes were thus, without exception, unanimous. They never coughed, or spat upon the ground, or yawned, or made a noise with sticks upon the floor, or whispered loudly to each other, or sneered, or bawled out, 'hear him, hear him!' or made any noise whatever, indicating pleasure or displeasure—in fact, they behaved like Christian folk!" —*Private Letter.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

JULY 21, 1824.

THE Right Hon. William Pitt, Lord Amherst, Governor-gen. and Visitor of the college of Fort William, having appointed Wednesday the 21st July, for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards adjudged to the general students reported qualified for the public service during the past year, the president and members of the college council, the officers, professors, and students of the college met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Government-house, where His Excellency the commander-in-chief, and the officers of His Excellency's suite, many of the civil and military officers of the presidency, together with several of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, and some respectable natives, were also assembled.

Lady and Miss Amherst, Mrs. Heber, and several other ladies, honoured the ceremony with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock the Right Hon. the Visitor, attended by the officers of his staff, entered the hall.

When the Visitor had taken his seat a declamation, in the Arabic language, was delivered by Mr. H. W. Barlow, on the following subject:—"A short sketch on the Manners and Language of the Arabs."

When the declamation was concluded, J. H. Harrington, Esq., president of the college council, presented to the Right Hon. the Visitor, the several students of the college, who were entitled to receive medals of merit or other honorary rewards

adjudged to them at the public examinations held in June, and read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student about to leave the institution.

The Visitor then presented to Mr. H. W. Barlow, entitled to receive a degree of honour, the usual diploma, inscribed on vellum, expressing, at the same time, the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The medals which had been awarded to the several students having been distributed to them respectively, the Right Hon. the Visitor, delivered the following discourse:—

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William: Although the short period of my residence among you does not enable me to speak of the affairs of the college of Fort William with that entire confidence which a longer experience and more accurate personal knowledge could alone justify, yet assisted by the experience, and guided by the judgment and testimony of the gentlemen who superintend its general management, I have, in conformity with the usual course of proceeding, distributed the prizes and honours assigned during the past year to good conduct, and to talents successfully applied; and I now proceed, according to the reports and information before me, to review the operations of this institution during the period referred to, discriminating the respective merits of the students, who have been pronounced qualified to enter upon the public service."

"Considering the small number of students attached to the college, the results of the annual, half yearly, and intermediate examinations of 1822-23, compared with those of former years, since the system of permitting the students to quit the college whenever they may be pronounced competent to enter on the public service, was adopted, appear very favourable, and the reports which I have received of the conduct of the students, their diligence and general attention to the rules of the institution, are highly satisfactory. The Visitors discount, in July last, noticed the removal of three students, who had neglected to prosecute their studies in the college, and a fourth removal on the same account was dictated by government, at the recommendation of the college council in the succeeding month. But with this exception, not one instance of irregularity or misconduct such as to have called forth the admonition of the council of the college appears to have occurred within the period now under review.

"It is with particular satisfaction I am further enabled to state on this occasion that of the four students who in pursuance of the sixth chapter of the college statute were removed from the institution in 1821 from the presidency in July and August 1822 three have since qualified themselves for the public service in two languages, and the fourth has been reported qualified in one language.

"No stronger proof could be given of the beneficial effect of the statute to which I have alluded. But it may be added is another important result to which it has contributed, that of the twelve students, who were left in the college at the close of the late annual examination, one only was attached to it at the time of the preceding yearly examination in June 1823. Of the remaining eleven, three entered the college in October and November 1822, and the rest have been admitted in May and June of the present year.

"Eleven students have been reported qualified for the public service, by competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages during the past year.

Mr. Barlow was admitted in October 1822, and at the half yearly examination in December of the same year was not only reported qualified for the service in Persian and Hindoostanee, but in addition, he was distinguished by holding the first place in both languages, receiving a prize of Rs. 500 and a medal for high proficiency in the former, and a medal of merit for the rapidity with which he had acquired a competent knowledge of the latter. At the annual June examination he received a degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency in the Arabic lan-

guage, evincing on that occasion an ability to read with fluency, and to translate with accuracy, various passages in works of acknowledged difficulty. The usual written exercises were also performed in the most satisfactory manner, and when it is remembered that he brought with him from Hertford in elementary knowledge only of Persian, Hindoostanee and Arabic, the nature and extent of his acquirements, particularly in the last mentioned language must be considered as highly creditable to his talents and industry.

"Mr. Harvey was admitted in October 1823, and in the following December was reported qualified in Hindoostanee, and in February of the present year, in Persian. He received a medal for rapid and considerable proficiency in each of these languages, having attained the second place in the first class in Hindoostanee, and the second place in the second Persian class. Mr. Harvey was in consequence permitted to enter on the public service in February last, but if he had continued to prosecute his studies in the college until the June examination, it is reasonable to conclude that he would have stood higher in the first class of distinction.

Mr. De Lacy was admitted in October 1822. He was reported to have made the requisite proficiency in Hindoostanee in March last, and in Persian at the annual examination in June, when he held the second place in the first class in that language.

Mr. Tierney commenced his studies in January 1823, and was reported qualified for the public service by a competent knowledge of both Persian and Hindoostanee at the half yearly examinations held in December of the same year, when he was adjudged the second place in the former, and the fourth in the latter language.

Mr. Gouldbury was admitted at the same time as Mr. Tierney, and he also effected his emancipation at the same examinations, when he was classed third in Persian and third in Hindoostanee.

Mr. Cuthbert was admitted in October 1822, passed in Persian at a private examination in February last, and was reported qualified for the public service at the recent annual June examination, when he has adjudged the first place in the first class of the Hindoostanee.

"Mr. Golding entered the college in August 1822, and not having made the necessary progress, as appeared by the reports on the examinations in June 1823, he was removed to the interior. Subsequent application, however, enabled him to pass very creditably to himself in Persian at a private examination in April last, when he was in consequence readmitted to the college, and by continued diligence he was found qualified in Hindoostanee

at the late annual examination; when he was declared entitled to the second place in the first class of that language.

"Mr. Clarke was admitted to the benefits of the institution in August 1822; passed in Bengalee at the half yearly examinations held in December 1823; and in Persian at the late public examination; when he was reported qualified for the public service.

"Mr. Gough commenced his academic pursuits in 1822, passed in Hindoostanee in June 1823, and in Persian in December of the same year.

"Mr. Palmer, who was admitted to the college in November 1821, passed in Persian at the public examination held in June 1823, and in September of the same year he was reported qualified in Hindoostanee.

"Mr. Brown was also admitted in November 1821, succeeded in the Persian at the examination of June 1823, and was declared qualified for the service in the Hindoostanee at a private examination in September 1823, on which occasion he obtained a prize of Rs. 800 for high proficiency in that language. The period of Mr. Brown's studies would probably have been very considerably shortened had not the state of his health compelled him at an early period of his collegiate pursuits to seek for a better climate in the western provinces, where he was deprived of the benefits of the college, and of the facilities in study which it affords.

"In addition to the eleven students who have been mentioned, as qualified for the public service, during the year 1823-4, I have the pleasure of naming Mr. Fraser and Mr. Harding, who, as already adverted to, were removed from the college, to the interior, in the months of July and August last, but have since passed a creditable examination in both the Persian and Hindoostanee languages at Benares, and have been declared by Messrs. Brooke and Macleod, the gentlemen who superintended the examination, to be duly qualified for the public service.

"I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing my deep regret at the loss which the institution has sustained in the untimely death of Mr. James Hare, whose early virtues, having already secured to him the warm esteem of his fellow-students, and the entire approbation of the officers of the college, gave fair promise of future distinction in the service.

"Mr. Lushington was admitted to the college on the 26th of May last, and his attainments in oriental languages brought from the college, of Hertford, or made during the voyage to India, are highly creditable to his talents and exertions. At the examinations in the following month of June, Mr. Lushington held the first place in Bengalee, and in the short space of

another month he was reported by the examiners to have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language as combined with his extensive acquaintance with the Persian, duly qualified him to enter on the public service.

"With reference to the date on which Mr. Lushington quitted the college of Fort William, this notice of his acquirements would be more properly included in the report for the ensuing year 1824-5, but I cannot deny myself the gratification of thus recording the approbation with which I have viewed his honourable and successful exertions to qualify himself for the early discharge of his public duties.

"I observe with regret that notwithstanding what was stated at the last annual meeting, as well as on former occasions, regarding the great utility of the vernacular dialect of Bengal to those who have to transact any part of the public business in that province, one student only (Mr. Clarke) appears to have qualified himself in that language during the elapsed year.

"In the address delivered from this chair by my immediate predecessor, the condition and progress of other collegiate institutions established under the protection and patronage of the government were adverted to, and it was intimated that more extensive measures for the dissemination of useful knowledge and for the better education of the natives were under the consideration of the governor-general in council.

"In furtherance of that important object a general committee of public instruction was nominated on the 31st of July last, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of public education under the presidency of Fort William, and of considering, and from time to time suggesting to government, such measures as might appear expedient for the better instruction of the people, and the improvement of their moral character.

"The first attention of the committee was accordingly directed to the acquisition of information with regard to the existing sources of popular education, the wants of the country, and the means of supplying them. With this view a circular letter was addressed to the local agents at the different stations, containing a series of questions calculated to elicit the desired information. The replies have been yet but partially received; but enough have been collected to shew that native education is in a very defective condition, that, in none of the towns or villages the means of obtaining more than merely elementary tuition exist; and that in many even this limited advantage is wanting. That individuals are in general unable or unwilling to incur any expense for the education of their children; and that few public establishments of real utility have survived the

political changes of Hindoostan. The inference irresistibly drawn from the inquiries of the committee is, that the provinces under the presidency of Fort William are dependent upon the liberality of the government for instruction, to an extent that was not anticipated.

"The incompleteness of this branch of the committee's labours has prevented their yet recommending any general plan for the improvement of education throughout the provinces. A college has, however, been established at Agra for the instruction of both Mohammedan and Hindu youths in Persian and Hindi, chiefly, with provision for more advanced studies in Arabic and Sanscrit. This institution, the funds for which are derived from two public endowments in land granted by the former government, in the districts of Agra and Allighur, has been placed in the charge of a local committee, under whose superintendence the actual operations of the college have commenced. The full development of the plan must necessarily be the work of time.

"As I believe that this is the first occasion on which the Agra college has been publicly mentioned, and as it differs materially in its constitution and design from the other collegiate establishments maintained by government under this presidency, I shall direct that an extract from the letter of the committee of instruction, which suggested the plan approved by the governor-general in council in the month of November last, be annexed to this address.

"Considerations sufficiently obvious rendered Calcutta the immediate scene of the most important proceedings of the committee of public instruction, and here accordingly they have been actively employed. In the prosecution of measures previously sanctioned, but which remained to be carried into effect, they have established one new institution, the government Sanscrit college, and improved and extended another, the Mohammedan college or Mudrussa.

"The construction of the edifice intended for the Government Sanscrit College of which the foundation was laid with the masonic solemnities in February last, is in a state of forwardness. The non-completion of that edifice however has not been suffered to retard the progress of the institution. The business of instruction began with the present year in a building hired temporarily for the purpose. Several of the classes were provided with teachers, and pupils were admitted.

"It was originally proposed to limit the number of the latter upon the foundation (from which they derive a small pecuniary allowance) to fifty. But it has been found necessary to increase the number to a hundred: the proposed limitation being

(to use the words of a report from the committee) 'very disproportionate to the demands upon the establishment.' The formation of a Sanscrit Library has also been commenced, and a valuable collection of Hindu literature is likely to be provided for a class of students better able to appreciate its character and extent, than any yet reared by the ill organized systems in force amongst the natives themselves.

"The chief improvement of the Mudrussa, or Mohammedan College, consists in the countenance given by the Committee to the enforcement of the reforms introduced by its learned superintendant Dr. Lumsden, in consequence of which the students of the college have manifested at a recent examination both meritorious zeal and eminent proficiency. The most remarkable result of these reforms is the introduction of mathematics and the study of Euclid, in which several of the students have made considerable progress. Upon the recommendation of the committee a native translator capable of translating English works into Persian and Arabic has also been attached to the Mudrussa. An arrangement is contemplated for enabling such of the students themselves as may desire it, to obtain a knowledge of the English language; and the plan of an elementary school, or class for the preparatory education of future students on improved principles, has received the sanction of the government. It has likewise been found necessary to provide more appropriately and conveniently for the accommodation of the professors and scholars, and a handsome and commodious edifice of which the first stone was laid with masonic solemnities on the 15th instant, will thus be added to the public buildings of this city.

"The only remaining public establishments devoted exclusively to the education of natives, which it appears necessary to mention on the present occasion, are, the Sanscrit college of Benares, and the schools maintained at the expense of Government in the neighbourhood of Chinsurah. The progress of the former institution has received some check by the death of its late superintendent Captain Fell, who was essentially instrumental to its flourishing condition. But it is to be hoped that the check will be temporary; and that the example of the good effects of his zealous superintendence will not be lost on his successor.

"The introduction of improved methods and objects of tuition has not been neglected by the committee of general instruction, but it cannot be expected that much will be thus effected until the natives of India shall be sensible of their importance, and concur in their promotion. Improved modes of teaching, however, are, to a great extent, introduced into both the Hindoo colleges, as well as into the

Mahomedan college already noticed, and late in action in the schools in the vicinity of Chinsurah, which continue to maintain their popular and useful character. The impulse given to mathematical investigation in the Madrassa was before adverted to; and it may here be added that a scientific professor has been attached, at the charge of government, to the Vidyalyaya, or Calcutta Hindu college, established in 1816, with a view to impart to the students who are conversant with the English language, an acquaintance with the physical and experimental sciences of Europe.

"The diffusion of sound knowledge amongst the inhabitants of this vast empire is recognized by me as one of the most sacred and important duties of the British government in India; I view it as the most effectual instrument for promoting the real happiness of the people, for facilitating the successful administration of just laws, for removing prejudices, and for gradually diminishing and finally suppressing those cruel and superstitious practices, the prevalence of which we so deeply lament. With these feelings and impressions I shall give my cordial encouragement to the measures referred to, and shall watch their progress with a warm interest in their success, as well as with a confident expectation that our hopes will not ultimately be disappointed. Upon you, Gentlemen of the College of Fort William, will greatly depend the full realization of these hopes.

"Let it be your aim and honourable ambition in your progress through the service, so to discharge your duties in the important offices which will devolve upon you, as to conciliate the confidence, the good-will, and the esteem of those who may be placed under your control. To do this effectually, you must not be content with qualifying yourselves to communicate with the natives in their own language; you must not rest satisfied with the cold and formal discharge of prescribed duties, but must conduct yourselves towards the natives with uniform temper, kindness, and moderation, and must prove both in your private and public intercourse with them that you are really anxious to promote their true welfare and happiness.

"When these dispositions are wanting, splendid talents will not secure that influence, without which your efforts for the improvement of native habits and institutions will be weak and unavailing.

"The principles with which you have been imbued, in early youth, render it unnecessary in this place to appeal to higher motives and more sacred sanctions; but I may remark, as no trifling incentive to laudable exertions, that the honour and interests of your country in India may be deeply affected by the character you may

individually hold in the estimation of our native subjects.

"It was justly remarked by the illustrious founder of this institution, that the civil servants of the English East India Company were not to be considered as the agents of a commercial concern; but as the ministers and officers of a powerful sovereign, required to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts, and under circumstances which enhanced the solemnity of every public obligation, and aggravated the difficulty of every public charge.

"It was under this feeling that the enlarged mind of the Marquess Wellesley originally established this institution, upon principles calculated to secure as far as possible the attainment of those habits and qualifications which might best fit the junior civil servants, for the future discharge of their duties, with credit to themselves and with advantage to the public.

"The system proposed by that distinguished statesman was not, indeed, carried into full effect in India, but the same principles were recognized and sanctioned in the institution of the college at Hertford; they have continued in operation in the college of Fort William, and, I am happy to state my conscientious conviction, founded as well on the recorded operations of this institution, as on the judgment of those best qualified to pronounce on the question, that the benefits and blessings it was intended to diffuse have been realized, and that its usefulness will continue to increase in proportion to the growing exigencies of the state.

"To the Gentlemen of the College Council I beg to return my personal thanks for the careful superintendence they have exercised over the concerns of the college during the past year. I have also to express the just sense which I entertain of the able and satisfactory manner in which the professors and officers of the college generally, have discharged their several duties.

"The college has, during the past year, been deprived of two of its oldest and ablest members, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, professor in the Hindoostanee department, and Captain Lockett, the secretary of the college council. I cannot do justice to the merits and services of these gentlemen in a more satisfactory manner, than by citing the testimonials of those, who, from their situation, were most competent to appreciate them. The following is an extract from the proceedings of the council of the college under date the 13th December 1823:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor having, in consequence of his promotion, become incapacitated, under the general orders of government,

government, held the 23d May last, from continuing to hold the office of professor of Hindoostance in the college, Captain Price, one of the public examiners, has been appointed to the vacant professorship. On this occasion it was incumbent in the college council to notice, for the information of the right honourable the Governor General in council, that Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor has executed the duties of professor of the Hindoostance language in the college, since the 22d February 1808, with great zeal and ability; and that his exertions in this particular department have been highly beneficial to the institution.*

"In a letter from the college council to the government, dated 24th February 1824, after noticing Captain Lockett's removal to Lucknow, they observe, "We cannot permit Captain Lockett to quit the station which he has held during a period of sixteen years, and the duties of which he has so satisfactorily performed, in the college under our superintendence, without bearing testimony to his eminent talents, learning and zeal; from which the institution has derived essential benefit, as has indeed been repeatedly acknowledged by the visitor at the annual disputations.

"The regret which must be felt at the departure from the college of two officers so eminently qualified, as those above-mentioned, is in some degree lessened by the reflection, that their places have fortunately been supplied by other distinguished members of the same institution, who had each of them previously held the office of public examiner.

"The literary works which have issued from the press since the last annual examination, or which are now in course of preparation will be specified in an appendix to this address.*

"To the students who remain attached to the college, I beg to address a few words. I would urge upon them, with parental earnestness, the importance of an assiduous and regular attention to their studies, and the absolute necessity, as they value their own independence, reputation, and comfort in life, of abstaining from habits which may lead them to contract debt. I also think it necessary to repeat what has before been frequently announced from this chair, that claims to promotion and favour, in their public career, will be regulated by advertence to the period when they shall have been pronounced competent to enter the public service, and to the character which they may establish whilst attached to the college; and that a reputation for good conduct, and distinguished success in the acquisition of the native languages, will be considered in preference to length of residence in the country, or to superior rank in the list of graduation. It will, in-

* This list will be given in our next number.

deed, generally be found, that the honourable distinctions obtained in earlier years accompany their possessor in after life, and that the progress of the student in the college may, ordinarily, be regarded as a safe criterion of his future exertions and success in public life."

Extract of a Letter from the Committee of Public Instruction, dated the 24th October, 1823.

"The existing government institutions are exclusive in their character; each being confined to studies belonging to a peculiar class; and more or less connected with their religious persuasion. But it has appeared to us very advisable to place the proposed institution on a more liberal footing; and to direct its instruction to the general purposes of business and of life. The local agents have also suggested that the Agra college shall be equally available to all classes of the native population; and as they are all unquestionably, equally the objects of the solicitude of the government, and it is not necessary to give an exclusive preference to either upon the present occasion, we fully concur in this recommendation. It does not appear to us advisable to provide board and lodging for the students of this seminary. No difficulty, therefore, will attend the proposed association of students of all persuasions. Both Hindoos and Musulmans, who could not, of course, be domesticated together, will, we believe, feel no reluctance to assemble for the purpose of study, within the same walls during the day, and whilst our plan of study suggests the admission of all classes, we should anticipate much positive benefit from their being brought together; as it will promote a reciprocal communication of ideas and acquirements. It will thus facilitate the introduction of a comprehensive system of instruction, that shall embrace those objects likely to be otherwise exclusively preferred; and which shall give to both Mahomedans and Hindoos the possession of useful languages and knowledge, they have hitherto been found respectively to neglect.

"As the languages of the public business, of the courts of justice, and of the literature of the Mahomedan population, Persian and Arabic, will form part of the natural subjects of tuition; whilst the languages of common life, and of the literature of the Hindoos, the Hindi and Sanscrit, are equally necessary. We propose, therefore, that the whole of these languages shall be taught in the college of Agra. It may be desirable hereafter to provide the means of obtaining some acquaintance with English; but we could not consider this necessary in the first instance; and do not, therefore, offer any recommendation on this head.

"We must, at present, look chiefly to the object of teaching what is most useful in native literature, freed as far as possible, from the lumber with which it is encumbered. Nothing, it is evident, can be expediently taught in which the people do not take an interest; and a considerable period must elapse before new books can be supplied. Although, therefore, our attention in this, as in all similar cases, will be particularly directed to the object of giving the natives a taste for European science, it appears to us, to be at least, premature, to establish separate classes for any of the several branches of it. In like manner it is not our purpose to urge the Students generally to pursue the abstruse parts of native science.

"An arithmetical teacher should, however, be immediately included in the plan,

as indispensable, under the most popular scheme. The higher classes should also be respectively directed to the study of the Arabic and Sanscrit languages; and in this course of instruction will be included, as well a general acquaintance with the best written popular works in either language, as the study of such parts of Hindoo and Mussulman Law, as will be serviceable in the courts of justice. The perusal of the regulations of the British government should likewise be specially enforced among both Mahomedan and Hindoo students, who may be capable of profiting by the study. Further additions may be made in these respects, when the operation of what is already suggested shall have unfolded itself, and more mature experience of what is practicable shall have been obtained."

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION, June 14, 1824.

		Date of Admission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this Term.	Period of attendance on the Lectures.	
PERSIAN.				M.	W.
First Class.—	1. Lushington.....	May 1824	—		
	2. De Lancy.....	Oct. 1823	36	7	0
	3. Deedes.....	May 1823	37	10	2
	4. Clarke.....	Aug. 1822	33	18	1
Second Class.—	5. Paul.....	Nov. 1823	16	5	1
	6. Grant.....	Oct. 1823	12	6	0
	7. Hathorn.....	Oct. 1823	33	6	2
1. Barlow, separately examined.....		Oct. 1823	—	—	—
HINDOOSTANEE.					
First Class.—	1. Cathcart.....	Oct. 1822	21	16	2
	2. Golding.....	Aug. 1822	9	1	0
	3. Hathorn.....	Oct. 1823	40	6	1
Second Class.—	4. Deedes.....	May 1823	38	10	2
	5. Paul.....	Nov. 1823	21	5	1
	6. Grant.....	Oct. 1823	12	6	1
ARABIC.					
1. Barlow, Degree of Honour for extraordinary Proficiency, and 1600 Rupees.....		Oct. 1823	16	6	2

By Order of the Council of the College, D. RUDELI, Sec. C.C.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable .. S. Rs. 37 0 to 37 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable... 5 0 to 11 8 ditto.

Madras, Sept. 14, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable 37 per cent. premium.
Unremittable..... 5 to 8 ditto.

Exchange.

On England, at six months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupees.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 33 to 36 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 14½ Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable... 110 to 118 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Burmese War.

[The following is the despatch which went of
space obliged us to exclude last month.]

Copy of a despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S., commanding the British forces at Rangoon.

George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov., Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir: Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 16th ult. we have had several partial affairs with the enemy, except in one solitary instance, invariably sought for on our part, and all ending in the same brilliant manner that has hitherto marked the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops under my command. About the end of last month, it was stated by some prisoners of war, and corroborated by a few Rangoon people who had escaped from the jungle, that the Burmese chief had received positive orders from Court to make a general attack upon our line, and drive us at once out of the country. Every movement of the enemy plainly indicated that something was intended. Large bodies of troops were, for two successive days, seen crossing the river above Kemendine, from the Dallah to the Rangoon side, and I felt the more inclined to give credit to the report, from being well aware that had any such order been received by the Burman general, certain disgrace, or even decapitation, would be the inevitable consequence of his disobeying it. On the morning of the 1st inst. every doubt on the subject was removed. Three columns of the enemy, estimated at 1,000 men each, were seen crossing the front of our position, moving towards our right; and the jungle in front of the great Dagon Pagoda, and along the whole extent of our line to the left, was occupied by a large force; but on this side, from the nature of the ground, it was impossible to ascertain either the disposition or strength of the enemy. The columns moving on our right soon came in contact with the piquets of the 7th and 22d regiments of Madras Nat. Inf., which received the attack with the greatest steadiness, none of them yielding one inch of ground. The enemy then penetrated in considerable force between two of our piquets, and took post on a hill about four hundred yards from our position, occupying an old pagoda and some houses in front, from which they commenced a feeble and harmless fire from some jingals and siveels. I instantly repaired to the point of attack with a gun and a howitzer from the Bengal artillery, and three companies of Nat. Inf., viz. one company of the 7th, and two of the 22d regt., the whole under the command of Capt. Jones, of the latter corps. After a

short but well-directed fire from the artillery, I ordered Capt. Jones to advance with his three companies, and drove the enemy from his post at the point of the bayonet, and I had the satisfaction of seeing my orders carried into effect in the most cool and gallant style, the enemy flying in every direction towards their favourite haunt, and only place of safety, the jungle. During the firing on our right, parties of the enemy felt the piquets along our line to the left, but never appeared in any force, and retired on the first fire from our advanced posts. Thus ended the mighty attack that was to have driven us into the sea—defeated with the greatest ease by three weak companies of sepoy, and two pieces of artillery; although such an enemy might be well appalled at the appearance of the whole British line under arms.

From some prisoners who were taken, I am informed that 12,000 men were marched to the attack: the left columns were ordered to engage with vigour, and as soon as they had succeeded in penetrating our line, the attack was then to have become general. Such were the orders issued; but nothing more contemptible than the conduct of the enemy on that day was ever witnessed. They paid for their folly, by leaving at least one hundred men dead on the field. We had not one man either killed or wounded.

Before daylight on the following morning some hundred men, of the Dallah force, entered the town of Dallah, firing in the direction of our post. Capt. Isaac, of the 8th Madras Nat. Inf., commanding, pushed forward with a few men, and was, I regret to say, unfortunately shot—the Burmese mutilating his body with the most savage brutality during the few minutes it remained in their power.

While the enemy abstained from converting their town to the purpose of annoying us, I also respected and afforded it every protection, although uninhabited by one individual; but when they thought proper to make it a mighty scene of savage warfare, I razed it to the ground.

Numerous reinforcements daily joined the enemy's army in our front, a thing much to be desired, as tending to increase the distress and discontent already prevailing in their lines; and having observed a disposition to recross part of their force to the Dallah side of the river, I determined, on the 8th instant, to make as general an attack as the very woody and inundated state of the country would possibly admit of. For that purpose I formed the force to be employed into two columns of attack; one proceeding by land, under

the command of that excellent and indefatigable officer, Brig. Gen. M'Bean, for the purpose of surrounding the enemy on the land side, while I, with the other, proceeded by water to attack their stockaded position along the banks of the river in front. To this post the enemy appeared to attach the greatest importance, and the stockades were so constructed as to afford mutual support, presenting difficulties apparently not to be overcome without a great sacrifice of lives. I therefore resolved to try the effect of shelling, and consulted with Capt. Marryat upon the employment of such armed vessels as he might select to breach, in the event of our mortar practice not succeeding. The shells were thrown at too great a distance to produce the desired effect, and the swampy state of the country would not admit of any advance. The armed vessels, *viz.* the Satellite transport (lately in H. M.'s service), the H. C.'s cruisers, Teignmouth and Thetis, commanded by Capt. Hardy and Lieut. Greer, and the Penang Government yacht, the Jessie, Capt. Poynton, the whole under the command of Lieut. Fraser, of H. M.'s ship Larne, now took their stations according to a disposition made by Capt. Marryat, and opened a fire which soon silenced that of fourteen pieces of artillery, swivels, and musketry from the stockades, and in one hour the preconcerted signal of breach practicable, was displayed at the main-mast head. The troops, as previously arranged, entered their boats on the signal being made, consisting of a detail of the 3d, 10th, and 17th N. I., commanded by Major Wahab, of the latter corps, ordered to lead the attack, and supported by Lieut. Col. Godwin, with two hundred and sixty men of H. M.'s 41st regt., and one company from the Hon. Company's Madras European regt. The assault was made in the best order and handsomest style; Major Wahab, with the native infantry, landed, and immediately attacked the breach, while Lieut. Col. Godwin, almost at the same instant, pushed ashore a little higher up, and entered the work by escalade; the enemy kept up a sharp but ill-directed fire while the troops were landing, but as usual fled on our making a lodgment in the place. I now ordered Col. Godwin to re-embark with the detachment of the 41st regt. and attack the second stockade, which was immediately carried in the same style. The third stockade was evacuated by the enemy.

The cool and gallant conduct of both European and native troops on this occasion was to me a most gratifying sight. To the officers and men of the breaching vessels every praise is due: and I much regret that severe indisposition prevented Capt. Marryat from being present to witness the result of his arrangements.

The inundated state of the country did

not admit of any communication with Brig. Gen. M'Bean from the shipping, nor did I know the result of the operations of his column until I returned to Rangoon in the evening. Nothing could be more brilliant and successful! He took by assault seven strong stockades in the most rapid succession, throwing the enemy into the utmost consternation: and he had also the good fortune to fall in with a large body flying from a stockade attacked by the shipping, of whom a great number were killed. The Brig. Gen. assures me the ardour of his column was irresistible, and speaks highly of the able aid he received from Brig. M'Creagh. He also reports most favourably upon the judicious and gallant style in which Majors Sale and Frith, of H. M.'s 13th and 38th regts., led the troops under their respective commands.

Ten stockades were thus taken from the enemy in one day, and upwards of (800) eight hundred of his best troops were left dead on the ground:—38 pieces of artillery, 40 swivels, and 300 muskets were also captured, a loss of no small importance where fire-arms are so scarce. Three of the enemy's chiefs, whose names are not yet known, were found among the dead. The chief destruction of the enemy was by the land column.

Our loss has been comparatively small—10 rank and file killed; 1 captain and 35 rank and file wounded.

To Brig. Gen. M'Bean my particular thanks are due upon this and on all occasions. To Lieut. Col. Tidy and Major Jackson, Dep. Adj. and Qr. mast. gens., and to my personal staff, I feel very much indebted for their indefatigable exertions in carrying on the duties of the service occasionally under every disadvantage; and I also beg leave to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the name of Lieut. Col. Snow, Dep. Adj. gen. to the Madras division, whose ability, zeal, and activity I have often had occasion to remark.

I cannot conclude without again advertising to the high feeling which animates every corps and every soldier under my command. Their patience in frequently undergoing the greatest fatigue, marching over a country almost wholly under water, merits every praise, and their intrepidity and valour, whenever the enemy can be found, cannot be sufficiently extolled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen. Head-Quarters, Rangoon, July 11, 1824. General Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, from the 16th of June to the 12th of July 1824.

June 21. Mad. Europ. Regt.—Wounded. 2 rank and file.

24. 2d bat. 10th N. I.—Killed, 1 subadar.

July 1. H.M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 38th Foot.—Wounded 1 serjeant and 2 rank and file; 1 rank and file missing.

— 1st bat. 22d N.I.—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

3. H. M.'s 41st Foot.—Wounded, 1 serjeant and 3 rank and file.

— 2d bat. 8th N.I.—1 captain; wounded, 1 rank and file.

— 1st bat. 9th N. I.—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

5. Engineer's Dep.—Killed, 1 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—Wounded, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, and 15 rank and file; killed, 1 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 89th Regt.—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 2 rank and file.

— Madras Europ. regt.—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 2 rank and file.

— 1st bat. Pioneers.—Wounded, 4 rank and file.

8. H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—Wounded, 1 captain, 2 corporals, 5 rank and file, and 1 lascar; killed, 2 serjeants.

— H. M.'s 38th Foot. Killed, 2 rank and file; Wounded, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, and 13 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 41st Foot.—Wounded, 5 rank and file.

— H. M.'s 89th Regt.—Wounded, 3 rank and file.

— 1st bat. 7th N. I.—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

— 1st bat. Pioneers—Wounded, 2 rank and file.

Total.—Killed, 1 captain, 1 subadar, 1 serjeant, and six rank and file; wounded, 2 captains, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 66 rank and file, and 1 lascar; missing, 1 rank and file.

2d bat 8th N.I.—Name of officer killed, Capt. C. H. Isaack.

H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.—Names of officers wounded, Brev. Capt. Knox Barriatt, severely, arm amputated; and Capt. Johnson, severely and dangerously.

(Signed) F. S. Triv, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

The following copies of despatches from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, are published in the *Calcutta Gov. Gaz.* of Sept. 2. To Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

SIR: I am now enabled to inform you, from information received from deserters, and through other sources which can be relied on, that the loss of the enemy in the action of the 8th instant, was much more severe, and its consequences much more fatal and disastrous than I could at the time have formed any idea of. The number of killed very much exceeds that stated

in my despatch of the 11th instant, and great numbers have since died of their wounds in the jungle. All accounts agree, and I have no longer a doubt of the fact, that Soomba Woonghee (3d minister of the empire) a Woodcock, and two other chiefs of the first class, were among the slain, and the troops deprived of their leaders, have either dispersed, or fled in confusion to the rear, there to await the arrival of the Prince of Sarrawaddy, said to be advancing with seventy thousand men.

The only body of the enemy I could hear of in this neighbourhood, was a small force of three thousand men, assembled at a place called Keytloe, about twelve or fifteen miles from Rangoon, and measures were adopted for immediately attacking them. On the morning of the 19th inst. I ordered 1,200 men to proceed by land direct to the spot, proceeding myself with 600 more up the Puzendown creek, running, in its whole course, nearly parallel to, and at no great distance from the road upon which land the column was directed to advance.

The inundated state of the country precluded all possibility of proceeding any great distance with the troops by land, and having advanced rapidly up the creek in the Diana steambot, I did not hear of the impassable state of the country, and consequent return of the land column to their quarters till the following day, when I reached the point, where I intended to co-operate, or act in concert as circumstances might require. In our progress up, some parties of the enemy were seen flying towards the jungle in evident dread and consternation, without firing a shot at us, or we at them; we also passed several villages visited for the first time by our troops, from each of which I had the pleasure of restoring to their homes, some Rangoon families found in the extreme of wretchedness and misery; we could distinctly observe there were some armed men in the villages, who apparently contrived at their escape, and who, it may be presumed, will remain in arms only until an opportunity offers of providing for the safety of their wives and families. It was not to be expected that a people unacquainted with the customs and manners of the civilized nations of Europe should, on our first approach, have placed unlimited confidence in us. At all the villages the greater part of the inhabitants fled from their houses to the fields, where they remained as spectators; but at each we found a few men left to converse with us, and receive every assurance I could give them of safety and protection, if they remained quietly at their homes. On our return yesterday to quarters, I had the satisfaction of seeing some of these villages thickly inhabited, the people quite at their ease, and saluting us as we passed.

Although this expedition, upon which I was out for three days, has terminated differently from what I intended, I feel confident much good will result from it. The favourable impression made, shall be cultivated to the utmost of my power, and happy, indeed, will I be to sheath the sword as often as the object in view can be attained by kindness and mercy.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Head-Quarters, Rangoon, July 22, 1824.

SIR: Being informed that the governor of Syriam had assembled a force on the banks of the Pegue, or Syriam river, and had ordered the whole conscription of the district to repair without delay to the place of rendezvous, for the purpose of finishing and defending a large field work, which was to command the river, and protect the surrounding country: although aware that few had obeyed the summons, I determined upon dislodging the enemy, and for that purpose I yesterday morning proceeded up the Syriam river with 300 Europeans, and an equal number of native infantry, the whole under the command of acting Brig. Snelt. Upon approaching the landing place leading to the town pagoda of Syriam, I observed the old Portuguese fort, long concealed from view by trees and overgrown brush wood cleared and scraped, where the old wall had fallen down, and from fifteen to twenty feet high: upon this the enemy had raised a parapet, and suspended huge logs of wood on the outside, intended to be cut away during the assault, and to carry the assailants before them in the descent.

The troops landed under the fire of the Penang Government brig Jessie, and the powerful sloop employed as a mortar vessel, and the advanced party moved on until stopped by a deep, impassable nulla, the bridge over which had been destroyed, and threatened to check our progress; but the difficulty was speedily removed, and a very tolerable bridge constructed, by Capt. Marryat, and part of the officers and crew of H.M.'s ship Larne. The enemy's fire from the musquetry and artillery was even unusually feeble and contemptible, and they abandoned the place with the utmost

precipitation when the troops moved forward for the attack, leaving behind them eight pieces of good artillery.

I next directed Lieut.col. Kelly, of the Madras European Regiment, to proceed with part of the force to the Syriam Pagoda, which I was informed was also occupied by about 300 men. The Lieut.col., on arriving at the Pagoda, found the enemy inclined to dispute the possession of their almost impregnable post, but they lost confidence while the troops were ascending the long flight of steps leading up to the Pagoda, and fled in the utmost confusion, leading four pieces of artillery and a great quantity of powder.

Although in these affairs the enemy afforded little opportunity for displaying the discipline and gallantry of the troops, their usual feeling and ardour were by no means less conspicuous, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Brigadier Smelt and Lieut.col. Kelly in conducting the different attacks.

From Capt. Marryat and the officers of His Majesty's navy, I ever received the most prompt and cordial co-operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Head-quarters, Rangoon, 5th Aug. 1824.

Ordnance and Ammunition taken and destroyed at Syriam on the 4th August, 1824.

Brass.

4 pounder, Dutch one.

3 pounder, Spanish or Portuguese, two.

Iron.

18 pounder, carronade, one.

Ditto, one lost in a deep nulla.

6 ditto, one.

Ditto, four destroyed for want of means to bring them on.

Wall pieces, two.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder destroyed, and about one hundred weight of grape.

Return of Killed and Wounded from the 14th of July to the 5th of August, 1824.

His Majesty's 41st Foot, 3 privates wounded.

Madras European, - - 1 do. do.

Bombay Artillery, - - 1 do. do.

Scamen of the *Larne*, - 3 do. do.

Postscript.

THE only authentic intelligence respecting the progress of the war, received since our last publication, is contained in the preceding despatches.

It is certain that the enemy have retreated from Itanoo and also from Ramree. The circumstances attending the evacuation of the former, were communicated by a Burman at Chittagong, Vol. XIX. *Asiatic Journal*. No. 110.

who reports that, on the 2d of August, orders arrived from the Bundoolah for the troops to proceed instantly to the capital. He also reported that Gunjupial had likewise been evacuated.

The Burmese had occupied the island of Ramree, apparently with the design of making a descent upon Cheduba. They had been observed constructing a stockade and

and establishing fortified chokeys along the shore opposite the north-east point of that island. On the 18th July, the Company's frigate *Hastings* stood in towards Ramree to reconnoitre. The natives commenced a fire of musketry and guns, which was soon silenced.

The *Madras Gov. Gazette* of September 16 mentions, as a report, that a letter had reached that presidency from Rangoon, dated August 12, stating that a grand attack had been made on the enemy, who was defeated with a very heavy loss, whilst our loss was very trifling, not a single officer having suffered.

Some statements, from private sources, which appear in the *Calcutta* and *Madras* journals, give some colour to this report. The last arrival from Rangoon announced that it was the current belief at that place, when the vessel sailed (30th July), that the army would very shortly proceed to Prome; and a letter from Cheduba, dated August 12, communicates the important fact, (upon the authority of a native, who came from Ava with cotton) that an army was proceeding up the Irrawaddy in 400 boats, tracking in two lines, with flanking parties marching along each bank. Moreover, it is stated from Rangoon as certain, that the Prince of Lunawaddy, brother of the emperor, was on his march with a large force to attack the British army. The Emperor of Ava is said to have quitted his capital, and proceeded to a camp formed in the upper provinces.

At the date of the last accounts, a detachment was expected to be sent from Rangoon to take possession of the post of Mergui.

Sir A. Campbell's force is to consist, we understand, of seven brigades, comprising the 1st or Royals, 41st, 47th, 54th, and 89th King's Regiments, with the 1st Madras European Regiment, thirteen regiments of Native Infantry, a battalion of Pioneers, and a numerous train of Artillery.

A brilliant little affair is stated, in letters from Bhopalpoore, to have taken place, on the 24th August, between a detachment under the command of Capt. Dewal of the 60th N. I. and the adherents of Koonur Chyn Sing, ex-Raja of Nursinghur, in which the ex-Raja, with eighty of his followers, was killed; whilst, on our side, only a subadar, a havildar, and six sepoy, were wounded.

A letter from Hazreebagh, dated August 25, mentions the following disaster: "The Irregular Horse from this corps (the Champarun L.I.) met with a severe loss the other day. In marching through the country which was all inundated, there suddenly come a great run of water, I suppose from a bund giving way, and carried away their baggage, twenty horses,

and one man. Garduer's has lost forty horses. We have very little rain here yet, and the people are apprehensive about their crops.

"It is, however, delightful weather, and I sleep with a blanket over me every night, which is more than I guess you do in Calcutta."

At the other points, all is tranquil: the British troops having taken up convenient positions to wait the close of the rains. The Burmese in Cachar have suffered severely from fever and the small pox, and are, it is said, desirous to return unmolested to their own country.

Two facts are mentioned in the papers which are extremely gratifying; namely, that the enemy begin to form juster notions of themselves and of the enemy they have to contend with; and that some confidence is inspired into the natives, who begin to return in considerable numbers, and show a desire to place themselves under British protection.

The following extract of a letter from Cheduba, dated August 12, which has furnished some of the particulars above recorded, may perhaps be read with some interest. —

"The weather, since our arrival, has been such as to prevent any one going beyond a mile or so from the stockade, the rain pouring in torrents, and incessant; I cannot, therefore, give you my promised account of the island, further than it appears to be capable of any thing under British rule. It has a roadstead capable of containing the navy of all the world, and in perfect security in every sort of weather; easy of entrance from the north and south. The climate is delightful, the thermometer ranging generally from 80 deg. to 86 deg. it has been as low as 76, and once or twice as high as 90 deg. Of buffaloes and oxen there are thousands running wild about the country, but not a goat or sheep, or swine or ducks and geese, to be had for love or money. Fish there is abundance of, but the rascally natives will not catch them: we seldom get any for our breakfast or dinner-table, though we have not been totally without.

"I took a sail in the Company's frigate, *Hastings*, on the 17th and 18th, to look at a stockade of the enemy's on the N.W. point of the island of Ramree, and also to destroy some boats said to be collected in a creek near it, and on which it was apprehended they would take a run over to destroy the villages, and disturb the natives on this island opposite their point, and return before daylight. The distance is eight or ten miles across. We anchored some distance from the point, which we have named 'Hastings's Point,' in honour of the ship and her first action. Soon after daylight on the 18th, the gun-boat,

the launch of the ship, having an 18-pounder cannonade on board, with the two cutters having a part of the Bombay European regiment on board, were sent to reconnoitre the shore and sound towards it. The beach was soon covered with natives when they perceived our boats approaching, and they commenced a sharp fire from musquetry and some guns upon them, but just in the same style they did on our landing here, for not a shot touched any of the boats although within one hundred yards, and the latter, by signal orders, returned to the ship at 7 A.M. I think our gun boats and musquetry surprised a few who will no longer tell the tale. The stockade and a long line of entrenchment, was discovered by the reconnoissance in a small height of land, near the place when the boats had their brush. Soon after breakfast, Capt. Barnes weighed anchor, and stood in towards the shore, and anchored in four and a half fathoms water within half gun shot of it. A spring was soon got on the cable, and the broad side of the Hastings brought to bear on the place; while this was doing the enemy fired two guns, but where the shot went to God only knows, for we could see nothing of them. The enemy were now complacent with the "John Bull and Paddy Bulls" of the Hastings, and I doubt not several of them bit the dust, so tremendous was the fire and the guns so elegantly directed; this trip has taught the fellows a lesson which will induce them to keep their own island, and not disturb our repose. We gave the name of "Barne's Bight" to the place in honour of our gallant commander, and returned to the anchorage by noon.

"Nothing else to my recollection has occurred, excepting, by the bye, the escape

of twenty or thirty women and children belonging to this island, who were kept in durance by the enemy. One of these fellows tells a story, and tolerably connected, that he was coming from Ava with cotton, and met an army proceeding up the river on 400 boats, tracking in two lines in the middle of the river, and flanking parties marching up, along each bank."

Another letter from Rangoon, published in the Calcutta John Bull of September 1, represents the condition of the army in that quarter as follows:

"The troops, we are informed, were in general healthy, though much in want of fresh provisions, and cattle for the general purposes of the army. No detachment had advanced, nor can we learn that a rumour of an expected attack was prevalent.

"The palace of the queen has been burnt by accident. We learn that the Burmese still approach the lines in small parties, and singly, in their usual daring manner.

"On the 2d Aug. two parties went out to look for the enemy, but no traces of them could be found. Sixteen and twenty rupees are given for a sheep, and seven for a fowl. We understand that a house at Madras has cleared a large sum, from having taken the precaution to send a large quantity of live stock."

Letters of the 3d August mention—country inundated; great scarcity of fresh meat and vegetables; some fever as was prevalent here; no disposition on the part of the inhabitants to come in; no prospect of moving; considered now to be impossible to proceed by water to Unrappoora; expect to remain and march by land in October or November.

Home Intelligence.

LITERARY FRAUD.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.
[The following communication, which it would be cruel to delay until the appearance of our next number, reached us too late for insertion in a more appropriate place.]

Sir: I feel myself called upon to trouble you with a brief statement of an occurrence, which, although it chiefly concerns myself individually, yet, as authors in general are liable to the same sort of grievance, I consider it a duty to lay before the public, in order to prevent as much as possible a repetition of such acts.

A short time since, I was employed by the East-India Company to compile a map of the Burman empire, all former maps

of that country being so exceedingly defective; and it being a part which has recently become very interesting, it was judged necessary to have the little geographical information which they possessed, put together for the advantage of occasional reference. With no inconsiderable labour, therefore, I formed a small map of the Burman empire, which I compiled from a few late surveys, but the greater part was taken from manuscript sketches by natives, collected by Dr Buchanan. Although this kind of information is extremely vague, still we are obliged to resort to it, when better is not procurable. As I had nearly completed a large four-sheet map of India, for Messrs. King-hury

and Co., we obtained permission to insert the above map of the Burman empire into it; conceiving the addition would make it more interesting, particularly at this time. But, Sir, you may judge my surprise, when, a few days before the latter work was ready for publication, I found that my map of the Burman empire had been copied, with a very trifling and unimportant addition, and published by Messrs. G. and J. Cary, without the least acknowledgment to the author. I think, Sir, you will agree with me that such conduct needs no comment; and I am content merely to state the facts, and to leave the public to form their judgment. That such a respectable concern should debase itself so much, merely for the sake of selling a few copies of a three-shilling map, is really astonishing. I understand that they applied for permission to copy it, and were told that leave had already been given to me; so that they have no excuse. But, Sir, after all their manoeuvring, I imagine, they will obtain more credit for their great exertion and despatch in getting the map out, than for their judgment; for they have not only made a very slovenly copy, but have not even selected one of the latest copies; and I have merely to request you will take the trouble to compare their map with that corrected by me, up to the present time, and published by Messrs. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, and the difference will be at once apparent.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Bernard Street.

JOHN WALKER.

LAW.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court, January 20th, an injunction was granted, in the case of Manton v. Marshall, to restrain the defendant from putting a certain inscription on gun-locks and barrels; on the affidavit of the plaintiff, that the defendant placed the name of Manton on twelve gun-barrels and locks intended for exportation to Bombay.

In the Court of King's Bench, January 21, Kilby and Carroll v. Wilson, the plaintiffs obtained a verdict for £1,015 damages, being the value of 100 bales of Surat cotton, obtained by the defendant by means of East-India warrants fraudulently obtained from them by a Mr. Tenbrukkengate, by whom they were sold to Mr. Wilson for

two bills, afterwards received from Tenbrukkengate, and delivered up to the plaintiffs. These bills were dishonoured, Mr. Wilson, the acceptor, alleging they were not given on the specific transaction relative to the cotton. The plaintiffs brought an action against him on the ground that the goods were originally obtained by fraud.

In the King's Bench, January 20th, application was made by the Attorney-general, in the case of Buckingham v. Bankes, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the cause should be specially appointed, as a witness named Mahomet, brought at great expense to this country, could not, perhaps, be detained. As the consent of all the parties had not been obtained, the application was refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Newspaper Rumours.—The sailing of H. M. S. Tamer, in February last, with sealed orders, was occasioned by the determination of Government to colonize Melville Island, in gulph of Capentaria.—An apprehension is entertained in the best informed quarters that the Dutch have been beforehand with us, in occupying the port of New Holland, nearest to the Fudian islands, which we had in view to colonize for commercial purposes.—It is confidently asserted that Lord Amherst is to be recalled, and to be succeeded by Lord William Bentinck.—The army is to be increased by a levy of 10,000 men; 5,000 for Ireland, and 5,000 for India, the expense to be defrayed by the Company.—Government is about to give directions for vessels and diving bells to be prepared for the pearl fishery off Ceylon, of the same description as those adopted by the Colombian fishers.—His Majesty's Government, having long been harassed by reiterated complaints and appeals from New South Wales, is about to change entirely the civil administration of the colony.

General Darling is appointed the new Governor of New South Wales, Mr. Alexander MacLeay, colonial secretary, and the Rev. John Espy Keane, chaplain to the colony. General D. was formerly assistant adjutant general of the army, and afterwards provisional governor of the Mauritius; Mr. McL. was secretary of the Transport, and has long officiated as secretary to the Linnean Society; Mr. K. was officiating chaplain to the garrison at Dublin.—The Blossom, 24, is to be commissioned by Captain Frederick William Beechey, at Woolwich, for the purpose (it is said) of proceeding to Behring's Straits via Cape Horn, and endeavour to open a communication with Captain Franklin, who is about to proceed on his land expedition from the mouth of Cop-

permine

permine River, westward, to Bhering's Straits.

Detachments belonging to the 11th Light Dragoons, and the 16th (the Queen's) Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers), the 13th (1st Somerset) Light Infantry, the 14th (Buckingham) the 38th (1st Staffordshire), the 44th (East Essex), and the 87th (the Prince of Wales's Own Irish) regiments of infantry, embarked, on the 18th Jan., on board the Bridgewater, East-Indianman, for Bengal.—The following is the official account of the destinations of the regiments ordered to India: 6th regiment of foot, from the Cape to Bombay; 31st regiment to Bengal; 2d regiment to Bombay; 97th regiment to Ceylon; 45th regiment, from Ceylon to Madras.—The orders that have been issued for the return home of the 59th (2d Nottingham), the 30th (Cambridgeshire), the 69th (South-Lincolnshire), and the 47th (Lancashire), regiments of infantry, from India, have been countermanded.—The 2d (the Queen's Royal) regiment of foot will embark for India on the 3d of February next.

Two vessels, of 400 and 500 tons, have arrived in the port of London from New South Wales, fully laden with cargoes of oil, seal skins, wool, and timber.

A London Morning Paper, of January 27, contains a very long correspondence between Mr. Fair, late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and the Local Government of that Presidency, respecting the subject which led to the deportation of that gentleman, as recorded in p. 186 of our present number.*

Jan. 18, a meeting of the Australian Company was held at the London Tavern. The report was most favourable as to the state of the Company. It declared a balance of £10,000 in the hands of the treasurer, although only £1 per share has been yet paid. The shares are at £40 premium.

General Martin, a native of Lyons, who died in India, in the service of the British East-India Company, bequeathed to his native town a considerable legacy. Some difficulties having arisen, M. de Regny went to London to settle the affair. All the difficulties have been removed, and the Municipality of Lyons has now at his disposal 1,700,000 francs, proceeding from the legacy.—*Paris Paper.*

* We shall lay this case fully before our readers next month, with a copious abstract of the correspondence.

Letters from the Cape, dated Nov. 14, state, that in addition to the money remitted from England for the distressed settlers £5,000 had been received from Calcutta and various parts of India; the poor emigrants are now in consequence in the highest spirits.

Sir Charles Edward Grey, one of the Judges of Madras, has recently been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, in the room of the late Sir Christopher Puller; and Mr. R. Comyn takes the seat on the Madras Bench, vacant by the advancement of Sir C. E. Grey.

A gentleman lately arrived from the East-Indies, says that he has conversed with several Europeans who returned from Isfahan, the capital of Persia, and who all declare, that a clever European physician or surgeon would make an immediate fortune by practice in any town of Persia.

At the fire, in the Bazar, *Boulevard des Italiens*, at Paris, on the night of New Year's day, many of the antiquities, collected by Belzoni in Egypt, were destroyed.—*Paris Paper.*

Jan. 12, an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Alexander Taylor, late of the Hon. E. I. C. service, who cut his throat on the preceding Monday morning. It appeared in evidence that about four months back he returned from Madras, where he spent several years as an engineer, and realized a considerable sum. He intrusted this money to a Mr. Muoro, a merchant at Madras, for transmission to England, to be vested in the British funds. Muoro converted this and other sums to his own use, and fled to America. Mr. Taylor returned to his native country as poor as he quitted it. He bore up for some time; but the gradual decline of his constitution, through residence abroad, and the constant reflection upon the calamity he had sustained, disordered his intellects, and led to the catastrophe.

January 26, about 10 A.M. a portion of the floor of the new Custom-house, the foundation of which has, for some time, been known to be insecure, gave way, and sank with a tremendous crash. Owing to the early hour, the clerks were absent, and no accident occurred.

Three curious representations, on optical principles, are now exhibiting in London: the Diorama, the Cosmorama, and the Peristephic Panorama.

The steam ship *Enterprise*, built for running between England and India, was launched in the river on the 22d January.

A Brevet is to take place in the army and navy, shortly; probably on St. George's Day. Every regiment is to receive two additional companies. The cavalry is also to be increased in the same proportion. The whole of a regiment is never again to be sent to the colonies or garrisons abroad: if it consists of ten companies, six will be sent, and four and a field officer remain at home.

Active measures are in preparation both at the Horse Guards and the Admiralty, for causing a general retirement among navy and army officers of each rank in both services. The retirement will be offered to a certain limited number of all officers possessed of a given seniority, who are to be put on a separate list, and receive the same allowance as if they were on full pay. The object of this regulation is, that the several lists shall contain none but effective officers. The general promotion is not expected to take place before April.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

- 5 *Dr. Gr.*—Ens. Martin, 45th F. Cor., v. Stephens, who exch. (23 Dec. 24).—Tr. Serg. Maj. Henley, 10th Lt. Dr., rank of Cor. (without pay), app. Rtd. Master (6 Jan. 25).
- 9 *L. Dr.*—Cor. Fullerton, Lt. by pur., v. Montgomery, who ret. (30 Dec. 24).—R. Rumley, Cor. by pur., v. Fullerton (30 Dec.).
- 10 *L. Dr.*—Capt. Jones, Major by pur., v. Taylor, prom. (16 Dec.).—Lt. Wallington, Capt. by pur., v. Jones (16 Dec.).—Cor. Dent, Brlt. by pur., v. Wallington (16 Dec.).—R. Giffard, Cor. by pur., v. Dent (30 Dec.).—Paym. Tallon, superseded (6 Jan. 25).
- 14 *L. Dr.*—Lt. Gooch, Capt. by pur., v. Ormsby, prom. (30 Dec. 24).—Cor. Gilpin, Lt. by pur., v. Gooch (30 Dec.).
- 16 *L. Dr.*—W. V. Jillard, Cor. by pur., v. Stewart, who ret. (6 Jan. 25).
- Gen. Gu.*—J. D. Wright, Ass. Surg., v. Armstrong, prom. (11 Nov. 24).
- Colof. Gu.*—Capt. Cornwall, h. p. Lt. and Capt., v. Serjeantson, who exch. rec. diff. (9 Dec.).
- 5 *F.*—Brev. Maj. Simcocks, Major without pur., v. Emes (30 Dec.).—Lt. Belton, Capt., v. Simcocks (30 Dec.).—Lt. Walsh, 1st R. Vet. Bat., Lt., v. Wyatt, who ret. upon h. p., 3d W.I. reg. (6 Jan. 25).—Ens. Wood, Lt., v. Belton (30 Dec. 24).—A. L'Estrange, Ens., v. Wood (30 Dec.).—Ass. Surg. Johnston, h. p. 9th F. Ass. Surg., v. Martin, who exch. (6 Jan. 25).
- 6 *F.*—Lt. Col. Sullivan, Ceylon Regt., Lt. Col., v. Gardner, who ret. upon h. p., 1st F. (6 Jan.).—Ass. Surg. Wood, h. p. 10th, Ass. Surg. (23 Dec. 24).
- 7 *F.*—Capt. Mair, Major by pur., v. Wally, prom. (30 Dec.).—Lt. Gage, Capt. by pur., v. Mair (6 Jan. 25).—Ens. Vise, Falkland, 71st F., by pur., v. Gage (6 Jan.).
- 14 *F.*—Hosp. Ass. Every, Ass. Surg., v. Trigge, prom. (23 Dec. 24).
- 21 *F.*—Lt. Deare, Capt. by pur., v. Van Batemburgh, who ret. (30 Dec.).—2d Lt. Bayly, 1st Lt. by pur., v. Deare (30 Dec.).—L. A. Spearman, 2d Lt. by pur., v. Bayly (30 Dec.).—Ass. Surg. Barclay, 36th F., Surg., v. Dent, dec. (3 Dec.).
- 22 *F.*—Lt. Munro, h. p. 7th F., Lt., v. Green, who exch. (23 Dec.).
- 27 *F.*—Hon. R. Howard, Ens. by pur., v. Johnstone, prom. (16 Dec.).

- 33 *F.*—Capt. Shaw, h. p. 37th F., Capt., v. Correvont, who exch. rec. diff. (30 Dec. 24).
- 34 *F.*—Capt. Nicholls, h. p. Capt., v. Sherer, who exch. rec. diff. (23 Dec.).
- 35 *F.*—Hosp. Ass. Macdonald, Ass. Surg., v. Barclay, prom. (23 Dec.).
- 43 *F.*—Gent. Cad. Hon. W. S. Clements, Ens. by pur., v. Estcourt, prom. (9 Dec.).
- 45 *F.*—F. W. Lascelles, Ens. without pur., v. Hope, app. to 1st F. (23 Dec.).
- 47 *F.*—Lt. Siborn, h. p. 9th F., Lt., v. Mair, app. to 61st F. (11 Nov.).
- 55 *F.*—2d Lt. Siewwright, h. p. Rif. Brig., Ens., v. Forlong, who exch. rec. diff. (23 Dec.).
- 60 *F.*—Lt. Chichester, Capt. by pur., v. Barrington, who ret. (23 Dec.).—2d Lt. Dickson, 1st Lt. by pur., v. Chichester (23 Dec.).—Ens. Archer, h. p. 14th F., 2d Lt., v. Brockman, app. to 15th F. (6 Jan. 25).—D. Fitzgerald, 2d Lt. by pur., v. Dickson (23 Dec. 24).
- 67 *F.*—Hosp. Ass. Cumming, Ass. Surg., v. French, prom. (23 Dec.).
- 71 *F.*—E. M. Whyte, Ens. by pur., v. Lord Falkland, prom. in 71st F. (6 Jan. 25).
- 77 *F.*—Ens. Elliot, Lt. without pur., v. Hamilton, dec. (6 Jan.).—A. H. Irvine, Ens., v. Elliot (6 Jan.).
- 15 *F.*—Cor. Stephens, 5th Dr. Gu., Ens., v. Martin, who exch. (23 Dec. 24).—2d Lieut. Brockmann, 60th F., Ens., v. Stephens, who ret. upon h. p. 14th F. (6 Jan. 25).
- 89 *F.*—Capt. Smith, h. p. 34th F., Capt. v. Steele, who exch. rec. diff. (23 Dec.).
- 90 *F.*—F. Eld, Ens. by pur., v. Eyles, prom. (23 Dec.).
- 92 *F.*—Ens. Deans, Adj., v. Macdonald, who res. Adj. only (6 Jan. 25).
- 94 *F.*—Serg. Maj. Spiller, 43d F., Adj. (with rank of Ens.), v. Coward, rem. from service (25 Nov. 24).
- 2 *W. I. Regt.*—Lt. Jessop, h. p. York Chass., Lt., v. Griffiths, who exch. (30 Dec.).
- Ceylon Reg.*—Lt. Col. Muller, h. p. F. 1st Lt. Col., v. Sullivan, app. to 6 F. (6 Jan. 25).
- 1 *R. I. Regt.*—Lt. Col. Cochrane, h. p. W. I. reg., Lt., v. Walsh, app. to 5 F. (6 Jan.).

Unattached.

To be Col. of Inf. by pur.—Brev. Lt. Col. Wylby, from 7th F., v. Landin, who ret. (30 Dec. 24).—Maj. Williams, 2d F., v. Gifford, who ret. (30 Dec.).

To be Lt. Col. of Inf. by pur.—Brev. Lt. Col. Taylor, 10 L. Dr., v. Maj. Gen. Sir E. G. Butler, who ret. (9 Dec.).

To be Maj. of Inf. by pur.—Capt. Sir T. Ormsby, 14 L. Dr., v. Armstrong (30 Dec.).

To be Capt. of a Comp. by pur.—Lt. Cornwall, Coldst. Gu., v. Dalzell, who ret. (6 Nov.).

Brevet.

Capt. Laing, R. Afr. Corps, Major in Africa only (23 Dec. 24).

R. Reg. of Art.—2d Capt. Scott, Capt., v. Pierce, dec. (26 Nov.).—2d Capt. Rains, h. p. 2d Capt., v. Atchison, dism. (15 Nov.).—2d Capt. Irvine Whitty, h. p. 2d Capt., v. Scott (26 Nov.).—1st Lt. Swabey, 2d Lt. (15 Nov.).—1st Lt. Andrews, 2d Capt., v. Whitty (26 Nov.).—1st Lt. Kaye, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Swabey (26 Nov.).—1st Lt. Rogers, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Dawson, dismised (15 Nov.).—1st Lt. Roby, h. p. 1st Lt. (26 Nov.).—1st Lt. Dyson, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Onslow, who retires on h. p. (9 Dec.).—1st Lt. Runnells, h. p. 1st Lt., v. Weatherall dec. (10 Dec.).—2d Lt. Glasgow, 1st Lt. (15 Nov.).—2d Lt. Mottley, 1st Lt. (15 Nov.).—2d Lt. Bassett, 1st Lt. (26 Nov.).—2d Lt. Darley, 1st Lt. (10 Dec.).—Gent. cad. C. Rogers, 2d Lt., v. Glasgow (15 Nov.).—Gent. cad. Turner, 2d Lt., v. Mottley (15 Nov.).—Gent. cad. R. D. French, 2d Lt. (26 Nov.).—Gent. cad. A. A. Shuttleworth, 2d Lt., v. Darley (10 Dec.).

R. Eng.—Brev. Maj. Henderson, Lt. Col., v. Landmann, who ret. (30 Dec.).—Capt. Calder, h. p. Capt., v. Henderson (30 Dec.).

Hospital Staff.

To be Dep. Insp. of Hosp.—Brev. Insp. of Hosp. Burke, h. p. (23 Dec.).—Brev. Insp. Brown, h. p. (23 Dec.).—Dep. Insp. Strachan, h. p. (23 Dec.).

To be As. Surg. in the Forces.—As. Surg. Milne, h. p. 1st F., v. As. Surg. Brown, app. to 15th F. (23 Dec.).—As. Surg. Magrath, h. p. York Chass., v. Palmer (25 Dec.).

To be Hosp. As. in the Forces.—John Hawkey, M.D., v. Mac Gibbon, prom. (23 Dec.).

Mem.

Lieut. in the 35th Madras N.I., to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Skitchley, Esq., of Clapham Place.

16. At Drumheugh House, near Edinburgh, Sir David Hunter Blair, bart., of Brownhill, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, bart.

17. At Edinburgh, E. H. Glass, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service, to Catherine, second daughter of John C. Scott, Esq., of Sinton.

18. At Middle Church, James Watkins, Esq., captain in the 62d Bengal N.I., to Miss Mary Anne Watkins, only daughter of W. Watkins, Esq., of Shotton, county of Salop.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Geo. Browne, of the royal horse artillery, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Robert Clerk, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

20. Colonel Sir John Sinclair, bart., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Sarah Charlotte Carter, sister to the lady of Colonel H. S. Osborne, of Cecil Lodge, Chessnut, Herts.

— *Lately*, At Wesel, in Prussia, Sir Wm. Congreve, bart., M.P., to Isabella, relict of the late H. N. McEvoy, Esq.

DEATHS.

Dec. 15. In Sloane-street, Dr. S. T. Biddler, late surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 42.

21. At Blaham Abbey, in his 82d year, George Vansittart, Esq., formerly M.P. for Bucks, in six successive Parliaments.

24. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieut.-col. Home, of the Bombay establishment.

25. At Stratton, Capt. Robert Smith, in his 80th year. He was at the battles of Minden and Warburg, and afterwards at Gibraltar during that memorable siege, where he greatly distinguished himself.

30. At Liverpool, Alex. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., a celebrated Oriental scholar, and late professor of Sanscrit and Hindoo literature, at the East-India College, 18 Newbury.

— The hon. Edward Bouverie, one of the commissioners of the navy.

31. Aged 67, Caroline, wife of John Fred. Garding, Esq., West-lion Square, Bloomsbury.

Jan. 7. At Chatham, Lieut. A. D. Beatson, of the East-India Company's engineers, eldest son of Maj.-gen. A. Beatson, of Knowle Farm, Sussex.

9. At Gravesend, Mr. W. P. Bignell, second mate of the H.C.'s ship *Hythe*. He was drowned by falling over a small boat in which he was proceeding to join the ship.

12. At Clifton, Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Peat, Esq., of Calcutta.

15. At his seat, Killester, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the Lord Viscount Newcomen.

16. At Leamington, Theodosius Vernon, fourth son of Lieut.-gen. Sir George Anson, K.C.B., M.P.

19. In Park Crescent, Portland-place, W. Fairlie, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, in his 71st year.

20. At the Old Steine, Brighton, Alexander,

youngest son of A. Riley, Esq., a native of New South Wales.

20. In Upper Norton-street, the Right Hon. Lord Herbert Windor-Stuart, son of the late, and uncle of the present, Marquis of Ely.

23. At Grosvenor, John Brown, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

25. Suddenly, Capt. Perry, formerly of the East-India Company's service, but of late years a pauper in Lambeth Workhouse.

26. At Leyton, in Essex, Joseph Cotton, Esq., deputy master of the Trinity House.

— Alex. Tilloch, Esq., LL.D., long proprietor and conductor of "The Star" evening paper.

Lately, At Widworthy, near Hoxton, aged 64, J. Harris. He was one of the 500 men who sailed in the Worcester to the East-Indies, under the command of Admiral Hughes, where, in several severe battles, 410 of them were killed, leaving only 90 to return to their native country.

Lately, At Bathmains, in his 38th year, Major Fawcett, of H.M.'s late 90th regt.

— At Richmond, Surrey, aged 73, Adam Bell, Esq., late of His Majesty's victualling department, Deptford.

Deaths Abroad.

Nov. 28. At Constantinople, of the plague, Aga Mustapha, the Persian Chargé d'Affaires. His lost his brother in the summer, and about the middle of November his son, Mirza Buker, fell ill, and died in his presence.

Dec. 23. In Christian County, Kentucky, General William Henry, in his 64th year.

25. At Caen, Major-Gen. Lord Muskerry.

31. At St. Germain-en-Laye, Lieut.-col. H. C. Brindley, of His Britannic Majesty's service, son of the late Major-General Brindley, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Jan. 4. At Naples, His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

11. At Dunkirk, Lieut.-col. H. Haldane, of the royal engineers, aged 68. He was formerly quarter-master general of the King's troops in India, and was with Lord Cornwallis in all the actions, sieges, and military operations which took place during the war against Tippoo Sultan.

Lately, At Antwerp, Mons. H. Solvyns, *Captaine du Port*. He had made a long stay in India, where he collected the materials for his great work upon the Hindoos, published at great expense, and to the completing of which he generously devoted his time and fortune.

— At Paris, Lord Thanet.

— At Sazanie, the celebrated traveller Le Vailant. He was born at Saramaibo, in Dutch Guyana. His taste for natural history displayed itself early in life, and induced him to undertake two voyages to the Cape of Good Hope. The sciences are also indebted to him for useful and valuable discoveries in the interior of Africa and America. The Cabinet of Natural History at Paris possesses his caméléopard, and his rich collection of stuffed parrots and birds of Paradise.

— In Switzerland, Lord Mountrichards, eldest son of the Marquess of Conyngham.

MARKETS DURING THE MONTH.

There has been considerable activity in the cotton market, owing to the stock at Liverpool being so unexpectedly small: it fell short, on the 1st January, by about 150,000 packages of the stock of the preceding year. A speculative demand accordingly took place, and an advance in prices followed. The largest sales have been in Surats and Bengals. The imports of East-India cotton into London, during the last year, amounted to 36,454 bales; during 1823, 30,435 bales. The stock remaining on the 1st January 1825 was 85,672 bales; on the 1st January 1824, 105,000 bales. In the week ending 25th January, the sales in London were 1,680 Bengals, 800 Surats, and 100 Madras.

Raw sugar for refining has advanced; but East-India sugar is stationary. As the stock of West-India is diminishing by large deliveries, the other may perhaps be influenced. The imports of East-India sugar into London last year were 1,144 chests, and 130,000 bags; in 1823, 1,125 chests, and 110,000 bags. The stock of 1824 was 58,500 bags, in 1823, 53,300 bags.

The coffee market is improving; and the sorts

suited to the home trade, command higher prices. Accounts from Trieste state that the stock of East-India coffee there is exhausted.—The following is the quantity imported into London in 1823 and 1824:—in 1823, 36,500 bags; in 1824, 44,000 bags; on the 1st January 1824 was 44,000 bags; on the 1st January 1823, 36,797 bags.

Much speculation is prevailing in spices. Large sales of pepper have been made. Cassia, mace, nutmegs, and recently East-India ginger, are sought after.

The quantity of indigo imported into London in 1823 was 29,100 chests; in 1824, 14,356. The stock in 1823 was 12,710 chests; in 1824, 11,896. The sale of 4,438 chests finished 25th January. The prices are given in our Price Current; being an advance upon the last sale of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. on the good and fine qualities; and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. on the ordinary and middling.

The quantity of saltpeetre imported last year was about 10,000 bags less than that in 1823: the stock is less by 2,500 tons.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH, 1825.

Original Communications,

8c. 8c. 8c.

PROGRESS OF THE BURMESE WAR.

As the operations against the Burmese are for the present suspended, we shall probably perform an acceptable service to our readers, by laying before them a plain and connected narrative of the progress and events of the war, which cannot be understood without some difficulty, owing to the irregular and disjointed manner in which the despatches from India are communicated to the public.

A statement of the causes of dispute, as well as an exposition of the relations formerly subsisting between the two governments, has already appeared in this work.* We shall, therefore, enter without further preliminary, upon a simple detail of the occurrences which followed the first demonstration of hostility, on the part of the Government of Ava.

The island of Shapuree, in the mouth of the Naaf river, occupied by a jemadar's party of the Chittagong battalion, was attacked, on the evening of September 23, 1823, by a Burmese force from Aracan, of about 1,000 men. The party were driven from the island with a loss of three sepoy's killed, and three wounded, two of whom afterwards died. Upon this audacious act of violence being reported to the Bengal Government, a detachment was sent to re-occupy Shapuree, and to reinforce the posts in the southern part of the Chittagong district. The island was taken possession of by two companies of the 2d bat. 20th regt. on the 21st of November, without the slightest opposition, and no symptom of further hostile designs or preparations was visible on the part of the Burmese.

* Some disposition being subsequently apparent in the Court of Ava to seize upon the province of Cachar, the Supreme Government conveyed to that Court an intimation, that any attempt to occupy Cachar by a foreign power, would be resisted.

• On our Sylhet frontier, where a corps of observation had been formed, under

* *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xviii., p. 105.

under the command of Major Newton, the Burmese forces began to unite and concentrate close to the British territories. On the 16th of January 1824, intelligence reached Major Newton, that a body of about 4,000 Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains of Cachar, at the foot of the Berteaka pass, and were stockading themselves at the village of Bickranpore; likewise, that a force to the eastward had defeated the troops of Gumbhur Sing, the Rajah of Mumpore; and that a third division were crossing the Mootagool pass into Jynta, to the north-west. He thereupon collected his small force, joined by that of Capt. Johnston, from Tilayn, at Juttrapore, and commenced his march in quest of the enemy on the 17th of January. Passing through a most difficult country, overgrown with almost impervious grass and jungle, he debouched upon a plain, where the enemy was discovered, their position extending along the villages at the foot of the hills: it was protected by huts, bushes, &c. and on the right was a stockade, containing about 200 men, on the banks of a steep nullah. Capt. Johnston, with part of the 23d N.I., assaulted the stockade, and Capt. Bowe, with part of the 10th N.I., attacked the enemy's line. The stockade was taken after some resistance, and the troops in the line (supposed to be Assamese) fled to the hills at the first fire.

The British force advanced to Budderpore, where Capt. Johnston was left in command with a detachment of the 23d N.I. On the 13th of February, the enemy advanced, in very great force, on the north bank of the Soormah river, to within 1,000 yards of the post, and began the construction of five stockades. Capt. Johnston determined to attack them before they should be reinforced, and, accordingly, directed the advance of a column for that purpose, under Capt. Bowe, consisting of parts of the 1st bat. 10th regt., 2d bat. 23d N.I., and the Rimypore L. I. The troops ascending the heights, instantly drove the enemy, with the bayonet, from all the stockades, with the loss of a number of jingals and muskets, and all their ammunition.

In consequence of this disaster, the enemy abandoned Juttrapore, which they had occupied subsequent to the advance of Major Newton, and a considerable number of them retired to the foot of the Berteaka pass, in the range of hills to the north-east of Juttrapore.

On the arrival of Lieut. Col. Bowen with a force from Dacca, the troops, including Major Newton's detachment, and that under Capt. Johnston, proceeded with boats up the Soormah river, towards Juttrapore, which was taken possession of, on the 17th of February, by Major Newton, who destroyed on his march thither four strong and extensive stockades, which had also been deserted by the Burmese after the affair of the 13th.

Leaving Major Newton, with 200 men, at Juttrapore, to prevent the re-occupation of that post by the enemy, the troops continued their route in the boats to the mouth of the Jeltinghy river, where they disembarked on the 18th, and moved towards the enemy's position under the Berteska pass. Several of their chiefs had here united, and were strongly posted in two stockades, on the left bank of the river, commanding the only ford. The troops crossed the river on the backs of elephants; an attack was then made on the stockades, which, in spite of the almost insuperable difficulties opposed by a jungle and muddy rivulet, were carried with the bayonet; the enemy, chiefly Assamese, dispersing in all directions in the utmost disorder, leaving their standards, jingals, and chattahs in possession of the victors.

A few days subsequent to this affair (Feb. 21), an attack was made by Col. Bowen, reinforced by Major Newton, from Juttrapore, upon the stockade at Doodpatlee; but here the enemy's troops, amounting to about 2,000, were found

to be of a very different character from those before encountered. "They fought," says Col. B., "with a bravery and obstinacy which I had never witnessed in any troops." After a most severe action, which lasted from 10 A.M. till the evening, the British were obliged to retire to Juttrapore with a heavy loss. The Burmese had between four and five hundred men killed, and soon after evacuated their strong stockades at and around Doodpatlee, and proceeded in disorder in the direction of Manipore and Assam.

In this state of things, the late Col. M'Morine was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier, to the command of the troops destined against Assam; and after considerable delays, occasioned by the difficulty of procuring boats and supplies, he moved forward, on the 22d of March, and reached Gowahati, the capital of Camroop, in the western division of Assam, on the 28th, without experiencing any resistance, notwithstanding the strength of the enemy's position, and the natural difficulties of the country. The Burmese, without firing a shot, but committing great enormities, retired towards Ava, and the native chiefs of Assam evinced a friendly disposition. No results have yet followed this expedition: the Brigadier-General found it expedient to halt at Gowahati, from whence he detached a small force to Killiabar.

The enemy, foiled in one quarter, were more successful in another. Soon after their retreat out of Cachar, they invaded the Chittagong district in very considerable force. Capt. Noton, commanding a small detachment in advance at Ramoo, was informed, on the 9th May, by a naik from the Rutnapulling stockade, who was accompanied by a Bengalee villager, that four Burmese chiefs, attended by about 150 men, had approached Rutnapulling, under pretence of negotiating. Capt. Noton, in order to counteract any design entertained by the enemy of putting the jemadar off his guard, and thereby gaining possession of the stockade, moved towards Rutnapulling with the whole of his disposable force, leaving a small party, chiefly provincials and mugs (Aracan refugees), to protect the cantonment and sick.

When within about half a mile of the stockade (a detachment of the 23d N.I. leading), a heavy fire was opened upon the troops from the hills on the left, which were occupied by the enemy in considerable force, and so fortified as to command the road. Capt. Noton, having reached the plain, in which was the stockade, returned with a few men to bring up the guns. A succession of misfortunes immediately followed: through the mismanagement of the mahouts, the elephants which carried the gun and ammunition threw their loads, and blocked up the passage; the inexperience of the officer in charge of the artillery, and the absence of the Golendanz, caused much delay and confusion; and the coolies having fled, and the mugs concealed themselves in the jungles, it required the utmost exertions of the sepoys to remove the gun and ammunition. Under these circumstances, the deficiency of artillery, and the panic of the mugs, Capt. Noton, after passing the night on the plain, determined to return to Ramoo, where he was surprised to meet the jemadar and his party from Rutnapulling.

This check was the prelude to a fatal disaster which befel this unfortunate detachment. The enemy, having possessed themselves of Rutnapulling, advanced from thence to Ramoo, and encamped on the south side of the river, on the 13th May. An attempt made by the enemy to cross, on the following evening, was frustrated by a detachment under Capt. Trueman. On the ensuing day, however, they began an entrenchment, about 300 yards in front of the British position; and on the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that the enemy had opened trenches on the left flank of the position, besides

considerably advancing those in front. A desultory fire, kept up from two tanks, one on the right flank, the other in the rear of the position, did not prevent them from carrying their trenches to within twelve paces of the picquet on the right, and to within a short distance of the tank in the rear, of which they gained possession, owing to the men (provincials and mugs) placed to defend it, quitting their post, and flying with precipitation. The remainder of the mugs soon followed; and the elephants, alarmed at the tumult, likewise turned back.

The rear being now undefended, Capt. Noton ordered a retreat; but the enemy's cavalry pressing upon the retiring column, and the excessive fatigue and privation which the troops had undergone, incapacitating them from offering effectual resistance to the overpowering masses of the enemy, the sepoy, in spite of the efforts of their officers, dispersed in every direction. All the officers (excepting Lieut. Scott, and Ensigns Codrington and Campbell) were cut to pieces by the enemy, together with a large part of the detachment, which consisted of five companies of the 23d N.I., three companies of the 20th, with two guns and a detail of artillery, a party of provincials, and the mug levy. The officers who fell were Captains Noton, Trueman, and Pringle, of the mug levy; Lieut. Grigg, Ensign Bennett, and Dr. Maysmore, of the artillery.

Whilst these events were passing on the frontiers, the Bengal Government made arrangements for despatching a considerable force by sea to make a descent upon the enemy's coast. The force consisted of two divisions, one from Bengal, the other from Madras, both under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, which assembled at Port Cornwallis, in the Andaman islands, on the 3d May. On the 5th the fleet sailed, under the direction of Commodore Grant; and the commander of the forces despatched a part of his army, under Brig. M'Creagh, against the island of Cheduba, another detachment, under Major Wahab, against the island of Negrals, whilst he proceeded himself with the main body to Rangoon river, which he reached on the 16th, and on the following day the fleet anchored off the town of Rangoon.

The folly and presumption of the enemy disregarded the immense superiority of our force, and prepared to defend the town. Their batteries were soon silenced, and three detachments of the British troops were landed, one under Major Evans, above the town; another under Major Sale, in the centre; and the third, under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, below the town: the first and last being instructed to push round the town, and enter, if possible. In less than twenty minutes the British flag was flying in Rangoon, without the troops having fired a musket, or lost a single man; the members of the Government fled, and out of a large population, not more than one hundred persons remained in the town when taken possession of; the remainder having fled in the utmost consternation to the jungles. The Raywoon* subsequently made some effort at negotiation, but had not resolution to wait for the answer of the British commander, having removed farther into the country before his messenger returned, leaving seven British subjects, two American missionaries, and other individuals, in irons, who were designed to be put to death.

The capture of Cheduba and that of Negrals were almost simultaneous with that of Rangoon. On the 12th May, Brig. Gen. M'Creagh anchored off the first-named island, and after a reconnoissance, moved on the 14th up the small river, on which the town is situated, with 300 men. The troops landed at the spot where the town commences, in spite of the steepness of the bank, and the efforts of the enemy, who lined its edges; they advanced through the town,

* Qu. Dai-woon, minister of war: from Dai, war, and woon, burthen.

town, and found at the end of it a stockade, from which a fire was opened upon them. A howitzer, and two or three guns, were brought from the ships, and placed in a battery, which was opened on the 30th, and a column of the British troops, headed by a company of the 13th regiment, soon entered the stockade; the enemy fled, leaving their chief dead. The Rajah of Cheduba was also captured by a reconnoitring party, and sent to Calcutta.

The detachment sent against Negrais reached Pagoda Point on the 11th May, and the next day anchored off the island. A survey of this desolate spot induced Major Wahab to believe that no opposition would be met with, as no inhabitants were discovered by two detachments sent to survey the island, which exhibited the appearance of being covered with an impenetrable jungle, without any signs of cultivation. On the 17th a number of persons collected on the main land, at a point opposite to the island, accompanied by boats of a large description, who commenced throwing up a stockade. A detachment was accordingly sent under Lieut. Stedman, who crossed the river, and advanced towards the enemy, whose stockade was not observed, owing to the thickness of the jungle, until the troops were close under the breastwork, mounted with guns. He pushed on, and after a volley and charge, gained possession of the breastwork in ten minutes. The stockade itself, containing at least 700 men, remained to be attacked. Fortunately, an opening to the right of the stockade from the breastwork had not been completed, through which the troops directed their fire with such effect, that the enemy decamped, leaving behind their cannon, stores, and provisions.

In the mean time, a spirited and successful attack had been made on the 16th May, by a detachment from the main body at Rangoon, under Capt. Birch and Lieut. Wilkinson, R.N., upon some boats and stockades up the Rangoon river. The commander of the forces at Rangoon, finding the enemy extremely bold and troublesome, after some successful rencontres of a trifling nature, determined to make a reconnoissance upon a large scale, and accordingly moved from the camp on the 28th May, with four companies of the 13th and 38th regiments, 250 sepoys, and 2 pieces of ordnance. Several stockades were found and destroyed: as the troops advanced, through a thickly-wooded country, the artillery men became fatigued, and the Brig. General continued his march with the Europeans only. Upon arriving at the village of Jauayhy-vang, the enemy were found in force, protected by jungles and inundated ground, and fortified by stockades. In the face of the main body of the enemy, consisting of 7,000 men, who were kept in check by the light company under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, the stockades, though obstinately defended, were carried, one after the other, with the utmost coolness and regularity. The troops remained in front of the Burmese army for an hour; but finding no disposition on their part to advance, they returned to the camp.

Intelligence being received at Rangoon, that a formidable stockade was erected at the village of Kemmendine, where the Burmese were in some force, Sir A. Campbell moved to reconnoitre, on the 3d June: two strong columns of the Madras division, under the command of Lieut. Cols. Hodgson and Smith, advanced upon two roads leading from the great Dagon Pagoda to Kemmendine, whilst the Brig. General proceeded up the river, to favour the land attack by diverting the enemy's attention. Upon this occasion, the troops were obliged to return without accomplishing the object of entering the stockade, which proved to be strongly and extensively fortified, aided by a thick and tenacious jungle. On the 16th, however, a more satisfactory result was obtained. A force of 3,000 men, with artillery and mortars, proceeded

to the same place, through a country which the season had rendered almost impassable; and after carrying a stockade on their march, reached the great stockade in the afternoon. The night was passed in erecting batteries, from whence a heavy fire was opened in the morning upon the enemy; who, during the cannonade, evacuated the place: actuated apparently by terror, they deserted every other stockade in the neighbourhood, and retired to some distance.

This retrograde movement of the enemy being arrested by positive orders received from the court of Ava to make a general attack upon the British troops, and to drive them at once out of the country; towards the end of the month, large bodies of Burmese were seen crossing the river above Kemmendine, from the Dallah to the Rangoon side; and on the 1st July, three columns, each consisting of about a thousand men, crossed the front of the British position, and moved towards the right of it. A large force also occupied the whole extent of the British line to the left, and a jungle in front of the great Dagon Pagoda. Although the peremptory orders of the court could prevail upon the Burmese generals, through dread of the consequences of refusal, to lead their soldiers to the attack, they could not inspire them with confidence; and, accordingly, after a feeble fire from some jingals and swivels, three companies of N.I., one of the 7th regt., and two of the 22d regt., under Capt. Jones, advancing, drove the enemy from his post at the point of the bayonet; the Burmese troops flying in every direction for security to their favourite haunt, the jungle. The other divisions of the enemy's force (which consisted altogether of 12,000 men) retired; and thus ended, to use the Brig. General's expressive words, "this mighty attack, which was to have driven us into the sea, defeated with the greatest ease by three weak companies of sepoy, and two pieces of artillery:" not a single British soldier was either killed or wounded!

The next day, a small party of Burmese entered the town of Dallah, and Capt. Isaack was unfortunately shot in dislodging them from the town, which was in consequence razed to the ground.

A general attack upon the enemy, who had been joined by numerous reinforcements, and evinced a disposition to recross to the Dallah side of the river, was determined upon by the commander of the forces. Two columns of attack accordingly advanced, on the 8th July; one under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, by land; the other, under Sir A. Campbell in person, by water, to attack the stockaded position of the enemy along the banks of the river. The armed vessels soon silenced the fire from the stockades, and at a signal, a party under Major Wahab and Lieut. Col. Godwin, assaulted and took the first stockade; the former officer entering by the breach, and the latter by escalade. A second was captured in the same manner, and the third was evacuated by the enemy.

The success of the other column was equally complete, and still more brilliant. Brig. Gen. M'Bean took by assault seven strong stockades in rapid succession, throwing the enemy into the utmost consternation; he also fell in with a large body flying from the attack made by the other column, and destroyed a great number of them. Besides a vast number of their best troops, and some of the chiefs killed, the Burmese suffered the serious loss of a large quantity of artillery and muskets.

The inundated state of the country now precluded the possibility of farther operations by land; a column of 1,200 men, advancing on the 19th, to dislodge a body of the enemy at a place called Keyloe, twelve or fifteen miles from Rangoon,

Rangoon, were obliged to return, owing to the roads being impassable. Sir A. Campbell proceeding up the Puzedown creek to co-operate with the column, had sufficient occasion to observe the dread and consternation which reigned among the enemy, and found several opportunities of intercourse with the natives, whom he laboured, apparently with success, to impress with more correct and favourable opinions of the British character.

On the 4th August, the enemy were dislodged from some works they were constructing on the banks of the Pegu or Syriam river. The British troops landed under cover of a mortar vessel; and although the preparations for defence were great, and the natural difficulties opposed to the attack considerable, the enemy's fire was feeble, and they abandoned all the works with precipitation, leaving their artillery and ammunition behind.

Several brilliant affairs of a trifling kind have taken place with the enemy during the progress of the war, but these we have not incorporated with this narrative, which is derived from the despatches and other official records alone

JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

[Continued from page 139.]

On the morning of the succeeding day, we rode out to visit the Iukteh Kudjera, and Jahannoom Pilihs belonging to the reigning family the former built by the Vakil Kereem Khan and the latter by Aga Mahomed Khan. The edifices have been very correctly sketched in Col. Johnson's admirable work, and it is scarcely necessary, therefore, to mention them. I regretted to observe that they were much neglected and, as the same prejudice exists as to the reparation or completion of any public work commenced by a predecessor in Persia, as in India, it is probable that they will not long be used even as a temporary accommodation for travellers, to which purpose we found them devoted. The view from the Iukteh Kudjera is beautiful, but the uniformity and regularity observable in this, as in all the Persian gardens, although perhaps not unsuited to these particular buildings, must be generally displeasing to European taste. There is no variety to see one is to see all. A given quantity of land is divided into square portions, which are subdivided with rule and compass *ad infinitum*. The centre is generally occupied by a fountain, from which water is conveyed in channels of masonry to different parts of the garden. These are bordered with trees, and are certainly both useful and ornamental but the constant recurrence of the same plan very soon fatigues, and we wish, involuntarily, for the good taste in which an Eng-

lish gentleman indulges, when upon fifty acres round his dwelling, he secures all that can give pleasure to the eye, and exclude all that can offend it. But to return to Shiraz. I own myself more delighted than perhaps I ought to be with her fragrant bowers, planted in quincunx — her straight alleys, angular borders, and paltry fountains, but some allowance should be made, not only for the view which a traveller takes of places and things as they are, but for the contrast which all that he has left behind him will necessarily suggest. The profusion of water in the gardens of Shiraz might delight an Indian after nine years residence among the sands of the Doab. The Englishman who has been wet through, six days out of the seven, for a corresponding period marvels that any body should like water, or think it worth while to tell the world where it may be found. The plants and fruits of England, most of which are here in great perfection, would probably suggest the same train of thought in individuals to whom they might be presented under such different circumstances. However, the Indian who, after ten years absence, gathers the hawthorn, the moss-rose and the broom, is, or ought to be, delighted; and if, as I admit, every rule of good taste is violated in the garden where he finds them, let him, if he can, be pleased "*quand même*" I speak, of course, comparatively, and generally; for

I must not libel all the horticultural taste of Shiraz. I would instance particularly the gardens named Dil Koosha, which possess great natural and acquired beauties, and which are laid out in a mode which marks at once the exception to the rules of which I have spoken. The enclosure was not a square; and "half the platform did not just reflect the other." The walks through the garden are varied agreeably; and a copious stream of the purest water, supplied from the rocks near the tomb of Saadi, bubbles through it; filling several large reservoirs for purposes of irrigation, &c. and overflowing repeatedly, so as to give verdure to the enclosure, and freshness to the air. It was in this garden that I first heard the nightingale; but, under favour he it spoken, and without disparagement to the poets who have made it the theme of their songs, I thought the note much less sweet than that of the English bird. There was this peculiarity also, that I heard it during the day, which I never recollect occurring in England; and which must be allowed to lessen the interest which has made its plaintive melody a subject for poetry, in every age and every country that possesses it, since the revival of letters. I need not say, however, that I expressed none of these heresies aloud; though I imagine that the two birds are by no means the same, and that they differ not only in their note, but in their appearance. The garden was full of parties, who had stretched themselves at ease along the banks of the rivulet, or under the shade of the noble plane trees which bordered the walks: some of these offered me the kullcoon, and many asked me to take wine, of which their appearance and manner sufficiently proclaimed a very copious expenditure. Some beautiful flowers were presented to me by a little Abyssinian slave, who rose from his seat to offer me this little attention: and I mention the circumstance, as it led me to observe the comparatively fortunate lot of those who have drawn that of slavery in Persia. This boy was a favourite of the prince's mother; had horses at his disposal; and I found him seated in a company certainly of dissipated, but wealthy men. He appeared to have the free disposal of his time; for, on taking leave of him, the party inquired if he would partake of the next day's debauch,

to which he assented in the affirmative. This garden, as well as many others in the vicinity of the town, belongs to the sovereign; and I regretted to learn that, although it offers such a delightful retreat from the heat, dust, noise and annoyances of a great city, it is never visited by him or his representative, and is the resort of the idle and debauched "lootees" of Shiraz, who are to be found in the walks in a state of intoxication during the greater part of the day.

At a few hundred yards distance from this garden, we found the tomb of Saadi. An open arched hall has been erected over the tomb by the Vakeel Kereem Khan: but the stone raised to his memory is the same which has marked his place of rest since his interment. It is composed of a sort of white transparent alabaster; and though exposed to the air for so many years (Saadi died about four hundred years since, and the hall is of late erection), the letters of the inscription appear as if they had just been completed; and the stone, uninjured by time or the seasons, is as white as if only just quarried. Such facts speak at once for the climate of Shiraz, and certainly contrast most unfavourably with the result which the inspection of any of our great architectural works will present. Near the tomb is a well or reservoir; the fish, of which it contains large quantities, are sacred, and we are told many ridiculous stories of the punishment inflicted upon those who have presumed to disturb or destroy them. Of supernatural marks of the saint's displeasure, I could not, however, trace an authentic instance; but I was assured, and I believe with truth, that human violence and superstition have punished the offence, on the very spot, with the highest penalty of the law. This must have been, however, at a period very antecedent to that of which I speak, for the saint is now unquestionably *en mauvais odor* at Shiraz; and I learnt that the Vakeel Kereem Khan found some difficulty in reconciling the Mollas to the erection even of the building over his ashes. Saadi's religious tenets were more than suspected; and the bigoted Sheas have been more scandalized by his praises of Omar, than pleased by his poetry, or enlightened by his wisdom. None of the khans with whom I conversed appeared to speak of him with any veneration.

tion; though the ~~palace~~ and poetry of Hafiz were repeated by all classes. The tombs of both are rapidly hastening to decay; and I regretted to learn that there is not public spirit enough at Shirauz to preserve the testimonials of respect, in which a powerful sovereign held the memory of these distinguished men.

30th. — I returned, this morning, the visit paid to us by the chief of all the Illiant tribes of Fars; and experienced a very pleasing and flattering reception. He received me in a very spacious saloon, the sides of which had no opening, with the exception of the door-way through which I entered; while the front was occupied entirely by a single window of painted glass, which opened in different grooves from the floor to the ceiling. I have already spoken in admiration of this striking ornament or appendage to a Persian sitting room; and as the art of staining glass in England has not reached the perfection which it has attained in Persia (or rather the process has been lost, the tints of some of the old windows of our cathedrals being now inimitable), it might be worth while to ascertain the matters employed in giving to the glass of this country its vivid and beautiful colours. Nothing could equal the politeness and dignified manner of this distinguished nobleman. Observing that I suffered from being unused to the very uneasy posture in which I was compelled to sit (the legs folded under the hams, so that the whole weight of the body rested upon the heels), he insisted on my removing to the frame of the window, which, being slightly raised, afforded me a more convenient seat. We conversed upon different topics; but his principal inquiries were directed to the military resources of our Asiatic governments, upon which, I fear, he gathered from me but a limited addition to the fund of information he already possessed on this particular subject. He spoke with great respect of the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings; and made many inquiries as to his public and private life. To some of these questions I found it difficult to make suitable replies. He appeared to take interest in the result of the war in which the British Government was then engaged; and I recollect his remarking that we had not enough of cavalry; at the same time commenting on the distance of the stations for

regiments from the capital. Here, however, he spoke with the feeling of the chief of a great tribe, whose life had been passed on horseback, and who could not comprehend any separation from that arm which secured his power and consequence. After sitting some time, I expressed a wish to see the different apartments of the palace, which I knew had been built by the celebrated Vakeel Kereem Khan, with great solidity and magnificence. The Khan led the way through a suite of every spacious and elegant apartments, the general plan of which was precisely that in which he first received me. In one of these saloons, I observed a picture of the beautiful Chah Nobut, whose portrait has been engraved in Waring's *Tour to Shirauz*. This lady is known to have had considerable influence with the illustrious Vakeel; and if the original resembled the copy, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise, though it is said also that her personal charms were her least attraction. There are many stories current at Shirauz which record her uncommon talents, and the energy of character which endeared her, probably as much as the beauties of her person, to the "Mighty Lord" whose fortune she shared. — She was highly skilled in music, and two songs were given to me, the music and words of which were said to have been composed by herself. After satisfying my curiosity, I returned to the hall of audience, in which coffee, tea, and sherbets, were now prepared, and offered to us, with kullcoon. The tea and coffee were without sugar and milk, and each cup was enclosed in one of silver, which appears to be the fashion, for I remarked it subsequently, in my visit to the Prince-Governor. During this part of the visit, some Sirdars of the Illiants arrived from the mountains to accompany the chief on an excursion, which he was to commence that day, to his principal residence near Verdebkhaat. They were presented by an officer, who called out the name of each individual as he advanced to the window where the Khan stood. The ceremony was quite English. Each Sirdar kissed the chief's hand, who bowed, and then placed his hand upon his heart. He then found means to address to each those few words of kindness and attention, or of deeper interest, the omission or observance of which no rank should consider indifferent; and shortly after I quitted the palace,

lace, regretting that there was little probability of my ever renewing my visit to this amiable and distinguished person. I learnt subsequently that he is in high favour with the prince of Shirauz, and deservedly so: though it is probable that he owes no small portion of the consideration with which he

is treated, to the circumstance of his being able to raise ten or twelve thousand horse ready for action, in a few hours, from the tribes which acknowledge him for their chief.

(To be continued.)

MISSIONS TO INDIA.

THE following sentiments of a foreigner on the conduct of the English towards their Indian subjects, deserve to be recorded in this work, not only because they refute the jesuitical arguments of the Abbé Dubois, but because they discover some unintentional variance with those of M. Say, and other antagonists of the Anglo-Indian Government. We do not implicitly subscribe to all the sentiments of the pastor; but they must be admitted to be characterized by good sense, liberality, and moderation.

Extract from a Discourse by M. le P. Peschier, President of the Missionary Society at Geneva, delivered at the General Meeting, 15th April 1821.

"Let us now proceed to the East-Indies.—This vast country, comprehended between the mouths of the Indus, and the confines of the Birman Empire, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya Mountains, is the native soil of an ancient people, long arrived at a stationary degree of civilization; possessing civil or religious monuments, gigantic in dimensions, and unintelligible in their allegorical signification; a history blended with astronomical truths and fables; a religion widely diffused throughout nations still farther to the eastward, and subdivided into a multitude of sects; a distinction of hereditary castes, separated by the regard due to custom, by the sanction of sacred opinions, by superstition and pride. This people arrested the soldiers of Alexander, fatigued with victory, and astonished his historians by their manners, which continue the same even to the present day. Subjected by Mahomedan conquerors, in the middle age, they succumbed, for the most part, to the sceptre of the descendants of Timur, seated upon a throne of gold at Delhi; until the race of Aurunzebe was extinguished in our own days, without resistance and without glory.

"The earliest maritime people of Europe, the Portuguese, founded there, in the 16th century, a powerful dominion: they discovered, in the mountains of the Ghauts, and on the coast of Malabar, a double race of Jews, and the ancient and

interesting Christian church, the birth of which has been traced to the preaching of the Apostle Thomas, and which, without doubt, at least originated from that at Antioch, the language of which it has preserved in its sacred books and worship. These docile Christians were constrained to submit to the laws imposed upon them from Rome.

"Other nations succeeded, in the 17th and 18th centuries, to the Portuguese, the spoils of whose power they divided amongst them. The French, the Dutch, the Danes, had commercial establishments, cities, and fortified places there; they carried Christianity thither, diversified in its forms, according to the doctrines professed in Europe. The English authority, weak in its commencement, struggled long against that of France; and this contention, with the joint operation of war and intrigue, lacerated, even to the end of the 18th century, this fine country. The fall of Tippou Saib, in 1799, corroborated the English power; and thenceforward, the peaceable ruler over sixty millions (now over one hundred millions) of men, she begins to vindicate its colossal greatness, by the benefits conferred by a just and happy government. It is from this period also that modern missionary societies date their establishment, and from which they recommenced the holy labours, so long interrupted during wars and troubles. This brief sketch, superfluous to those well-informed

informed persons who listen to us, will assist you in forming an idea of this immense population, consisting of aboriginal inhabitants of the country; some attached to the Brahminical superstitions, others to the crescent of Mahomet; of native people of European origin, tarnishing by their ignorance, or dishonouring by their manners, the worship they profess; of men, likewise, more occupied with projects of gain than the advancement of religion; enervated by the climate, distracted by luxury and the indulgence of great cities. What a field is this! And how often must the seed of the word fall amongst rocks and thorns! What difficulties, what contentions, what obstacles, what subjects for lamentation and prayer! The missionaries do not practise dissimulation; their letters, full of candour and humility, acquaint us with the real facts more fully than all their adversaries together. One of the most grievous oppositions to their work is, doubtless, that which they meet in some of the southern provinces, on the part of other Christians, whose form of worship, and maxims of government, are incompatible with the doctrines they preach. Nevertheless, they very rarely speak of it: they delight in doing justice to whatsoever they recognize as useful and respectable; they even propose, as examples, expedients for the dissemination of truth, the model of which they find in a different communion; they mildly complain of not experiencing the same fairness, and they deplore an assimilation of ceremonies between Christian worship and idolatrous superstition. We might be tempted to apprehend that there was in these complaints a leaven of antipathy, and some slight disregard of Christian charity. But, lo! a voice is raised to justify them; it boldly avows this assimilation, in accusing those who send missions to India of aiming at an absolute impossibility; and proposes to make Christians by concealing the Holy Word! This voice, issuing from the south of the Indian peninsula, has been heard in England, has echoed in France, and has penetrated even hither. The Missionary Societies have been somewhat startled by the assertions of this new adversary: a chaplain of the East-India Company has alone prepared a reply to him.* In France he had been appreciated

with just severity; with us the impartiality of a respectable journal has inserted reflections, offered with becoming moderation, which an individual amongst us has opposed to the impression which such an attack might have produced. Let us not presume to enter here upon considerations which trench, in the smallest degree, upon religious controversy. But we owe to the meeting some explanation regarding the root of the matter: let us suspend for a moment our progress, and the sentiments of admiration which attend it, to devote ourselves to a necessary discussion.

"We are asked for facts; and it is by facts alone that the practicability of an undertaking is to be demonstrated. But what facts are required? That every year we should announce the conversion of an entire Otaheite to Christianity? If we spoke, as the adversary of evangelical missions, of ten, thirty, a hundred, thousand conversions in one single city, we should be taxed with exaggeration and fable. And if we say that the Gospel makes itself known by means of diligent preaching, by elementary treatises, by the distribution of the sacred volume; that prejudices diminish; that curiosity is roused to listen; that the benefits of education are preparing the rising generations to receive the truth; that already it has disciples every where; that the edifice of superstition begins to totter by the very hands interested in sustaining it;—men of too impatient tempers tell us that we possess no facts, and conclude that nothing can be done. A person who has sojourned thirty years in India, preaching to unbelievers, declares to us that he has not been able to work a single conversion. We do not question the veracity of such an acknowledgment; it must have cost too much to make; but how long is it since the inutility of one man's labours in a given career is allowed to prove the impossibility of its success, when pursued by other men and other means? It is, doubtless, extremely easy, in a combination of good and evil, to develop only the latter, in order to conceal the knowledge of the good operated. If Celsus and Porphyry had lived in the time of St. Paul, would they not have been able to record that the Apostle had been obliged to fly from Iconium, and was

2 H 2

stored

* The speaker refers here to the Rev. James Hough, of Madras, who is the author of "A Reply

to the letters of the Abbé Dubou on the state of Christianity in India."—Ed.

stoned at Lystra * by the populace? Would it, therefore, have been less true that 'the churches were established in the faith, and increased in number daily'?†

"Tacitus wrote of the first Christians, that they were condemned by the universal hatred of mankind; yet Christianity has vanquished the world by the charity of its disciples, and by the courage of its martyrs.—We are asked for facts; we reply, behold them; come and see! We are asked for witnesses; we exhibit the missionaries; read their narratives, and tell us if you can withhold your confidence from them. They revisit Europe to recruit their strength, and then return to their post: is it to renew unprofitable toils? We are asked for other witnesses; well then, we shew an entire nation, its travellers, its traders, its officiating ministers in India, its prelates, nobles, military commanders, legislators, and princes. Reflect, gentlemen, upon the constant intercourse between England and her Indian empire; upon the thousands of vessels annually passing to and fro; we may consider that Bengal is, to the English of all ranks accustomed to the sea, what a country house a few miles from the capital is to the inhabitants of our own country; can they be ignorant of what passes there? But we are called upon to produce witnesses, who, besides possessing a knowledge of the truth, are interested in speaking it: we adduce the numerous auxiliary societies, the committees of correspondence, who are employed, even in India, in biblical and missionary labours, and the establishment of schools and seminaries; who are continually adding their donations and subscriptions to the treasures accumulated in Europe. We are required to produce witnesses inaccessible by their character to deceitful illusions: I find this species of evidence in what we know of the progressive march of the English government in Bengal. At first the projects of the Bible Societies and Missionaries excited alarm: it seemed as if millions of Hindoos were about to rise and overwhelm an insignificant number of Europeans. Mildness and prudence, in the expedients employed to propagate the doctrine of charity and salvation, dissipated apprehension. The missionaries have been protected; schools, Christian congregations, missionary houses,

have occupied ground granted by the local authority, and ships offered by their commanders. In the early part of the present century, Dr. Buchanan lamented to observe idolatrous ceremonies protected, as it were, by a Christian nation: the police then attended upon the odious rites of Juggernaut, and the funeral piles of widows. At the present day, government is gradually advancing towards an object which, heretofore, we dared not even hope to reach. After the sacred drownings at the Isle of Saugor, suppressed by the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley; after the cessation of infanticide, obtained by Col. Walker from a tribe under his controul; after that of the judicial proofs known under the name of *Ordeal*; the government have set limits to the sacrifices of widows, burned or buried alive; and the English Society, at the head of which is a list of forty-three peers and eminent members of the lower house of Parliament, do not hesitate to declare, publicly, their anxiety to see these sacrifices soon entirely prohibited, as being not strictly required by the most ancient laws and primitive religion of the Hindoos. Can we doubt that these acts of government are consequent upon the weakness observed in the superstitious opinions of a vast people? and the shadows of night having thus commenced their departure, can the twilight which appears, be other than that proclaiming the rising of the sun of righteousness, bringing health in its beams?

"The learned Brahmin, of whom we spoke last year, has not altogether realized the hopes which we entertained of him; he has not yet opened his eyes entirely to the truth, he seems like certain philosophers, to garble the Gospel, praising its moral principles, but rejecting the mysteries of the Christian faith; and the missionary, Marshman, has been called upon to defend, against his objections, the two fundamental truths of Christianity,—the divinity of Christ, and the work of redemption. We must neither be surprised at, nor overlook, the influence which the writings of this Indian philosopher will acquire; the results will be the same as those which followed the efforts of the Greek philosophers against the Gospel, in the fourth century. Rammohan Roy shakes the empire of error, and when it falls, it will give place to truth. He

labours

* Acts XIV

† Acts XVI. 5

labours to throw light upon the origin of castes, which he traces to a period 2,000 years before our era, and upon the abuses arising from the ascendancy of the Brahmins; he subscribes to the benefits produced by the British government; he pleads eloquently the cause of the women, deploring the change effected in the ancient laws, which secured an honourable provision for widows, and detects the principal cause of the sacrifices (which we learn by the Calcutta Gazette are diminishing in number), in the poverty and desolation, occasioned by the death of the husbands of the victims.

"You will hear, ladies, with congenial satisfaction, that the fate of the Indian women has interested, in a lively manner, the ladies of England, and that a benevolent society has been formed amongst them for the especial purpose of labouring in Bengal for the education of young women. It is to this portion of the human race, so degraded and so wretched under the influence of false religions, that the wives of the missionaries devote their attention, not disdaining the humble office of school-mistress. Miss Cooke arrived at Calcutta with this view; she announced her design; Indian mothers with their daughters flocked around her; they required her to explain her motives. 'You perform then,' said they, 'an act agreeable to your God: here are our children; we resign them to you.' 'Our husbands,' says one, 'treat us as little better than brutes,' and they indulge the hope of becoming their partners and companions. This Christian lady's ambition, when she quitted England, was to collect 200 children; and she soon had more than twice that number.

"We might easily reckon thousands, if we united in one sum the children in all the different schools (at Burdwan alone their number is near a thousand); and there would be no bounds to the enumeration of what has been done in this way; the details, in respect to the diversity of the forms and the extent of instruction, would be infinite. Large colleges are building at Cotym, in Malabar, for the ecclesiastical education of the Catanars, or Christian priests of that ancient church, at Madras, Calcutta, and at Serampore, a small district of the Danish territory, which has become celebrated by the labours of Baptist missionaries. This estimable

congregation has been afflicted by the death of that individual, so eminent by his zeal and his services, Mr. Ward, on his return, after paying a visit to his friends in England and America.

"I would speak of those versions of the sacred volume in twenty different languages, accomplished, with the aid of the most skilful interpreters which the country afforded, with so much care, labour, and expense, and revised so scrupulously, and to which ten others are to be added. I would tell with what religious distrust, with what hesitation, and with what precautions, the missionaries admit their pupils to Christian baptism, and more tardily still, their adult converts to the Holy Supper; what joy is theirs, what fervour of gratitude towards God, when they believe they are able to discern the sincerity of a soul called into light; and what triumph for the faith, when the Almighty changes an adorer of idols into a preacher of the Gospel; such a was Anund, whom death snatched away last year, Abdoul Messech and Bowley, all deemed worthy of divine ordination.

"Christianity, we have been presumptuously told, has become odious!* And he who so speaks has inhabited the very land where lived that genuine man of God, Schwartz, whose rare virtues made him be honoured as a father by the Rajahs of that country; whom the people blessed; to whom the East-India Company erected a monument, which is resorted to with respect; whose memory the first Bishop of Calcutta found still surviving, when he visited the provinces; and who, according to the testimony of a person of high respectability, left, as the fruit of his labours, ten thousand converts from paganism. The names of Macaulay, of Munro, are affectionately repeated in the south of the peninsula, where they exercised, with impartiality, an extensive influence over the Hindoo Princes, the Syriac Christians, the evangelical churches, and those which belonged to the see of Rome. Even Rome herself has cherished and manifested towards them a sentiment of gratitude and esteem. The Christian converts

* The Abbé says "the Christian religion, once an object merely of indifference, or at the most, of contempt, has now become almost an object of horror."—*Ét.*

converts are exposed to persecution; they support them for the love of Jesus, for these constitute the touch-stone of their sincerity, and the sign of the children of God—the Saviour of the world foretold it. The idolaters, in the madness of their scorn, term Christianity the religion of the Pariahs; still the missionaries, by a false-

hood, diverting if it were not impious, make Jesus Christ spring from a Rajah of Palestine? Ah, no! they will not obliterate from the evangelical history, the manger which offers so many lessons of instruction, before which they wish to call the modern magi of the East to come and kneel in adoration."

L I N E S

Written at Vissnabhy, in April 1786*

Hail, sacred spring! salubrious fountain, hail!
Thou and thy well known shades, with joy unguined,
I now revisit.—O! harmonious maid,
Who dwell these hallowed groves among, once more
Deign to inspire my unambitious lay

Here gushes from its latent source, the stream,
Whose potent charm subduces that dire disease
Which daily wastes this eastern land, and sinks
The manly Briton to the grave. Alas!
The noblest objects are its choicest prey;
Else my fond tears, my fond but fruitless tears,
Perhaps had not been shed o'er Sholto's† tomb
Dear was that youth to many; most to those
Whom friendship knit to him with social bands

The Mango here displays its ripened store;
Here, of circumference vast, the huge banyan,
Like Briareus, its hundred giant arms
Darts forth, and firmly grasps its native soil
Fit emblem of that state, where kindred souls,
Joined in connubial union, multiply
Their ties: esteem, regard, and tender love,
Each day fresh fibres shoot, that closer bind.
Here, too, the tam'rind's cooling fruit is seen.
Suspended from its parent boughs, whose shade
Wraps in congenial gloom the studious mind.

Nor does the eye of taste explore in vain
The charms that please it best: the winding flood,
The antique dome which crowns a sacred spot,
Sacred (so called) to Error's mytic rites.

Should active sports delight, these scenes afford
The game of rural Britain,—partridge, duck,
The various plover and the circling snipe—
But whilst a warfare eagerly you wage
With timorous unresisting tribes—be wary!
For, in the treacherous jungle, oft is found
The rabid tiger, tyrant of the woods;
Or, bursting from the brake, with sudden vault,
O'erwhelms vain man;—vain, proud, but feeble man
Falls at his feet an undistinguished prey.

There

* Vissnabhy or Vysnabhy, is a watering-place, about 100 miles from Bombay, celebrated for its hot springs, and much frequented.

† A young gentleman of the highest promise, who went out, in the civil service, in the same ship with the author.

There, too, the wily snake uncoils his length,
To strike his human victim to the earth.

Not far removed is that illustrious spot,
Where, dearly-bought, the gallant Hartley* gained
Increased renown; where, with a faithful few,
He bore the onset of a numerous foe,
Whose chief,† unlike his dastard kindred, shewed
The path to glory, and pursued the way.
And there the generous Goddard‡ pressed with speed
(His fresh-earned laurels blooming on his brow,)
To share his partner's toils. The bard exults
To call these chiefs his friends: O! may the one
Ne'er ask from him the tear the other claims.

E. N.

* The late Major Gen. James Hartley, one of the best officers then in India.

† Ramchunder Ganness, Commander-in-chief of the Mahratta army, killed whilst gallantly heading a charge on our line.

‡ The late Brig. Gen. Phos. Goddard, who conducted an army across the Peninsula, in a marvellous manner. He had just taken Bassein, when he marched, with the flank companies of his army, to relieve Hartley.

RUSSIAN ACADEMY AT PEKIN.

[Continuation of a Diary kept at Peking, by G. I. Timkovsky.]

Jan. 1, 1821. I spent the evening with the archimandrite, Hyacinth, in company with the chief of the new mission, and some of its members. Shortly after our arrival, the Mandshoo Tshan-lew, who serves in the Peking division, was introduced. He is a man of about forty-two years of age, and has long been a friend of the Russians residing at Peking. He has been brought up with the son of Bile, a prince of the third class, who died last year, and whose palace is situated towards the north, not far from the Russian convent. This prince was a near relation of the Emperor Kansî (Khan-hee); he was excessively rich, lived in great splendour, and frequently entertained the members of the Russian mission at his house. His son, according to the policy of this country, has descended to the rank of *Buse*, or prince of the fourth class, and has been married to a daughter of Zian-hun's,* prime minister, Kheshen, known in China by his great influence, and still greater wealth; which latter, however, was all siezed at his death, by the emperor, according to the well-known financial or sponging system of the Chinese monarchs, and one of their chief sources of revenue, namely, to allow their great officers of state to fatten on the spoils of the people, and then pillage them in their turn. The young nobleman found, at the death of his father, his fortune in so shattered a state, that he is now compelled to live very economically; for which reason Tshan-lew, who had been his major-domo, has left his service, having been named by the new emperor, Dao-guan,† a grandee of the fifth rank, answering to that of a captain in the Russian service, with an appointment of border commissary of a province. He wears, moreover, on his cap, a peacock's feather with one eye, a mark of distinction bestowed on him by the late emperor Zsia-Zin,* for having saved the whole baggage of the army, during a campaign against the implacable Miaos, or savage aborigines, who inhabit

* Kien lung. *The proper names in this diary are written in a manner very different from that used in England. The Peking pronunciation, we know from Dr. Morrison, differs greatly from the current or Nan king method.—Ed.

† Taou kwang

‡ Kea-kin

inhabit the mountainous parts of Yutan, Ssutshuan, &c., and who make frequent incursions in the Chinese territories, whom, after the lapse of nearly 3,000 years, they still consider as foreign intruders. Tshan-lew shot, on that occasion, one of their principal chiefs with his own hand. He speaks the Chinese and Mandshoo languages with equal fluency; and displayed in his conversation much civility, as well as artifice and caution. Our showy uniforms, and large Cossac swords, seemed to intimidate him a little, and he did not hesitate to confess as much to the archimandrite.

Jan. 3. We took this day a ride to the outer city, where we visited several booksellers' shops, whose books seemed, for the most part, to have been printed thirty years ago. We found the streets extremely dirty, especially in those Lowlitshan (*quarters*) where the glass-manufactories, belonging to the government, are established. There, however, we also found hardware shops, called by the Chinese, dshoo-bowshee.

On our return we saw, between the southern wall of the city and the canal, a Mandshoo on foot, who was practising archery. But, even in this exercise, it is apparent that these people have lost their warlike character; for they now only look to an elegant posture in shooting the arrow, instead of studying the more essential part of the exercise, that of giving it force and swiftness. Indeed they seem to be deficient in the strength necessary for it.

Asses, ready saddled, are found on the outside of every gate of this immense metropolis, on which the Chinese ride, or carry light weights, for the small consideration of ten tshékhen (about the twenty-fifth part of a rouble) from one gate to another. Now that the canal is frozen over, they cross it on the backs of those asses; others crossed it on sledges drawn by one man. I was informed, that on the road from Peking to the southern provinces, small vehicles are used, even in summer, which are drawn by men: a consequence of the superabundance of population, which compels the lower orders to submit to the most degrading kinds of drudgery for the purpose of getting a livelihood. The merchant's city, or southern suburb, swarms with beggars of the most abject and disgusting appearance. They live in holes or caves dug under the wall, from whence they issue forth in large bands, besieging the shops from morning till night; if any one of them is fortunate enough to get a few tshékhen, he seems content, and creeps back into his den.

I have not been able to learn whether there are any hospitals, or other charitable institutions, in Peking, besides the foundling hospital (Yooiintan), near the gate Guan-zsiew, or Khata-muin, which was founded under the present dynasty, in the first year of the Emperor Khan-hee* (1662). I was, however, told that, in winter time, a basin of gruel, made of maize, is given to every beggar; but it does not seem that there are many who partake of this imperial bounty. There is also a temple called Lunwantan, behind the gates of the eastern citadel, where the priests distribute gruel among the poor, from the 15th day of the 10th moon, till the 15th day of the 2d, or from November till March; for which purpose, they collect subscriptions from the charitable, during that period of famine.

Jan. 7. Last night was so stormy, that large branches of the cypress-tree standing by the church were blown away: winter and spring are said to be always attended by high winds.

Jan. 9. We were visited by the Boskho Urgentai, who gave us fresh proofs of his extraordinary cupidity. However, we satisfied him this time by the gift

gift of a few Russian prints. We also received a visit from the Chinese, Peter Bourgeois, a soldier of the Peking division, a body of troops which was the first to submit to the Mandshoos when the empire was assailed by these invaders. Bourgeois is about forty years of age; he is the son of a poor soldier, and was brought up by the French Jesuits in their convent at Peking, with the intention of his being sent as a missionary of their faith into the interior provinces of the country; for which purpose, and with the view of completing his education, he was to have previously been sent to Europe, whither an uncle of his, of the same name, had gone before him, and afterwards became one of the most distinguished priests among his countrymen. But on the last persecution against the Jesuits breaking out, Peter renounced the Christian religion, and returned to his division. He speaks and writes (besides his native language) the Chinese, the French and Latin, very well; and his education seems altogether to have been of a superior kind; and he appears an active and crafty man. Indeed, a Chinese, dressed and armed as a soldier of his country, speaking French with the elegance of a Parisian, was rather an extraordinary sight to me. The students of the new mission employ him as a private teacher. His method seems, however, rather to retard than to improve, for, whenever he finds the Chinese too difficult for them, he has recourse to the Latin; his knowledge of the Chinese is, besides, not sufficiently profound, as is the case with many of the Jesuits.

Jan. 10. I remitted an account of our arrival, &c., for our border department, to a young Mongol from the frontiers, who had come to Peking, with several of his countrymen, to receive a degree from the emperor, and who was now returning to his post on the borders. I accompanied the fathers Hyacinth and Peter on a visit to the Bishop of Peking, Gau, who lives in the northern convent, Bitan, which had till lately been occupied by the French mission. This convent is situated in the north-western corner of the red, or Mandshoo, city, which also contains the emperor's palace. We were introduced into the drawing-room by some Chinese proselytes, and were soon joined by father Gau himself, a Portuguese by birth, whose employment in the senate is that of a translator of that language. The gentleman received us very civilly, and after some general conversation, took us to view the church belonging to the establishment. It is a rude stone building, of an oblong form; surrounded with cypress and juniper bushes, cut into fantastical shapes, according to the French and Dutch fashion. There are a few paintings inside, representing scriptural subjects, of pretty good execution. Some carpets are spread before the altar, upon which the Chinese Christians kneel during the service. This church, however, is remarkable as being the most ancient Christian temple in the Chinese capital; and the church in the Russian convent being built after the same model, by the choice of our clergy, and at the expense of the emperor, Yun-tshen. The convent consists of four large courts, surrounded by stately buildings, but all in a decaying and neglected state, which shows but too plainly that the influence of the Jesuits in this country is gone by. There was formerly another convent in the eastern part of this city, which was entirely consumed by fire, but which is said to have presented a splendid specimen of European architecture. Having returned to the drawing-room, the Bishop treated us with Chinese pastry and coffee, which had been sent to him from Macao. The good ecclesiastic complained that he had been left for a very long time without intelligence from Europe; however, his intelligence of Asiatic matters seemed to be very imperfect likewise, for he assured us very gravely, that no coffee grew in the British colonies. There is another

bishop, of the southern Christians, or more properly of the province of Zsiannan, residing in this convent, who is also a Portuguese, but he being ill, we could not see him this time.

Jan. 11. I paid a visit to the temple of Khuan-su, to which we had to pass through the gate An-dun-mun, by which we had entered the city on our arrival. There are a great many wells about here containing excellent water, which is conducted into them from the western hills. These wells are kept up by the natives of the province of Shandun, who are considered in Pekin as the sturdiest labourers, and who, indeed, are distinguished from the other Chinese, by their tall, manly persons, muscular frames, and open countenances. They carry the water into the houses of the rich inhabitants, and the tea-house-keepers, on two-wheeled carts, with ten pails on each, at a certain price per pail; some of the rich people, however, send carts and mules to fetch their water. The palace of the emperor is supplied from some particular springs in the western hills, about fifteen miles from the city. The water of the wells in the city is turbid and brackish, although not prejudicial to health. The Russian convent receives its water from the court-yard belonging to the tribunal of foreign affairs, by order of government, it being the best in the whole neighbourhood. To the east of the high-road we saw the temple of the sun, which had been lately visited by the emperor, according to annual custom, around which a large piece of ground is enclosed by a wall, but which presents nothing extraordinary. After having ridden over a large field where the cavalry and infantry of the Pekin division are exercised, we came to the middle temple of Khuan-su, nine wersts from Pekin. We were received by the door-keeper, a lama, who became our guide. The first, or western temple was built by one of the emperors, and the other two, namely, the central and eastern, by the Mongol princes, who assisted the Mandshoos in the conquest of China. These temples were formerly inhabited by Mongol priests; but as they had spent the property belonging to the establishment, they were expelled, and Chinese priests of the Foe religion put in their stead. The temple itself is very large, forming a quadrangle, two stories high, built in a direction from south to north, and covered in with yellow bricks. The front and interior of the edifice are supported by columns of scented wood, each of which is estimated to be worth 10,000 roubles, for their size and the distance from which they are brought. During the reign of Gian-lun, a Tibetan Bantshan-erdenee, died in this temple, of the small-pox, and the bed on which this holy personage expired, still occupies one of the upper rooms, before which the Mongols offer up their prayers. Another apartment contains models of temples, curiously carved in mahogany. The walls of Pekin are seen from the top of the building. The structure is surrounded with a thick plantation of cypress-trees, and great numbers of pigeons are kept under the roof. An obelisk of white marble stands west of the temple behind two walls, and is said to have been raised by the emperor in honour of the Bantshan-erdenee who died here. It is of the same shape as two others standing in Pekin, viz., an octagonal tower, fifteen fathoms high, and covered at the top with a golden cap, in the shape of that worn by the Dalai-lama; marble columns adorned with sculptures stand on four sides of it. It is reported that the emperor Gian-lun, on visiting this monument after its completion, called it a *golden one*, alluding by this to the large sums which it had cost him. A small palace stands to the north, not far from the obelisk, where the emperor is in the habit of resting after his visit to the temple of the sun.

Our guide, having shown us all these curiosities, introduced us to the Da-lama.

Da-lama, who had lately arrived from Little Tibet, and who inhabited one of the houses belonging to the establishment. He seemed about sixty years of age, and was surrounded by a great assemblage of lamas. He received us civilly, and had several questions put to us through his interpreter, relative to our residence in Peking; after which he ordered some *saturan* (tea boiled with flour and butter) to be presented to us. We remained altogether about half an hour with him, and then took our leave. The Tibetans are very plain in their conversation, and know neither ostentation nor luxury; in their features they resemble somewhat the Russian gypsies, and they wear long coats similar to those worn by the Russians; they plait their hair, which they never shave off, into a tail, and wear earrings set with turquoises.

Previous to leaving the temple, we saw the foundry belonging to it, where idols of all sizes are cast and gilt, and thence exported through the whole of Mongolia. Small idols are sold, according to their length, at about two roubles a wershok; however, the superintendent of the foundry would not sell us any, as he considered us as heathens. Idols coming from Tibet are highly prized, both by the Mongols and Chinese. We returned to town by a different road, and passed through a variety of streets and by-lanes to a quarter in the north-western corner of the city, called the clay-market, which contains the Russian church of the Ascension of the Virgin, formerly called St. Nicholas,* together with several houses belonging to the Russian government. One of the small houses standing close by the church is let to a Mandshoo of the imperial guard, at a rent of about eight roubles a month, with the obligation of watching over the sacred edifice. It is a very ancient building, but not having the key with us, I was precluded from visiting the interior of it on this occasion. In front of this house is a large hollow, which, during the summer rains, is filled with water, and forms an offensive pool. In fact, this neighbourhood is the abode of wretchedness and poverty. The descendants of the Albanians, who once inhabited this quarter, now live in the eastern part of the city, where the corps to which they belong holds its station; about twenty-two of them have been baptized, but there is little about them which recalls their origin.

On our return we found a report from the commander of our cossack escort, which had been left to winter at Bulgas, from the 21st of December. The season had proved very severe, the snow lay uncommonly deep, and the *argal* (dried dung used for firing) was in consequence very dear. They had lost twelve camels and thirteen horses, and the rest were stated to be so weak, that there seemed no prospect of sending on with them the luggage of the returning members of the mission. As I thus found that it would be necessary to send one of our officers in the ensuing spring to look to the state of our cattle, I took care to have the superintendent of our court, To, immediately informed of the circumstance, in order to anticipate every obstacle that might be thrown in our way.

Jan. 14. We were advised by father Hyacinth to sell four small houses belonging to our mission, and purchase for the amount a large house or shop in the best part of the town; by which, after the example of the Jesuits, a good revenue might be formed for us. Three years ago, the mission was prevented, from want of money, from purchasing a large estate, with a house, fine gardens, and a pond, situated without the walls, with a tea-house belonging to it much frequented, in the summer season, by the town's people; all of which

had

* See p. 15.

had been offered to them for the small sum of about 8,000 silver roubles, and was afterwards sold to a Chinese for 3,000 lanas of silver, or about 6,000 roubles.

Jan. 16. To-day, the elder, Alexei, a descendant of the Albanians, appeared in our church, with his grandson, a boy about twelve years of age, who, together with his mother (Alexei's daughter), married to a Mandshoo prince, had been lately baptized. Father Peter said that he was afraid our zeal for converting the Chinese, especially in the case of this young prince, would awaken the jealousy of the government against us, as it had been against the Jesuits. It is, however, the general opinion among us, that the Roman Catholic clergy had fallen under the displeasure of the Chinese more on account of their broils amongst themselves, than from any other cause.

Jan. 20. I was visited by the Boshu Urgentai, who brought me, according to the custom of the country (this being the eve of their new-year's-day), a couple of dishes of provisions; which compliment I returned with the gift of half a pound of silver. We were also visited by a few Coreans, who came to see us from motives of curiosity. This is the season for the arrival of the ambassadors from the ruler of Corea, with the tribute for the emperor. The latter sends presents in return to the Corean prince; but they are not so considerable as those which this mighty monarch *pays* to the Mongol princes for their obedience.

The Corean embassy is generally accompanied by a caravan of merchants from their country. The Coreans are of a middling stature, and muscular make; their colour is brown, their hair black, and their expression bold. They wear a wide dress, similar to the old Chinese (the latter now wear the Mandshoo dress), with long wide sleeves, of white *daba*, a fabric made of cotton; their black pointed caps are generally made of bamboo, and have a wide rim. Their language does not sound like the Chinese, although they use the same characters in writing, and with the same meaning as the Chinese.

Jan. 21. The heavy roll of drums in the temples, which was heard through the whole night, announced the beginning of the new year; scented candles were burning before the idol in the temple situated within our court, and the officiating priest, while beating on the gong hanging out-side of it, was reading the usual prayers. The Bogdo-khan (emperor) was sacrificing in person in the Shaman temple of his Mandshoo ancestors, which stands in the vicinity of the department for foreign affairs. An edict had been published by this monarch prohibiting the *feux-de-joie*, and sports usual on the new-year's-day, as well as the reciprocal visits of the officers of state. This prohibition, however, chiefly relates to the Mandshoos, on account of the death of the late monarch, while the Chinese are permitted to rejoice as much as they like. This difference seems to be very galling to the Chinese, who are thus reminded of being under a foreign yoke, seeing their sovereign openly preferring his own tribe to the rest of his subjects, by making them exclusive partakers of the three years' mourning imposed on him.

Jan. 22. The year begins among the Chinese with the new moon, and the present one will be called *Dao-guan* in Chinese, and *Doroi-Eldenge* in Mandshoo, both signifying splendid government, since up to this time, the chronology of the empire had been continued under the name of the late monarch, notwithstanding his demise. A tremendous hurricane had been blowing all this morning, so that large swarms of crows came to seek shelter under the roofs of our establishment. Both the Chinese and Mandshoos show great respect towards these birds; some of the most pious amongst them have high poles erected

erected on their premises, on which they pull up small boards with food for them. The following tradition is related by the Mandshoos as the cause of their veneration towards these birds. During the time of the last war with the Min dynasty, the Chinese took a Mandshoo prince prisoner in Liao-dynn. However, he found means to escape, and, being pursued by the Chinese, sheltered himself in the thick part of a forest. When the Chinese came to the spot where he was hidden, they saw a swarm of crows rising from among the trees, and thence concluding that no human being could be near, they turned into another direction.

In order to keep ourselves in favour with the military stationed in the foreign office, I made some presents of peltry and money to the chiefs, and some of those on permanent duty.

Jan. 27. This day the shops in the city, which had been closed ever since the 1st of January, were opened after the fish sacrifice had been offered to Foe. It is also a practice of the day, with every family of the worshippers of this god, to boil a fish in his honour. The festivities, however, continue till the 7th of the moon.

Jan. 29. The emperor rode this morning in state, for the purpose of sacrificing in the temple of heaven. The elephants with the holy vessels had been sent the day before.

Jan. 31. A Bukharian of the imperial guard, a man seventy years of age, having died under the treatment of one of our medical attendants, some apprehensions were entertained as to the consequences, especially as the Chinese physicians had given him up. However, no notice was taken of the matter. Nevertheless, a foreigner in China ought to be cautious in undertaking the treatment of a patient in this country, unless the prospect of recovery is very apparent. The Bukharians and Tartars, who are Mohammedans, are indeed very shy in taking medicine from strangers, the Chinese not excepted.

Feb. 4. In consequence of an invitation from the lamas of the Khuan-su temple to assist at the ceremonies performed there by a Kutookhta (or Foe, as the Chinese call this kind of cardinals), we went there this morning. There are three of these gentlemen resident in Peking, each in a large temple. One of them, however, was now absent, having been despatched by the monarch to Tibet, in order to sacrifice there for the late sovereign, and distribute the imperial charities.

We were conducted to the eastern temple, where the ceremonies had already begun. The gates were locked, in order to keep off the crowd, and we were, therefore, introduced through the apartments of the lamas. We met at first with some opposition from the police officers, chiefly on account of our swords; being, however, persuaded of our peaceful intentions by our guides, they allowed us to pass, and we were admitted into the vestibule of the temple, built of white marble. Here the high-priest sat in a large arm-chair, with his face turned towards the door; a long table, covered with a cloth of yellow, flowered silk, upon which a variety of basins containing corn, water, &c., were arranged, stood before him. Five lamas of the eastern Mongols stood on both sides of this table or altar, reading and singing prayers in the Tibetan language, in an octave key; their uncommonly deep and sonorous voices sounding like the under-tones of our horns. About 200 other lamas from the different temples of Peking were sitting on the floor in twelve rows. The Kutookhta held two silver basins in his hand, which he struck together from time to time, as a signal for the lamas to sing or pray. Their

music

music was produced from wind instruments, gongs of various sizes, and drums, affording sounds more fit to terrify than to please or move. The lamas, in their yellow coats and shaven heads, formed a singular sight. There were none but priests present; and the Kutookhta, who seemed about thirty-five years of age, looked at us several times, when his example was every time followed by the rest.

When the service was over, we went home with the treasurer, and met there with several lamas. We, however, principally conversed with one of them, named Tshen, a Mongol by birth, who had been brought up at Peking, and had been a great traveller. He seemed about forty-two years of age, and spoke the Chinese, Mongol, and Tibetan languages, and even a little of the Mandshoo. He showed himself very inquisitive respecting our country; and told us that the Bogdo-Khan had an equal influence over the temporal and spiritual dignitaries of his vast empire; both the Khubilgans and Kutookhta are chosen by his command, and even the appointment of the Dalai-lama is directed by him. He told us further that it was only among the lower orders, and especially in Tibet and Mongolia, that the clergy were worshipped under the name of Kutookhta or Gugins, but that the majority of the Chinese only attended to the moral precepts of Confucius and Loudsu. This intelligent priest also confirmed the account which we had had before, that there had been no Dalai-lama in Tibet for these five years, owing to the late emperor's insisting upon his being chosen from amongst three candidates from the province of Ssutshuan. Does not the Chinese government, perhaps, fear the encroachments of the English? Suppose these conquerors of Bengal were to seize upon Tibet, which, at present, would not be difficult, and the Dalai-lama to fall into their power, they might find zealous partizans in the Mongols, Calmucs, and other nations, who worship this deified priest, in order to promote their farther advance in central Asia. It is a fact that the English missionaries living at Sselenginsk, in Siberia, very diligently apply themselves to the study of the Mongol language, which is frequently spoken by the Tibetan lamas. One of the latter, a native of Lassa, spoke it very fluently with one of our gentlemen, whom he told, that officers* wearing cloth coats and long swords, had sometimes entered Tibet from Piran (Iran, or Persia). One of the Tibetans, on seeing me, exclaimed, that I resembled the Indshilee (English) who lived in Lassa, and other Tibetan towns; that I had the same colour of skin and hair, and wore a similar kind of coat and sword. The same observation was confirmed by a Peking merchant, who had been in Tibet and India; and they both informed us that the English were carrying on a very considerable trade with the former country, exchanging their broad-cloth, knives, swords, &c. for gold, musk, turquoises, &c.

We also saw here an Olut (Aleut) or Calmuc chief, who had come hither to compliment the new emperor on his accession. The Olut orta (horde) nomadizes near the Kuku-nor (*blue lake*) beyond the Chinese city of Ssinin, in the province of Yan-shu, which is particularly known as the residence of the Bukharians, who carry on the rhu-barh trade with Kinkhta. The country which the Oluts inhabit is well wooded, and has an abundance of good cattle; the people grow principally millet, but also barley and wheat. This chief told me that their ancestors had emigrated to their present abode from the banks of *the Irish (which he called *Ertsee*) about fifty years ago.

On our return to town, we visited the Russian burying ground. It is a very small spot, having been thus diminished by a member of the mission, selling a large

* Query: Is it not more probable that these officers were Russian- than English!—V. Z.

large piece of it to a Chinese,* in the year 1795. This piece of ground had been obtained by the mission, together with some other estates, at the death of a Russian nobleman, named Wojeikow, who, having been sent hither in the year 1726, for the purpose of learning the Chinese and Mandshoo languages, and being a man of fortune, lived here for eight years in the true Chinese stile of splendour; and at his death bequeathed his property towards the support of our mission.

Y. Z

(To be continued.)

MALAY PIRATES.*

A GLANCE at the map of the Indian lands will convince us that this region of the globe must, from its natural configuration and locality, be peculiarly liable to become the seat of piracy. These islands form an immense cluster, lying as if it were in the high road which connects the commercial nations of Europe and Asia with each other, and affords thus a hundred fastnesses from which to waylay the traveller. A large proportion of the population is at the same time confined to the coasts or to the estuaries of rivers; they are fishermen and mariners, they are barbarous and poor, therefore, rapacious, faithless, and singular. These are circumstances, it must be confessed, which militate strongly to beget a piratical character. It is not surprising, then, that the Malays should have been notorious for their depredations from our first acquaintance with them. It is, indeed, on the contrary, rather remarkable, considering the extraordinary temptations which exist, that the matter should be no worse; a result for which we are indebted to the feeble and unenterprising character of this people. A race of European buccaniers, under the same circumstances, would soon render these seas impassable for the greater part of the trade that now frequents them.

Among the tribes of the Indian islands, the most noted for their piracies are, of course, the most idle, and the least industrious, and particularly such as are unaccustomed to follow agriculture or trade, as regular pursuits. The agricultural tribes, indeed (embracing the whole of Java, and much of Sumatra), never commit piracy at all; and the most civilized inhabitants of Celebes (although all mariners) are very little addicted to this vice. Among the most confirmed pirates are the

true Malays, inhabiting the small islands about the eastern extremity of the straits of Malacca, and those lying between Sumatra and Borneo, down to Billitia and Carimatta. Still more noted than these, are the inhabitants of certain islands situated between Borneo and the Philippines, of whom the most desperate and enterprising are the Sooloos, and Illanoons, the former inhabiting a well known group of islands of the same name, and the latter being one of the numerous nations of the great island of Magindanao.

The depredations of the proper Malays extend from Junkceylon to Java, through its whole coast as far as Grissy, to Passir and Kutti, in Borneo, and along the western coast of Celebes. In another direction, they infest the coasting trade of the Cochin Chinese and Siamese nations in the gulph of Siam, finding sale for their booty, and shelter for themselves, in the ports of Tringhamu, Calantan, and Pahang. The most noted piratical stations of these people, are the small islands about Lingin and Ithio, particularly Galang, Tamjang, Sakanna, and Maphar. The chief of this last is said to have seventy or eighty proas fit to undertake piratical expeditions. Not less famous than these was Singapore down to the moment in which it was occupied as a British settlement. The most ordinary places of rendezvous are the Sambilans, Dingdings, Carimons, Pulodure (in the straits of Dryan), Billitin, and the Carimattas.

The Sooloo pirates chiefly confine their depredations to the Philippine islands, which they have continued to infest, with little interruption, for near three centuries, in open defiance of the Spanish authority, and the numerous establishments maintained to check them. The piracies of the Illanoons, on the contrary, are widely extended,

* Extracted from the Singapore Chronicle.

tended, being carried on all the way from their native country to the spice islands, on one side, and to the straits of Malacca on the other. In these last, indeed, they have formed, within the last few years, two permanent establishments, one of these, situated on Sumatra, near Indragiri, is called Ritti, and the other, a small island on the Coast of Linga, is named Salangut.

Besides those who are avowed pirates, it ought to be particularly noticed that a great number of the Malayan princes must be considered as accessories to their crimes, for they afford them protection, contribute to their outfit, and often share in their booty; so that a piratical proa is too commonly more welcome in their harbours than a fair trader. Among the worthies of this class, may be enumerated the Rajahs of Perak, Salangor, Siac, Kampir, Indragiri, and many others. Those who carry on trade and become rich, learn, at the same time, the utility of being honest, of which we have good examples in Tringau, Kalantan, Pontiana, formerly Palembang, the west Coast of Sumatra, and Coast of Pedier. The people of Johore were formerly, and in periods by no means remote, celebrated for their piratical habits, a distinction which, in some dialects of the Malayan language, made the word "johore," synonymous with "robber."

Another description of piracy, of a more atrocious nature than any of the rest, consists in the treacherous attacks made upon ships invited to trade in a friendly manner at different native ports. Thus is a sort of piracy which has become extremely unfrequent since the conquest of Java, and which, now that strong European governments are established within the Archipelago, is not likely to be again much repeated.

The Malay piratical proas are from six to eight tons burthen, and run from seven to eight fathoms in length. They carry from one to two small guns, with commonly four swivels or rantakes on each side, and a crew of from twenty to thirty men. When they engage, they put up a strong bulwark of thick plank: the Illanoon proas are much larger and more formidable, and commonly carry from four to six guns, and a proportional number of swivels. They have not unfrequently a double bulwark covered with buffalo hide, their

crews consist of from forty to eighty men. Both, of course, are provided with spears, krisses, and as many fire-arms as they can procure.

Their modes of attack are cautious and cowardly, for plunder and not fame is their object. They lie concealed under the land, until they find a fit object and opportunity. The time chosen is when a vessel runs aground, or is becalmed in the interval between the land and sea breezes. A vessel under weigh is seldom or never attacked. Several of the marauders attack together, and station themselves under the bows and quarters of a ship when she has no longer steerage way, and is incapable of pointing her guns. The action continues often for several hours, doing very little mischief; but when the crew are exhausted with the defence, or have expended their ammunition, the pirates take this opportunity of boarding in a mass.

This may suggest the best means of defence. A ship, when attacked during a calm, ought perhaps rather to stand upon the defensive, and wait, if possible, the setting in of the sea-breeze, than attempt any active operations, which would only fatigue the crew, and disable them from making the necessary defence when boarding is attempted. Boarding-nettings, pikes, and pistols, appear to afford the most effectual security, and, indeed, we conceive that a vessel thus defended by a resolute crew of Europeans, stands but little danger from any open attack of pirates whatsoever, for their guns are so ill served, that neither the hull or rigging of a vessel can receive much damage from them, however much protracted the contest.

The pirates are, upon the whole, extremely impartial in the selection of their prey, making little choice between natives and strangers, giving always, however, a natural preference to the most timid and the most easily overcome. The Javanese are, on this account, great favourites; and, consequently, the coast of Java has, in all times, been haunted by pirates, notwithstanding every effort of the European government. For the same reason, the Chulias, or natives of the Coromandel Coast, are in still greater requisition. This fact seems to be well understood on both sides, and it has consequently happened, that of the native vessels from the Coromandel Coast, which visit Prince of Wales' Island,

land,

land, to the number of fifty or sixty annually, none attempted to come further on; the adventurers being compelled to tranship themselves and their goods on board European vessels, in order to reach the markets of Malacca, Singapore, or Java. One vessel which attempted to pass on, between two and three years ago, was attacked, and would have been captured, but for the accidental appearance of an English merchantman.

The Chinese, on the contrary, who are numerous and intrepid in the defence of their property, are very rarely attacked. The Arabs escape for the same reason; and we have seldom heard of the Bugese proas being attacked.

When an expedition is undertaken by the pirates, they range themselves under the banner of some piratical chief noted for his courage and conduct. The native prince of the place where it is prepared, supplies the adventurers with arms, ammunition, and opium; and claims, as his share of the plunder, the female captives, the cannon, and one-third of all the rest of the booty. The better sort of prisoners taken are often freely discharged or disposed of for a ransom, and the inferior ones sold as slaves. Europeans, it may always be expected, will be ransomed, of whatever description, as the Malays are known to put little or no value upon their services, deeming them an obstinate and untractable race of men. When no resistance is made, it does not appear to be the custom among the pirates to put the prisoner to death.

This sketch of the state of piracy in the Indian islands may be of some service in suggesting the best means of eradicating or suppressing it: but upon this interesting topic we have not at present room to enter at any length. The encouragement of industrious habits in the people will afford the surest means of effecting so great a good. This can only be effected, as far as we are concerned, by affording them a ready and free market for their productions. By such means, and which are now fortunately in operation, the most

respectable part of their own communities become not less interested than themselves in suppressing piracy, and are thus made our natural allies. As far as force can be useful, it will be enough to say, that the pirates are now in a manner hemmed in by European establishments, more active and numerous than ever existed in these seas before; and that no act of piracy ought to be henceforth overlooked, but followed, sooner or later, by inevitable punishment from one or other of the European governments. A heavy contribution might be levied on native princes harbouring notorious pirates; and the haunts of some of the most noted and abandoned of these vagabonds should be destroyed by way of example. Towards any effective plan of operations against the pirates, it will be necessary that the European governments act in concert, and have a thorough understanding with each other. Were the pirates, during a moderate period, pertinaciously and systematically harassed on the principle now proposed, industry at the same time rendered beneficial, the profession of piracy would become hazardous, and discreditable, and industry and fair trade become honourable and prevalent in proportion.

It will at once occur to any one at all acquainted with the habits of the pirates, and the nature of the seas they frequent, that armed steam boats will afford the most effectual means of prosecuting offensive operations against them. The tranquil navigation and abundant fuel of these parts seem peculiarly propitious to the employment of steam vessels. In these, the pirates, who, by taking advantage of calms and shoal water, constantly escape from all other armed vessels, would be pursued to certain destruction; they would be suddenly attacked in their haunts, when unprepared for resistance; and, in short, from the steadiness, rapidity, and certainty of such attacks, they would find themselves reduced to a condition of the utmost precariousness and insecurity.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

As the removal from India of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* by the Government of that presidency, recorded in our last number (p. 186) may possibly attract some attention, we intimated our design of publishing in the present number the details of the case, as disclosed in the correspondence which passed between the official organs of the government and Mr. Fair, the editor in question. Since that intimation was expressed, we have seen an article upon the same subject, in a contemporary publication, containing very indecorous reflections upon the Government and Bench of Bombay. The authorities for a great part of the statements of the writer are private communications from that presidency, which is represented as a scene of disorder and conflicting feelings amongst the public functionaries, and even subordinate officers and servants. It is surprising that, after stating this fact, the writer of the article alluded to, should even resort to such sources of intelligence, which must necessarily be tainted with prejudice; but it is unpardonable to build, upon such slender and suspicious grounds, charges of the gravest nature against the Governor-in-Council and the Members of the Supreme Court of Judicature; who, although represented to be at variance in other respects, are assumed to be capable of uniting together for the most unjust and odious purposes.

As we have the misfortune, or rather the good fortune, to possess no *private* communications upon the subject, we have no temptation to mislead our readers, or divert their attention from the real topic for consideration, namely, the provocation given by the Bombay editor, which led to his deportation from that country. The subject is exceedingly simple, although our contemporary, by means of ingenuity, perverse reasoning, and the introduction of irrelevant matter, has made it a very complicated one.

It is necessary to refresh the recollection of our readers by observing, that an unhappy difference took place, in the month of October 1823, between the Court (than the Recorder's) and the counsel; in consequence of which five barristers, Messrs. Norton (the Advocate General), Irwin, Parry, Le Mesurier, and Cleland, were suspended from practice.

Since the creation of a Supreme Court of Justice at the presidency it does not appear that the dissatisfaction of certain members of the bar has subsided; an evidence of which is presented to us by what took place in Court upon a motion reported in a Bombay paper now before us.

An occurrence recorded in our journal (p. 93), and related in the succeeding extract, came under the cognizance of the Court, on the 23d of July, and the proceedings on that occasion were thus reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of July 28, prefaced by a remark of the editor, that they "will not fail to excite some degree of public interest."

On the judges taking their seats that morning at the usual hour, Mr. A. Shaw, of the civil service, was brought before the court, in custody of the sheriff, pursuant to a writ of attachment issued the preceding day against him. Upon this gentleman presenting himself on the floor of the court, the chief justice directed Mr. W. Phillips, the clerk of the crown, to read three affidavits. The first was made by a chapdar, in the service of the judges, and stated in substance, that on Wednesday last, while the deponent was in attendance in the Court House, he was addressed by Mr. Shaw, and requested to fetch him pen, ink, and paper; that the deponent told him that he had been summoned there by the chief justice, and could not leave the spot, but that a sepoy would bring him what he required. Upon which Mr. Shaw struck him a blow upon the temple,

temple, which turned his head round.* The other affidavits were made by two native servants, in attendance at the time, confirming the foregoing statement. Upon the affidavits being read,

The Advocate General rose and begged to inform the court, that he had just been applied to by Mr. Shaw's friends, to appear on his behalf, and that he, perhaps, might have occasion to make some application to the court at a proper time.

The Chief Justice intimated some doubt, whether this was an occasion for the interference of counsel at all; then conferred with Mr. Justice Chambers, and, after a few minutes, without expressing any opinion upon the right of counsel's interference on such an occasion as the present, asked the Advocate General what he considered his duty in cases of this description.

The Advocate General observed that he conceived his official duties were entirely limited by the Act of the 53d Geo. III., and by the instructions of the government. That, by the statute, he was empowered, at his own discretion, to file or *affix* informations against British subjects for misdemeanours committed above a certain distance from the presidency; but in no other criminal cases: and that the practice of the government was, to submit to him the depositions taken by the magistrates, with directions to prosecute at the government expense, such cases which he, the Advocate General, considered ought to be presented to a grand jury. That he was, sometimes, also instructed by government to defend certain individuals as well as to prosecute others; and that he, therefore, did not take upon himself to suggest cases to government for prosecution, but acted upon their previous instructions.

The Chief Justice intimated that he should make some inquiries of government upon the subject, and then adverted to the case immediately before the court, observed, that there was an omission in the affidavit of the chopdar, which might form a ground for Mr Shaw's moving for his discharge, if he thought fit so to do; but that the only consequence of such a motion would be, that another attachment would issue against him, as soon as the affidavit was amended, and that Mr. Shaw would be brought up again immediately. The omission, the Chief Justice added, which he alluded to, was, that there was no statement in the affidavit that the judges were sitting at the time of the transaction complained of; his lordship then proceeded to examine the chopdar in this particular, who thereupon deposed that the judges were sitting at the time alluded to.

The Advocate General having consented, on behalf of Mr. Shaw, to waive the objection, the additional clause in the affidavit was read by the clerk of the crown.

The Advocate General, after a short pause, applied that interrogatories might be filed, and Mr Shaw allowed to answer according to the usual practice. That, with reference to the charges made against Mr. Shaw, he should take this opportunity of observing that they were, according to his instructions, grossly exaggerated, if not altogether untrue.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Shaw would, of course, be allowed to answer in that manner; and thereupon directed the clerk of the crown to proceed in preparing the interrogatories, and to retain such counsel, and employ such attorneys as he should deem necessary.

The Advocate General then further moved, that Mr. Shaw might be admitted to bail, which, after an intimation from the court that such an indulgence was purely discretionary, was finally granted, upon Mr Shaw's entering into a recognizance, himself in 1,000 rupees, and two sureties in 500 each. Dr. Kemball and Mr. Parry immediately consented to become security, and the requisite recognizances were then entered into for Mr. Shaw's appearance on Friday next the 30th instant, to answer such interrogatories as might then be exhibited, touching the alleged contempt of court.

One reflexion cannot fail to suggest itself here, namely, the strangeness, in a *peculiar* case like this, of the Advocate General (Mr. Norton) appearing as the defender of the accused; and Mr. Parry, another *refractory* barrister, offering himself as bail for him.

The report just quoted turns out to be inaccurate; and as the law reports furnished to the *Gazette* appear not to have been taken in the same manner as in this country, but supplied either from the memory or the hasty notes of *barristers* attending the Court, this is not at all surprising. Similar errors,

however,

* It is proper to state that Mr. Shaw denies positively, upon oath, that he struck the chopdar, or gave him "any slap, tap, or push, whatever." But Mr. Shaw has likewise sworn directly to facts which, if truly stated, involve a very serious charge against the clerk of the crown, Mr. Woodhouse. These, however, are extraneous matters, into which there is no occasion to enter.

however, having occurred before, and as they were calculated to produce an unfavourable impression upon the public mind respecting the judges of the Court, these personages (as the mildest course they could adopt) brought the matter under the notice of the Governor-in-Council, by whom the editor was admonished of the consequences of such acts. The same course was pursued upon the present occasion: on the 9th August, the Secretary to the Government announced to the editor, that the Governor-in-Council, having been informed by the judges of the Supreme Court, that the foregoing report was a gross misrepresentation of the proceedings, recalls his attention to a warning conveyed in a letter dated 27th March (which is not found in the correspondence, as published by Mr. Fair, and from whence we derive most of our subsequent information); and apprizes him that, upon any future publication in the Gazette, tending to lower the dignity of the Supreme Court, either by misrepresenting its proceedings, or reflecting on its conduct, his license would be withdrawn.

Mr. Fair, in reply (12th August), disclaims all intentional misrepresentation in the Gazette of the 28th July; but expresses his belief,

"That the proceedings of the Supreme Court, noticed in that paper, are as faithfully reported as they could possibly be by any one, except a skilful short-hand writer; and that they are in all essential points substantially correct," &c. correctly stated.

He offers to produce the testimony of several gentlemen in court at the time; submits a note of Sir Edward West, the Chief Justice, declaring his wish that all the proceedings of the court should be published; and adds that it has been his (the editor's) constant endeavour to obtain the most correct information in his power on all occasions.

Before the preceding reply was written, and, of course, received, the following report of proceedings in this case on the 6th August, appeared in the Gazette of the 11th:

Friday, 6th August.—THE KING v. ALEX. SHAW, Esq.

Mr. Justice Chambers alone took his seat, the Chief Justice being absent.

The Advocate General, on behalf of Mr. Shaw, moved that the interrogatories which had been filed on the part of the prosecution against him might be taken off the file for irregularity, and that Mr. S. might be discharged from his recognizances.

Mr. Justice Chambers asked if the motion was for a rule *Nisi*.

The Advocate General said that the interrogatories having been filed by a person whom he conceived to have had no legal authority so to do, and not knowing, therefore, on whom any notice of motion could be served, his application was for a rule absolute in the first instance.

Mr. Justice Chambers thought that the motion was too premature; as Mr. Shaw was at the present moment in contempt, for having refused to answer the interrogatories, and that before any motion could be made on his behalf the first step to be taken was for him to clear himself from the contempt.

The Advocate General. "His objection was preliminary to answering at all, and which objection might render the answers to the interrogatories unnecessary."

Mr. Justice Chambers wished to know whether the objection was to the interrogatories themselves, or in respect of matter dehors the interrogatories?

The Advocate General said his objections were to both, and that he could quote cases to shew, that if interrogatories were illegal, and had been filed by a person not authorized by law, that the party might object to answer; and that which he had to submit to the court in the present instance was, that Mr. Shaw might not be required to answer the interrogatories which had been exhibited against him; inasmuch as they were not legal interrogatories, not having been filed by proper authority; that was his present object, without adverting to the interrogatories themselves, to every syllable of which he objected. Upon the first point, he observed, that a party against whom any interrogatories are filed, is entitled to know the person by whom they are filed; as the law has given to him various rights against such person, such as the right to costs, in case of his not succeeding, and this right he had in criminal and civil proceedings; and that whenever it was discovered that interrogatories had been filed by an unauthorized person,

son, the course was for the party to move the court on the subject; that till a prosecutor appeared all proceedings might, in the meantime, be staid; that by the certificate of the officer, which the Advocate General had before him, it appeared that these interrogatories against Mr. Shaw had not been properly filed; that in all the cases which he had most industriously searched and collected on the subject, it was laid down that there must always be a private prosecutor.

Mr. Justice Chambers said, there was no doubt, that it was the daily practice in the courts in England for the Attorney General, at the direction of the court, to file informations for this kind of offences.

The Advocate General observed, that so far from that being the impression he had formed upon this point, he had a case before him, in which it appeared that the Attorney General acted for the defendant, and in which the words spoken of the court were perhaps as contemptuous as could well be uttered. This was an authority shewing that the Attorney General was not bound, *ex-officio*, to prosecute; that in cases of contempt committed at a distance, the court are not themselves personally concerned, but merely give judgment when they are judicially brought to their notice. When the contempt is committed in the open face of the court, and within the ocular perception of the judges, there no private prosecutor appears; for the court are in such cases themselves both the prosecutors, judge, and jury; they immediately perceive the offence and record the conviction, and there is no room for the party to be heard on one side or the other. But when cases arise at a distance, and do not fall under the immediate view of the court and perception of their senses, they must be informed of the fact by means of a prosecutor, and then it might appear, when the circumstances were fully and fairly brought before them, that no contempt had been committed at all.

Mr. Justice Chambers here observed, that the Advocate General must be well aware that nothing was so common in England, when any disturbance was made within the precincts of the court, [as] for the offender to be brought up and committed immediately.

The Advocate General was very ready to admit that such was the course; that being a disturbance of the peace of the court within the hearing of the judges, and [which] interrupted their proceedings; but that the present was a case entirely different, not having occurred within the sense of either the hearing or the sight of the court; but that the judges had derived their knowledge of this alleged contempt from *alunde* information, namely, the oath of a chopdar.

Mr. Justice Chambers. He could not conceive a grosser contempt or insult could be offered to any court of justice than what was alleged to have taken place in the present instance whether speaking as a private gentleman, or in his official situation, he could not conceive a grosser insult could be offered to the court and the judges than the present. The learned judge, apparently much moved, adding, that a chopdar had been stationed there (the learned judge here pointed to that part of the court room which led to the private apartment of the judges' families) by the Chief Justice to preserve order in all persons coming in upon the business of the court, while the judges were sitting in an inner room, and to protect the ladies from intrusion; that because this chopdar had refused to quit his post, and to fetch Mr. Shaw pen and ink, though he offered to direct another man to do it, should have been knocked down by Mr. Shaw for so refusing, was such an insult, as he could not find terms to express; that it was an act which beggared all description, and which could not but excite the highest indignation of the court.

The Advocate General admitted, with his lordship, that such an offence, if committed, could not but provoke the highest indignation and reprehension of the judges; but what, on the other hand, he observed, would be the indignation the court would feel upon discovering that a complaint made to them of such a nature was without any foundation? As to the allegation which had been made by this chopdar against Mr. Shaw, he should take this opportunity of stating, that the whole and every part of it was denied by Mr. Shaw, who considered it [a] charge of the grossest perjury.

Mr. Justice Chambers. The charge was at present an allegation merely, he did not mean to say that it was true. He could have no personal interest in the result, either of Mr. S.'s guilt or acquittal; he had no wish one way or the other.

The Advocate General. With regard to the interrogatories, they might be improper, and the defendant might object to answer them: he said that there was a case in 4 Burr. Rep., the King v. Edwards and Symonds, where the court would not allow a party to come in personally and confess his contempt, because, that till interrogatories were filed there was no charge, nothing to plead guilty to, neither is he in contempt till reported so; that no person could file an affidavit of any charge except a private prosecutor; that it was true he might commence such a prosecution *ex-officio*, but it was then entirely in his discretion so to do; and that there was no case which he had hitherto met with, where interrogatories could be filed by any other person than a private prosecutor; that a private individual could not personally appear in court as
prosecutor,

prosecutor, but must employ counsel for that purpose; that it was in civil cases only where the presence of counsel might be dispensed with, and the party allowed to appear himself personally. He would remind his lordship of the case of Mr. Hunt, when the court refused to hear him upon his personally rising to address them, and informed him, that if he wished to be heard he must be heard by counsel. That the present proceedings were irregular, and appeared to have been prosecuted by an authority other than that of a private prosecutor; that in the certificate furnished by the officer he could discover no private individual as the mover of these proceedings. By that certificate it appeared, first, that there had been an attachment; 2dly, that the interrogatories which had been exhibited were filed at the suggestion of the court; and, 3dly, that these interrogatories had been filed by the clerk of the crown acting by the direction of the court, in all which nothing appeared to have been done by the chapdar, whom he supposed to be the person aggrieved, that this course was irregular, was evident from the books of practice, into which he had carefully searched for accurate information upon the point; and that the works of both Ham and Tidd pointed out a different method; and shewed that, after the first process of attachment had issued, an adversary, in the character of a prosecutor, must next appear; and the reason given for this was, that there might be a responsible party who might be mulcted in costs, in case of a false accusation.

Mr. Justice Chambers. "There was a prosecutor in the present instance; the court itself was the prosecutor by its officer."

The Advocate General, after a short interval, stated that it was that very point which he had some prepared to question, and submitted, that in this case, the court could not be the prosecutors; and hoped he might be heard in support of such opinion.

Mr. Justice Chambers said, he should certainly not allow any observation upon that point to be moved. (*Sic.*)

The Advocate General. As that was the ruling of the court, he had no further remarks to offer. Motion refused.

Mr. Irwin then, on behalf of the crown, immediately moved for a rule *Nisi*, that the recognizances which had been entered into in this cause might be estreated. The motion was granted.

A letter from the Government-Secretary, dated August 13, communicates the surprise of the Governor at this report, "calculated to lower the character of the Supreme Court, and containing not merely disrespectful insinuations, but many misrepresentations." The Governor, in doubt whether this act might not be one of inadvertency, owing to the late receipt of the letter dated the 9th, rather than of contumacy, forbears to cancel the editor's license, but requires from him a public acknowledgment of the mis-statements, and an apology for making them.

Mr. Fair, in reply (16th August) states, that

"He is prepared to substantiate, by the evidence of a number of respectable and credible persons who were present, that the report of the proceedings, August 11, was as fair and correct as it could possibly be, where every word spoken was not taken down; and that far from that report giving an unfavourable (which, he says, he infers to be the meaning of the word false) impression of the spirit in which the proceedings were conducted, the statement was decidedly favourable to the general character of the court." He adds, that "should this inquiry be inexpedient, he trusts the governor in council will be satisfied with his sincere regret at having published any thing which has given rise to the court's complaint, and his determination to refrain from publishing their reports in future."

The Government-Secretary, in two communications, dated the 16th and 19th, pronounces the Court's statement respecting its own proceedings conclusive, and the offence complained of, whatever were the intention, inexcusable; and observes that measures taken to prevent erroneous statements are not inconsistent with the publication of full and fair reports; and repeats that, unless a full and satisfactory apology be made, the editor will be ordered to quit India without delay. To leave no ground for the plea of ignorance on the part of the editor, as to the specific instances of misrepresentation, the following are pointed out to him by the Secretary:

It was never asserted, as reported in the *Gazette*, that there was no doubt that "it was the daily practice for the advocates general, at the direction of the court, to file informations for this kind of offences."

The statement of Mr. Shaw's case, which was brought forward in illustration of the opinion given from the bench, that a contempt, such as the court ought to notice, might be committed within the precincts, although out of its immediate view, is represented in the *Gazette* as if it were solely introduced for the purpose of censuring Mr. Shaw, and the whole of the reasoning founded on it is omitted.

The repeated declarations of the court, that there was no intention to treat Mr. Shaw with harshness, are omitted; and the whole of the latter part of the proceedings, in which he was shewn particular indulgence, is suppressed. The result of these omissions, together with other passages imperfectly reported, is to produce a false impression as to the temper and feelings of the court; and this effect is still more directly attempted by an allusion to the personal demeanour of the judge on the bench.

In answer to the demand for an apology, Mr. Fair (August 23) details the peculiar difficulties of his situation in being precluded from offering evidence against the court's statement; observes that he should not have published the proceedings had he expected to be so circumstanced; and requests that a draft of apology may be sent him, which he promises to publish, "if it proves of such a nature as he can give it to the world consistently with his character as a gentleman and man of veracity." He admits that the latter part of the proceedings abovementioned was omitted, which he now offers to publish.

The Secretary, in return (August 24) points out the unreasonableness and improbability of the supposition, that the editor would be allowed to controvert by evidence the declaration of the judges; and observes that, as an omission in the report is acknowledged, he is at a loss to conceive on what ground the editor refuses to state that the report was inaccurate, and his regret at its publication.

Mr. Fair then (August 25) proposes to publish the omitted portion of the proceedings, with the following statement:

"The editor avails himself also of this opportunity to add that he has been informed, from high authority, that his report was in other respects inaccurate, and calculated not only to produce an impression unfavourable to the spirit and temper of the court, but an appearance of disrespect on his part to the tribunal: he feels it, therefore, incumbent on him publicly to disclaim any such intention, and to express his deep regret that an impression of the nature he has mentioned should have been created by the statement published in his paper of the 11th, which it was his duty and desire to make as correct as possible."

The Secretary announces (August 26) that this apology is unsatisfactory, since its effect would be to confirm the impression produced by the former publication; and as every admission of its inaccuracy is avoided, it would appear, if published with the sanction of Government, to establish the right of editors to reflect on the personal conduct of the judges, without exposing themselves to the imputation of disrespect: he announces that the editor's license is cancelled.

Mr. Fair inquires (August 29) if he must depart for England directly. The Company's solicitor informs him, that unless he enter into securities, himself in the penalty of 20,000 rupees, and two sureties in 10,000 each, to embark when required by Government, on or before November 30, he must depart immediately. The Secretary adds, that the requisition referred to will be only in case new ground of offence should be given to Government in the interim.

Mr. Fair (August 30) declares his inability to provide security to the amount required.

required. After some correspondence respecting his accommodation on board the H.C.S. London, the vessel in which he was required to embark, a cabin was allotted him, by special direction of Government; and he was ordered to be treated, whilst on board, upon the footing of a subaltern officer.

The last letter is from Mr. Fair to the Secretary, dated on board the London, in Bombay harbour, September 6, stating his belief that all the proceedings against him were illegal, particularly his transmission in a ship not bound to the United Kingdom (the London being bound, in the first instance, to Calcutta); and protesting against them, lest his silence should be construed into acquiescence, and operate to his prejudice in his endeavours to obtain redress from the proper authorities in England.

Such is the case of Mr. Fair, as stated by himself; and although not of an aggravated nature, it amply justifies the step taken by the local Government.

This affair will reduce the adversaries of our Indian administration to some perplexity. The most severe scrutiny cannot herein surely find a pretence for imputing dishonourable motives to the Bombay Government. Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor, stands high in public estimation, as a man of liberal principles, as well as excellent talents. He is (to use the very terms in which he was once spoken of by his present detractor) an *able and enlightened servant* of the Company. The Bombay paper, in which the offensive publications appeared, is not an adventurous speculation, calculated to provoke the jealousy of any persons; but has long been, we are told, the property of an individual belonging to the Government; the complaining party is said to be obnoxious to them; and the moderation of the offender would have afforded a plea for extending mercy, had the Government been desirous of disappointing the judges. With respect to the conduct of these personages, who are accused (Sir C. Chambers, at least) of "leaving the paths of law for those of arbitrary power; and calling upon the Government to visit the editor with *their* displeasure, in order to protect *them*;" and again, of asking that "the law should be set aside, and an act of the purest despotism exercised on their own behalf;" what man of candour will not say, that they have pursued the course most consistent with justice? They might, it is alleged, have proceeded against Mr. Fair by information or indictment, or have committed him to prison in a summary way without process. But is it not obvious that, in either case, they must have been the judges of their own cause; in the latter, too, without the intervention of jury, governor, council, or any individual whatsoever? The act of transmission is also by implication pronounced illegal, and characterized as despotic, although it is expressly sanctioned by an enactment of the British Parliament. Such misrepresentation, though not uncommon, is disingenuous, and weakens the public sympathy for any suffering individual, who, presuming upon the supposed ignorance of his readers, endeavours to make it the basis of his argument.

If the law be harsh, let Parliament correct it: but till this is done, no man who knowingly, wilfully, and after repeated warning, incurs its penalty, has a right to complain.

THE INDIAN ARMY

PART III.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In continuation of the subject of my former letter, I now come to the corps of artillery; the present inadequate strength of which (like that of the engineers) is

well known. The following establishment will, I presume, be acknowledged as not more than sufficient.

		Colonel.	Lieut. Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	First Lieutenant.	Second Lieutenant.	Staff.				Non-Commissioned.					
								Colonel Adjutant.	Colonel Clerk.	Adjutant.	Quarter Master.	Riding Master.	Sergeant Major.	Quartermaster.	Trainer.	Farrier.	Master of Ordnance.
Bengal	Horse, 12 troops. Foot 36 companies.	2	12	6	24	48	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras	Horse, 8 troops. Foot, 24 companies.	2	4	2	12	24	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bombay	Horse, 4 troops. Foot, 12 companies.	2	2	1	6	12	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Each Troop of Horse Artillery.

Artillery.

- 2 Captains.
- 5 First Lieutenants.
- 2 Staff Sergeants.
- 4 Sergeants.
- 4 Corporals.
- 8 Bombardiers.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 2 Farriers.
- 74 Gunners.

Ascari.

- 1 Subedar.
- 1 Jemadaur.
- 1 Staff Havildaur.
- 2 Havildaur.
- 2 Naigues.
- 4 Second Naigues.
- 84 Privates.
- 19 Boys.

Drivers.

- 1 Subedar.
- 1 Jemadaur.
- 2 Staff Havildaur.
- 4 Havildaur.
- 4 Naigues.
- 8 Second Naigues.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 120 Privates.
- 100 Horses.
- 110 Drivers.

Native Followers.

- 7 Puchallies.
- 1 Master Horse-keeper.
- 2 Second ditto.
- 24 Horse-keepers.
- 1 Master Grass-Cutter.
- 2 Second ditto.

Number of Grass-Cutters to depend on circumstances.

Each Company of Foot Artillery.

Artillery.

- 2 Captains.
- 2 First Lieutenants.
- 2 Second Lieutenants.
- 2 Staff Sergeants.
- 4 Sergeants.
- 4 Corporals.
- 8 Bombardiers.
- 2 Drummers, Fifers, or Buglers.
- 40 Gunners.

Company.

- 1 Subedar.
- 1 Jemadaur.
- 1 Staff Havildaur.
- 2 Havildaur.
- 2 Naigues.
- 4 Second Naigues.
- 2 Drummers, Fifers, or Buglers.
- 58 Privates.

Company.

- 1 Subedar.
- 1 Jemadaur.
- 2 Staff Havildaur.
- 4 Havildaur.
- 4 Naigues.
- 8 Second Naigues.
- 2 Drummers, Fifers, or Buglers.
- 40 Privates.

The division of the corps of engineers and artillery into battalions, appears to be necessary. An adjutant and a quarter master (effective staff) at the head quarters of each corps (where, of course, there will always be a large proportion stationed), seem sufficient. When a detachment amounts to two troops or companies, one of the subalterns to perform the duties of adjutant and quarter master, with the pay of one appointment; if the detachment amounts to four troops or companies, an adjutant and a quarter master; and if it amounts to eight troops or companies, a brigade major and a quarter master to be allowed, together with (in all those cases) the necessary non-commissioned staff. In regard to the medical staff attached, it (as well as the veterinary surgeons to the horse artillery) must depend upon the number and strength of detachments.

The junior troops and company of each presidency to continue always at head-quarters, and form the dépôts of the corps, and for all the branches of instruction required for the young officers, as well as the recruits.

Appointment to the artillery and engineers is held out to cadets, as a reward for superior acquirements; but in what does the advantage consist? This subject has been recently discussed in a contemporary publication (particularly regarding the engineers); therefore, I shall only beg leave to suggest that the officers of foot

artillery should (as the *Indes*) have cavalry pay; those of the horse, a proportional augmentation; and the engineers, double the infantry pay; and that both the foot artillery and engineers shall have an allowance for horses (without which they cannot perform their duties), in the field: subalterns one; captains and staff officers two; and field officers three.

Detachments, however small, should have an allowance for stationery, &c. independent of that for the troop or company; as the captain's expenses will be augmented, by the troop or company being divided.

When a detachment amounts to two troops or companies, the commanding officer to have a further allowance; when it amounts to four, the allowance to be equal to that of the commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry or infantry; and when it amounts to eight, the allowance as commanding a brigade.

Commanding officers of artillery and engineers, stationed throughout districts, divisions, &c. of a certain extent, requiring frequent visits of inspection, with their staff, to have full batta.

My next will be on the subject of the native cavalry.

I remain, Sir,

• Your obedient servant,
A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.
Cheltenham, Jan. 15, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: A letter from a Retired Officer at Cheltenham in your Journal for January, induces me to give you my opinion thereon. I generally approve the alteration of the system by the numerical augmentation of regiments; but the rank of lieutenant colonel commandant is, I consider, a very material drawback from the boon, which the Hon. Court meant to bestow by promotions on their old lieutenant colonels and majors, who certainly require some reward for long and zealous services; but the nondescript rank of lieutenant colonel commandant, instead of lieutenant colonel, as should have been their designation, forever prevents these old soldiers from becoming major generals, and thereby eligible to the general staff at the

several presidencies; I trust, therefore, that a proper *esprit de corps* will be felt in Leadenhall Street, and among the Company's officers at home, as it usually does at the Horse Guards, when the dearest interests of a large and distinguished body of officers are at stake; and, I repeat that, by the present formation of corps, not one lieutenant colonel commandant can ever live to attain the rank of major general. I earnestly hope, therefore, that the unmeaning title of lieutenant colonel commandant will be substituted by that of *senior colonel*; such unmeaning designation may do very well during campaigns, when light corps are formed from the general line; but as all our lieutenant colonels are nearly septagenarians, what possible expectation can

can they look up becoming major generals and supplying the general staff? These rewards must consequently be gained by king's major generals, who alone will be eligible; for it is not unnatural to predict, that, in ten years more, all our lieutenant and major generals will reach that bourne from which there is no return; and I may truly ask my old friend, the Secretary at War, at the India House (who was so zealous, 26 years back, on the Berners Street Committee), whether he would then have recommended this new ill-suited rank for his own services?

In respect to the numerous officers now employed on the general staff, also station and brigade staff, being returned non-effective, it would so interfere with regimental promotions as to cause great confusion and disgust: but in order to make up for these necessary appointments, and absence of these officers from their corps, together with those upon furlough, I earnestly recommend that each sepoy regiment on the three establishments may have ten, instead of five ensigns; by which means these corps may always expect to be well officered; for it is folly to suppose what did for the year 1786 will also do for 1825, when we are actually engaged in a war, which, *above all others*, from its Walcheren situation, and consequent sickness, requires every European officer to be with his regiment.

Do we so soon forget upon what a straw depended the noble defence of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers under *now* Lieut. Col. Staunton, at Corygaum, when that battalion had only himself, three subalterns, and an assistant surgeon, with two officers and eighteen artillery-men, together with Capt. Swainston, to contend with the Marhatta army, headed by the Peishwa? I hope, therefore, the interests of the Indian Government will not, in future, be

put to such hazard, from want of European officers; and from this addition of young active ensigns, those officers necessarily upon the staff, and on furlough, will not be so misused as they now are, to materially to the detriment of the service; and which obliges every officer serving with his corps, to do *double and treble* duty.

By the new arrangements, I certainly feel very much for Lieut. Col. Thomas Wood, Bengal Engineers; who, although a cadet of 1783, becomes thereby only senior captain; but certainly officers thus situated should have it made up in some way or other. His map, appended to Col. Symes's embassy, shews clearly the difficulty of the passage up the rapid Irrawaddy to Ummérápore. To capture Rangoon, and retain it finally, may be well enough; but as for getting to that city, either by water, or land, before any monsoon, will, I fear, prove the toughest war the Bengal Government ever entered upon; a strong force, and two of three cavalry regiments, on the Chittagong frontier, would have prevented our character being put to hazard, or our treasury emptied. I am glad to see, by your Journal, that effectual measures are adopting for increasing the regiments; but all our native corps should have ten ensigns immediately,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
A BENGAL RETIRED OFFICER.

January 5th, 1825.

P.S. Sir Geo. Wood, Sir Dyson Marshall, and Sir John McDonald, K.C.B., are long since dead, but no officers have as yet been appointed to these desirable honours. Where is the delay to be ascribed? I am sorry to say our furlough officers are too easy on these essential points of military feeling.

To the Editor of the *Atlantic Journal*.

Sir: Observing in your Journal for last month a letter, signed "A Retired East-India Officer," which, I think, is calculated to mislead some of your readers in England, who may be supposed less acquainted with such details; as well as unjust towards those to whom the Indian army in particular, and the public interest generally in that quarter, are indebted

for the late new military arrangements; I beg to offer, through the same medium, a few remarks, which, I doubt not, will prove acceptable to no inconsiderable portion of the subscribers to your respectable publication.—Though I confess, I am inclined to view even the present establishment of effective European officers, with native corps, when employed in the field,

field, as still too limited; it ought, however, to be known to your readers, that not only have the arrangements in question the merit of attaching the officers to the same body of men permanently, which was but very partially effected, whilst a regiment was composed of two separate battalions, and consequently the officers removable from one to the other on promotion, or, as very frequently happened, on application and other incidental occurrences; but, under the present organization, besides the promotion of many officers of all ranks, two additional captains have been appointed to every regiment of infantry, on the old establishment, or five captains, instead of four, to each regiment of native cavalry, and of European and native infantry, on the new system.

It is evident, therefore, that these arrangements cannot be fairly stated to have caused such disappointment, as your correspondent would lead us to believe; on the contrary, there is reason to know that, in India, they have afforded much satisfaction to those more immediately interested in the service; with the exception of the officers of that rank, whom the retired officer conceives to be principally benefited by them. I allude to the newly promoted lieutenant colonel commandants, not one of whom, perhaps, had served less than five or six and twenty years in the army, and might fairly have calculated on their promotion in six or eight years more, with the enjoyment of their full share of off-reckonings. These highly deserving officers, since the introduction of the new

system, are, of course, in the receipt of the pay of their present regimental rank, being a difference of £91. 8s. per annum; but hereafter (the juniors probably not earlier than five or six years hence), will only be entitled to one half the amount of a former share of off-reckonings, or about £750, instead of £1,500 per annum; although they had previously completed the period of 22 years actual service in India. This, it must be admitted, Mr. Editor, is not a full equivalent to these officers, but, in fact, a deterioration of their former prospects; and is certainly the cause of much disappointment to the lieutenant colonel commandants, who were promoted on this occasion.

As, however, the remedy is simple, and of easy application, it may be reasonably expected, that the few individuals, whose well-earned emoluments are at present withheld, would not, on a proper representation, be denied the immediate enjoyment of their share of the advantages arising out of the improved organization of the Indian army. The remedy which obviously suggests itself, is, that every one of the lieutenant colonel commandants who were promoted to that rank from 1st May 1824, should be allowed, annually, a sum equivalent to a reduced share of off-reckonings from that date, until vacancies occur for their admission as sharers from the off-reckoning fund.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

29th January 1825.

SONG.

"*Quis adeo non, s' accendit.*"—*Mos*

And will you now forsake me,
Whom once you deemed so fair?
Your scorn will surely make me
The victim of despair.
Each look that more than words could tell,
Each sigh that spoke its tale so well,
Still in my tortured memory range,
And bid a lingering hope remain.—
Though solemn vows no more constrain,
And your false heart disown its chain,
My love can never change

E. R.

PROJECTILES AND PYROTECHNY.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

SIR In the recent number of your useful register, I observe it stated, that a comparative trial of Congreve's rockets, and those produced by Capt. Parbury, had taken place in India. As Sir William Congreve is now on the continent, in justice to this eminent scientific character, I think it right to make a few remarks. The French have long, in vain, attempted to discover the exact description of the composition * of the Congreve rockets, and to give them an equal range. They justly say, that precision is by no means so much the object to be attained as extent of range, because these destructive weapons never can miss bodies of cavalry, infantry, camps, fortresses, lines, and shipping, &c. &c. Such is the great flying power of these rockets, that they can carry Shrapnel-shells and cannon balls to near double the distance mentioned in the experiment; and to this essential means of serviceable effect, it is not pretended that the rockets tried against them, are, or can be, adequate, without a much greater impetus than they appear to possess. It is well known, that composition remaining driven for a considerable period, for obvious reasons, loses

some degree of its accuracy of effect, and even of its force. Let a certain number of the new rockets be sent to Europe, and remain open years in store, and the truth of this will be verified. No detail of the comparative experiment having been furnished, we have no means of judging of relative precision; but I will venture to assert, from multiplied trials in this country, that were new Congreve rockets brought to the experiment, they would, both as to precision and range, vindicate their long established character. Composition is advantageous, both in physics and morals; but until rockets, by whomsoever produced, acquire the length of range and power of flight ascertained to be possessed by those of Sir William Congreve, the precision, at present to be taken for granted, is of minor consideration when put in competition with the decided military advantage resulting from the indispensable requisites of great range, and power of carrying destructive missiles. I have, Sir, said quite enough to shew, that Capt. Parbury has much more to effect, before it can possibly be admitted, that his rockets, in India, will exclude the necessity of sending out those whose high repute has been confirmed by much service, and long experience. It must not be inferred, from what is said on precision, or accuracy of flight, that the Congreve rockets are deficient in that quality; as, independent of reports of repeated experiments, the enemy acknowledge a fact so amply made manifest.

A MILITARY M. N.

Batter, Feb. 5, 1825.

* Is our correspondent aware that the composition of a Congreve rocket, found on the French coast, was analysed some years back by M. Gay-Lussac, who made one after the same formula, which was said to possess the same properties as the Congreve rocket? The analysis is given in the *Archiv des Découvertes*, tom II, p. 103, as follows:

Nitrate of Potas	100	100
Charcoal	24	24
Sulphur	4	4
	100	100

PARAPHRASE.

She wept: as from their secret source

The crystal streams began to glide,
Joy, like a god, arrests their course,—

As Vulcan checked Scamander's tide.

She smiled: but whilst the lambent ray
Of gladness wandered o'er her face,
A tear, that stole unmarked away,
Left on her cheek its humid trace.

R N

V E R S E S

From a Lady to her Husband on New Year's Day.

How sweet, when storms sweep through the sky,
And all without is dark and cold,
To find the heart that loves us nigh,
And hear its soft emotions told!

For not where Fashion rears her throne,
Or Folly holds her giddy seat,
Can heart to heart be truly known,
Or kindred souls in union meet.

But, in the calm domestic hour,
The enraptured mind itself unfolds;
'Tis then we feel the sacred power
That soul o'er sensual passion holds.

The temper kind, obliging, mild;
The guileless heart, warm, fond, and true;
The breast that malice ne'er defiled,
Nor vengeful passions ever knew.

The mind that feels for others' woes,
Illumed by Science' holy flame;
The wit, thy social converse shows;
Thy life, which envy cannot blame,

These are the spells that bind my heart
More firmly, —, unto thee;
Whilst years revolving but impart
To ardent love new energy.

Through all the varying scenes of life,
In pallid sickness, rosy health,
Thou'lt find in me a faithful wife,
Who deems thy love her truest wealth
And when the gloomy power of death
From earth shall bid my soul depart,
For thee will rise my dying breath,
For thee last throb my fluttering heart.

C O N T R I T I O N .

Long time did Vice, with her accursed train,
O'er my unthinking heart her sway maintain;
The vapid joys which Folly's hand bestows,
The feverish raptures mad Intemperance knows,
Alone engrossed my soul: till Health decayed,
And prone beneath Affliction's rod I laid;
Whose wholesome torture all my guilt revealed,
And by the body's wounds the mind was healed.

Thus when the flesh receives a poisoned dart,
A skilful hand lays bare th' envenomed part;
And though the sufferer keener pangs endures
From the new wound,—it is this wound that cures.

H. T.

JOURNEY FROM SYLHET TO ASSAM.

Mr. David Scott, political agent of the Bengal Government, was despatched in April 1831 to the eastern frontier, and passed across the hills from Sylhet to the frontiers of Assam, through a country hitherto unexplored by Europeans. The following description of this interesting route is given by one of his escort.

"The route from within a few miles of Sylhet to the bank of the Kulling, opposite to Ruká Chokey, lay entirely in the territory of the Jyntah Rajah, which is, in that part, about ninety-five miles in length, by an average breadth of about thirty. Of this territory, about sixteen miles on the Sylhet side, and about the same on that of Assam, consists of low-lands similar to the ordinary soil of Bengal, but interspersed with small hills. The rest may be described as composed, about ten miles on the Assam side, and five on that of Sylhet, of hills covered with thick woods and almost impenetrable jungles, resembling in its general characters the Garrow hills, and of an intermediate tract of about fifty miles in extent, forming an undulating and rather hilly table-land, elevated, it is supposed, from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the plains, and distinguished by the absence of jungle, the coolness and salubrity of the climate, and where the soil is favourable for the production of the fir tree.

"The tract last mentioned is very thinly peopled, only two considerable villages having been passed on the march. It is almost entirely waste, and in general covered with short herbage, and thinly interspersed with clumps and more extensive woods of fir and other trees, which give it a most picturesque and highly beautiful appearance, resembling an extensive English park. This country appears to be well adapted to feeding cattle, and such cattle as were seen were in excellent condition, but very few in number, which was ascribed by the natives to their being themselves chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, and also to the insecurity of this species of property, owing to the violence and depredations committed by their neighbour, the Rajah of Khyram, whose territory skirted the route about four or five miles to the westward. Cultivation is very scanty, and chiefly confined to valleys where rice is grown. Yams and roots of various kinds are also cultivated, and upon them the people stated they chiefly depended for subsistence.

"The whole of the mountainous country, until within a few miles of the descent into the plains of Assam, is inhabited by the people called by us Cossyahs, but who denominate themselves Khyce. They are a handsome, muscular race of men, of an active disposition, and fond of martial exercises. They always go armed, in general with bows and arrows, and a long naked sword and shield, which latter is made very large, and serves them occasionally as a defence against rain.

"The people of this nation occupy the hilly country from about half way between Laour and Doorgapore eastward as far as Cachar. They inhabit principally the southern part of the mountainous tract, none of them, with the exception of the Jyntah family, having extended their possessions so far as the plains of Assam. Formerly they held the low-lands in the Sylhet district as far as the Soorghah river; but from whence they were all expelled, with exception of the Jyntah chief, in consequence of their misconduct about the year 1789.

"The Cossyahs differ entirely in their language from the Garrows, Cacharrees, and other surrounding tribes, who speak various dialects of an originally common tongue; and they are in general distinguished from them in appear-

ance by the want of that peculiar conformation of the nose, which is the characteristic feature of those tribes, in common with the Khasi, Jaintia, and other eastern nations. They are governed by a number of petty chiefs, whose authority over their subjects seems to be very limited, and of whom the most powerful are the Rajahs of Chyram, or Scheming, and of Jyntah.

"The Cossyahs are ignorant of the use of letters as far as their own language is concerned; although some of the chiefs retain Bengalee mohurrirs for the purpose of carrying on their correspondence with the public officers and inhabitants of the plains. The Hindoo religion has been introduced amongst them to a certain extent, so that they have in general abandoned the use of beef; but they still eat pork and fowls, and drink fermented liquors; and their laws of inheritance assimilate with those of the Garrows, or rather of the Nairs; estates and governments descending to the nephew by the sister of the deceased.

"In the case of the Jyntah family, the descendants of the reigning rajahs appear to gain admission, in the course of time, into the Kayt and Bayd caste, by intermarriages with individuals of those tribes, and they follow in every respect the customs of the Hindoos of the plains. Persons of this origin are settled in considerable numbers about the capital, and usually enjoy offices of state, but without any right to the succession, which, unless under very extraordinary circumstances, goes to the son of the rajah's sister, called the Koonwurree, by a Cossyah husband, chosen from certain noble families in the hills by a general assembly of the chief people.

"The reigning rajah, Ram Sing, who is an adopted son of the late Koonwurree, in the absence of direct heirs, is a man of about sixty years of age. He is a wise and active prince, and seems to be universally beloved by his subjects. In consequence, ostensibly, of a sense of the degradation his descendants would undergo, agreeably to the rules of succession already mentioned, he has never been married. The heir apparent, his grand nephew by adoption, is a fine boy of about twelve years of age.

"In conducting the affairs of government, the rajahs of Jyntah are under the necessity of consulting on all important occasions the Queen Mother, and the chiefs of districts and officers of state; and although the appointment or removal of both the latter descriptions of persons rests with the rajah himself, they are nevertheless enabled to exercise a considerable degree of controul over him, as he is obliged, in conferring such appointments, to consult the wishes of the chief people in the interior, who seem to be of a very independent and rather turbulent character. The military establishment consists of about 100 miserably equipped Hindoostanee sepoys, and, in cases of emergency, probably as many as 5,000 mountaineers, armed in the manner already described. With a little tuition and proper equipment, this force might be made most efficient as a body of irregular troops, the natives of these mountains being of a warlike disposition, of a strong muscular make, and accustomed from their youth to undergo privations and fatigue.

"The reception which Mr. Scott met with from the rajah of Jyntah was most cordial; and the personal exertions he underwent in procuring porters for the party, and composing some differences amongst them, which threatened to interrupt their journey, greatly exceeded any thing that could have been expected from a person in his rank of life.

"From the specimens seen of the mechanical skill of the Cossyahs, displayed in the construction of several excellent stone bridges, and of numerous monuments,

monuments, composed of pieces of stone of surprising magnitude, frequently brought from a distance, and some of them weighing not less than thirty tons, there can be no doubt that workmen could be procured in the country competent to make every requisite improvement, and to construct bridges, either of stone or wood.

"The rajah of Jyntah has been applied to on the subject of constructing a road between Sylhet and Assam, with durable bridges, &c., and he has given satisfactory assurances of his disposition to afford the most active co-operation in the proposed work, which will be, no doubt, a lasting memorial of his name and government."

INDO-BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE genius of speculation was never so active as at the present day. Of the real objects and probable results of some projects conceived or adopted in England, we do not wish to give an opinion. The following prospectus, which has just been handed to us, of a Society formed in British India, displays views so truly philanthropic, that it demands praise, whatever doubts may be entertained of its practicability. It is proposed to form an institution in Van Diemen's Land, to be called the "INDIANA INSTITUTION," for the education and establishment of "a race of beings who have scarcely a country to call properly their own." The plan is thus detailed :

Some gentlemen of the Hon. Company's service, who have families by native women, having taken into serious consideration, the lamentable fate that frequently occurs to such an offspring left to themselves in India; and, in England, the expensiveness of education, as also the difficulty of providing for them in the world, even after the best European education; have formed themselves into a society, called the "Indiana Institution" society, consisting of 100 shares of (£1,000) one thousand pounds a share, for each child to be educated and provided for in Van Diemen's Land; and pursuant to this plan the subscribers have come to the following resolutions :

1st. That the members of the society every five years choose three directors and a president, to manage the affairs of the concern, who are to furnish an annual account of the same to their constituents.

2dly That the capital of (£100,000) one hundred thousand pounds be offered as a loan to the Nizam's Government, or invested in Company's paper, or other good securities.

3dly. That the annual interest arising from the same be applied to the moral and religious bringing up of the children, theoretical and practical; farming and mechanics, as part of the school education of the boys; and the management of the dairy of the girls; so that, on their arriving at the age of maturity, they may get grants of lands, and set themselves up, with their capital of a thousand pounds, as farmers, and their vacancies will be supplied by other children, so as to keep the number up to 100.

4thly. In case of the death of any child, its capital of (£1,000) one thousand pounds, is to be returned to its parent, and its place, also, to be supplied by another.

5thly. That all English feelings and principles, in contradistinction to Indian ones, be made systematically a part of the children's education, and that in furtherance of this, the boys' school be called New Eton, where they are to remain till the age of eighteen, from thence they are to be removed till they have completed their twenty-first year to a college, called New Oxford, to be completed in the higher parts of education, in manner pursuits, such as hunting, shooting, fishing, and all kinds of hardy exercises.

6thly. That an application be made to the proper authorities, for a grant of land, in Van Diemen's island, of 4,000 acres, 1,000 acres for the girls' school and dairy establishment, 2,000 acres for the boys' school and farm, and 1,000 for the college.

7thly. That application also be made to the proper authorities, for a ship annually to visit the island, and to give the "Indiana Institution" such assistance, in furthering its views, as they may respectively find convenient.

8thly. That two married clergymen be placed in charge of the schools, one for the boys, the other for the girls, to regulate the expenditure; on the principle of having for themselves annually £5 sterling for each child, as their salary, and the remaining part of the annual interest, after defraying the charges of board for the children, is to

be laid out in purchasing farming stock, a due proportion of which is to be given to each child, as it settles itself in the world. No perquisites of office are allowed to the schoolmasters, or others, but a regular account of receipts and disbursements is to be annually submitted, by the heads of the schools, to the president and directors of the institution.

9thly. That the interest of the first year be devoted to erecting the schools and buildings for the reception of the children.

10thly. That parents pay separately for passage on board ship of their children to Van Diemen's land.

11thly. That the education of the children may not suffer from the delays and difficulties attendant on an institution yet in its infancy, it is determined that, for the first year, the subscribers' children shall be educated in Bombay at the expense of the society.

12thly. That the orphan children of the Hon. Company's European regiments and artillery be employed as servants to the institution, giving them also an education suitable to their circumstances.

N.B. There are good grounds for concluding that the capital will yield eight per cent. annually, on excellent security, for some years; and when there are twenty-five subscribers, the institution will commence its operations, on the principles above laid down, leaving the full number to be filled up at leisure.

NECROLOGY.

No. II.

MR. HENRY WESLEY VOYSEY.

SOME particulars of the history of this gentleman were given from the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, in the last volume of this journal, p. 590. We have been enabled to collect a few additional details, which will be gratifying to those of our readers who are interested in scientific pursuits, and which it would be unjust to Mr. Voysey's memory to withhold.

From a fellow-student with Mr. Voysey, at the General Hospital at Aberdeen, we learn, that he was, in his early days, remarkable for acuteness of observation, quickness of apprehension, and strength of memory. His disposition was sprightly and vivacious, as well as gentle and frank. He remained about two years at Aberdeen, during which time he attended both the hospital and the Marischal College; and when he left, his attachment to the various branches of natural history had increased so rapidly, that it was expected he would abandon the medical profession.

Another gentleman, who became acquainted with Mr. Voysey at the Cape of Good Hope, whilst he resided in the family of Mr. T. Sheridan, represents him as equally esteemed for the vigour of his understanding, and the uncompromising integrity of his character. He adds, that Mr. Voysey did not require a long acquaintance to produce a favourable impression as to his talents and disposition.

There was something about him which rendered experience superfluous, and inspired men at once with a fuller and warmer confidence than usually springs from slow and progressive friendship. At the Cape, his great capacity was seen and acknowledged; in India, his qualifications drew encomiums from all persons, eminent in science, who were acquainted with him. The scientific world will require no better evidence of his worth than that of the late distinguished superintendant of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, Col. Lambton, who, in speaking of his character in 1821, observes that "the field for geological science in India is now becoming extensive and interesting, and a man of Mr. Voysey's talents, zeal and disinterestedness, must render his services a benefit to his country, and an honour to himself; and such is my opinion of his abilities, that I feel the highest gratification in having him as an associate in these interesting pursuits."

The following passage in a letter from him, dated Hyderabad, 1st August 1823, will shew the range of his mind, and the extent of his researches:

"I am preparing a sketch of the geology of India, for which purpose I have been collecting data, since I was first attached to Col. Lambton, in January 1819. I have completed several barometrical and geological

geological sections, one of which is nearly a thousand miles from Agra to Madras, another from Bombay to Musulipatam, and several across the province of Hyderabad: it will be ready in about one month.

"I have travelled since 1819, notwithstanding interruptions from fever caught in the forests of the Godavery, between six and seven thousand miles, and have collected a vast quantity of specimens of minerals and rocks. I have sent two reports to government, and have sent a paper on the diamond mines of India to the Asiatic Society. If I come to Calcutta, as I hope to do, I shall bring all my specimens with me, and shall be very happy to share them with you, if you desire it. I will send you, to-morrow, a synopsis of Indian geology, which will be the foundation of my sketch.

"It may appear rather presumptuous in me to attempt a sketch of Indian geology after so short a residence, particularly when you recollect that Smith's map of English geology took him twenty years to complete. There is, however, this remarkable difference between the two countries, that in India, instead of twenty different formations, as in England, there are only four, *viz.*

The Granitic.

The Sandstone and clay slate.

The Trap.

The Diluvial.

"All of these have subordinate rocks; but they are never found in any of the other formations, and they all occupy a vast extent of surface.

"I remain,

"My dear Sir,

"Your's very truly,

"H. W. VORSEY."

This indefatigable man may be said to have fallen a victim to his exertions in the cause of science; as the following letter, written only a week before his death, and on the day preceding his attack, seems plainly to indicate:

"Ever since I left Sumbulpoor, I have been travelling on gneiss which passes into granite, with the usual trap veins of that formation in India; also into mica schist, containing beds and veins of hornblende rock and hornblende schist and quartz rock; the mica schist passes into chlorite schist.

"I have seen no wild animals, but have heard of many. These forests produce the gaour, a very large and fierce species of bos. Col. Hardwicke got a head and bones from Major Roughsedge; they are very rare. The large boa constrictor inhabits a deep valley, surrounded by mountains, which I passed through this morning. The guides assured me that they have no dread of them in the hot season, as they are never seen but in the rainy season: they probably remain torpid during the hot weather. Last year a man was taken by one in the usual way. The pressure of the animal caused the blood to burst forth in a copious stream out of his mouth and nostrils. The spectators succeeded in frightening away the animal; but the man was quite dead. I could not avoid feeling a little nervous as I passed through the spots where their caves are.

"Tigers in abundance: bears plentiful: several species of antelope, one of a very small size. My short residence does not permit a more intimate acquaintance with the fanna; but I have been promised a gaour, a bear, and the small antelope.

"One of my first visits will be to you, and I anticipate much pleasure from it. I am almost knocked up: the thermometer is 108 in the afternoon, with a hot wind blowing from nine in the morning.

"I got a bad tumble from my horse the other day; but, fortunately, it only disfigured my face a little, and pained my hip for a few days.

"I may say that I have travelled through a vast forest of 870 miles, of which 600 is perhaps the thickest in India.

"Your's very truly,

"H. W. VORSEY."

CAPT. F. MOUNTFORD.

Captain Mountford, Deputy Surveyor-General of India, was a man equally distinguished by his public and private virtues.

He entered the service without having one friend upon whose interest he could

rely for advancement; and by rare merit, and diligent discharge of his public duties, he raised himself to the important situation which he held at his death. But although thus distinguished as a public officer, it was in the quiet walk of domestic life that

the amiable qualities of his heart were most conspicuous; and it is in that circle where his loss will be most felt, and his death most deplored.

He was a most sincere Christian, and unwearied in the service of his Great Master. His piety was fervent but unobtrusive; for he loved rather to give the example than urge the precept of a pure and exalted devotion. The whole tenor of his life was the best commentary on the purity of his Creed; and the mode of his death afforded the happiest and most triumphant illustration of the manner in which a Christian can die.

In his short career through the service, he invariably acquired the esteem and friendship of his associates, and the approbation of his superiors.

He was secretary to the Literary and to the School Book Societies, both of which situations he filled in the most creditable manner, and obtained their repeated thanks for the zeal invariably displayed by him for the advancement of both institutions.

It will be difficult to supply his place in those and other charitable and benevolent institutions in which he took an active part.

This excellent officer died on the 11th of July 1824.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY HALDANE.

This officer was the son of Col. George Haldane, of the guards, who died Governor of Jamaica in 1759, leaving the subject of this memoir, then only an infant of three years old. He was appointed an ensign in the corps of engineers in the year 1771. In 1776 he embarked for America, was appointed aid-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, and was very actively employed whether the army was in motion or at rest; he remained there till 1781, when he returned with his lordship to England. He was afterwards employed as engineer in the island of Jersey, and at the new works constructing at Gosport till 1786, when Lord Cornwallis being appointed Governor-General of India, made Colonel Haldane his private secretary and aid-de-camp. He was afterwards appointed quarter-master-general of the King's troops in India, and was with his lordship in all the actions, sieges, and military operations which took place during the war against Tippoo Sultan. He followed his lordship to England in the year 1794, and, on his arrival, found that he had been recommended to Mr. Dundas, then Secretary of State, for the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, had he then obtained that rank, he would, at his death, have been many years in the list of generals.

When the Marquess Cornwallis was appointed master-general of the ordnance, he offered to his faithful friend and secretary the situation then vacant, of commanding engineer, at Gibraltar, but which he declined. He was appointed on the Committee of Engineers, sitting at the

Tower; and at the end of the year 1796, finding his health much impaired, he retired on the invalid establishment of the royal engineers, with his captain's rank in that corps, and the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, after a period of twenty-five years of active service.

Contrary to the till then invariable practice of that corps, he was not, in the year 1802, continued in the future brevet promotions of the army; and he petitioned and memorialized the Earl of Chatham, then master-general of the ordnance, and those who succeeded him in that office, on that new, and, to him, harsh, regulation. In the end he appears to have given offence to the heads of that department, by printing his official letters on the subject.

His integrity, courage, and honour, were without blemish. He was a man of great literary acquirements, an accomplished Persian scholar, and educated his sons himself. He amused himself latterly in making an exact calculation of the comparative weights and measures of France and England, which he designed for publication; and he wrote a letter to the noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Government, towards whom he always expressed the greatest gratitude, respecting the proposed change in the weights and measures of England, which plan he highly disapproved.

He died at Dunkirk, 11th January 1825, aged 68 years.

To show the respect for which he was held in that town, in which he had resided with his family for the last five years, the officers of the corps of engineers proposed

to bury him with full military honours; but, on consulting the governor of the town, it was found to be contrary to existing regulations; these officers, however, together with the field officers and staff of the garrison, and many others, followed him to his grave.

He leaves behind him a widow and fourteen children; seven sons, and seven daughters. Of the sons, one is at the English bar, four have been successively promoted by different members of the East-India direction; and two are of tender age. The daughters are unmarried.

SIR JOHN D'OYLY.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following *addenda* to the memoir of this gentleman, inserted in the last number.

Sir John was born in June 1774. He was the second son of the Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted, Sussex. He was elected on the foundation of Westminster School, in 1788; and in 1792, removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He attained great proficiency in classical studies; and in 1795, obtained Sir William Browne's medal for a Latin ode on *Com-*

merce. Next year, having commenced B.A., he received the second medal given by the Chancellor for proficiency in classical knowledge. These distinctions gained him a fellowship in 1798. He was destined for the church, but preferring a more active life, he sacrificed his fellowship, and went in 1801 to Ceylon, in a civil capacity; where he soon made such progress in the study of the Cingalese language, civil and religious institutions, history, &c. of the island, that he was, at an early period, appointed chief translator to government.

Review of Books.

Sonnets and other Poems. By D. L. RICHARDSON. London, 1825.

THE poetry of this gentleman we have often read in the Anglo-Indian newspapers, and our impression has been, that it was the hasty growth of a soil capable of better productions. The picturesque scenery of the east, its luxurious climate, the novelties of art as well as of nature, the wonders in the moral as well as in the physical world, which attract the observation of Englishmen in those regions, conspire to unfold the germs of poesy in a mind endowed with them by nature. These considerations induced us to open Mr. Richardson's volume with some eagerness, and to close it with much disappointment. It contains nothing to justify our expectations, or to entitle the author to rank higher than amongst the foremost in the *mediocre* class. The poems consist of small occasional pieces, which discover some taste, as well as prettiness of language; but a total absence of original genius. Published separately, in a periodical work, they might have been commended and even admired; but the author has acted injudiciously in presenting them to the world in the aggregate, whereby they are not only subjected to a more severe scrutiny, but their faults become more conspicuous.

Mr. Richardson appears to have possessed himself of the manner rather than the spirit of our English poets: when he adopts the measure of Collins (p. 67), or of Goldsmith (p. 134), or of Walter Scott (p. 77), we meet with not merely the exact cadence of their verse, but their very expressions. The following piece will afford at once an example of what we refer to, and a specimen of the work:

In yon lone Cot that skirts the Grove,
Where summer blooms prevail,
Once smiled, in cloudless peace and love,
The Pride of all the Vale.

Fair as the Rose of early dawn,
That scents the radiant dew,
And graceful as the bounding Fawn,—
As gay and guiltless too!

And proudly the Parental Pair
On their sweet child have gazed,—
But ah! what storms of grief and care
Have since their hearts dismayed!

For woe to that so lovely Maid!
A gilt-robed villain came,
With heartless guile her hopes betrayed,
And triumphed o'er her shame!

And now, where once young Beauty smiled,
And aged hearts would glow,
Glares the poor Maniac's glance so wild,
And sounds the voice of Woe!

Who can read this without being reminded too strongly of Goldsmith's *Ballad*?

There are some favourite epithets and forms of expression which recur, *usque ad nauseam*:—*fitful*, *lorn* (*lorn*, *tearful siren*, *Son. v.*, *lorn*, *tearful bard*, *Son. xxx.*); *luxurious tears*, *Halo*, which is used with reference to Freedom in one place, to Italy in another, to joy in a third, though improperly, we think, in either case.

Nothing is easier than to clothe common thoughts in uncommon language; but this is not to write poetry. Many of the sonnets, in the work before us, present merely a mass of shining diction: the ideas are so subtle or attenuated, that we are "lost and bewildered in the fruitless search" after them.

If Mr. Richardson can unlearn these faults, and employ himself upon a work of real invention, we shall be glad to renew our acquaintance with him; but even then we fear he will find the public taste too fastidious to be easily pleased.

Typographia, or the Printers' Instructor, including an Account of the Origin of Printing, &c., a Series of Ancient and Modern Alphabets, and Domesday Characters, &c. &c. By J. JOHNSON, Printer. 2 Vols. London, 1824.

This is a very curious work, which displays, in a striking manner, the talent, zeal, and industry of its author. In the midst of difficulties, he has prosecuted his labours for six years, and the result clearly shows what can be effected by perseverance and resolution. Mr. Johnson has not only produced a work of respectable literary pretensions; but he has accomplished, in the ornamental and technical parts of it, what members of his profession regard as extraordinary, and some heretofore pronounced impracticable. We may justly recommend it, not merely to the notice of the printer, but to the attention of the admirer of bibliography, the student, and even the general reader, who feels what every reader must do, interested in the history of the matchless art which purveys to his benefit and gratification.

We are not competent to deliver an opinion upon some parts of these volumes: we do not pretend to have bestowed more than a cursory examination upon the latter, which treats very fully upon the technical department, outstepping the example of preceding *grammars*, and opening to the profane gaze of the public the mysteries of the art. In this part are included accurate specimens of the various signs, marks, and characters used in mathematics, algebra, astronomy, and music; those in Domesday-book and other ancient records: also very beautiful examples of the characters employed in various languages, exemplified in their alphabets; comprehending the Greek, Hebrew (with its varieties), Arabic, Mauritanian, Syriac, Abyssinian, Sanskrita, Bengalee, Tamoul, Persian, Armenian, Phœnician, Coptic, ancient Pelasgian and Etruscan, Palmyrenean, besides those of the modern tongues, and their rude originals. A dissertation on the Egyptian language furnishes a familiar exposition of the discoveries made by English and French scholars in the hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic (or enchorial) writing of the ancient Egyptians. A table of keys or radicals in the Chinese language, and another of obsolete characters, are preceded by a short and well compiled treatise on the origin and nature of this tongue. The volume concludes with an excellent descriptive account of the various printing presses, illustrated with very elegant and well executed designs, of which the work contains a multitude, highly creditable to the artists employed.

The first volume, however, is likely to yield most delight to the general reader. It comprises a history of all the early English printers, their portraits, their monograms, and devices used by them, a list of the works printed by them, with occasional extracts from and descriptions of the unique and most curious, compiled from preceding works, and from original communications. This part of the work must afford a banquet to the bibliographer; and the commendation bestowed upon it by the great *bibliomaniac* of the age, the vice-president of the Roxburghe Club, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin,* might be pleaded by Mr. Johnson in bar of all objections from critics less profound; and amply compensates for the sparing praise of a French journalist.†

The obstacles met with by the author of these volumes, and to which we have before referred (obstacles which would have stopped a less ardent and sanguine mind) we are happy to observe, were diminished by the generous aid of literary men. The author mentions in his preface his pecuniary obligations to Mr. E. Walmsley, without whose assistance the undertaking must probably have been laid aside; and amongst those who contributed in other respects to facilitate his progress, he includes Dr. Wilkins, who lent his oriental types, respecting which, Mr. Johnson relates (from the preface to a work of Dr. W.) the following anecdote, perhaps not generally known:

"When he (Dr. W.) had compiled from the most celebrated native grammars and commentaries, a work entirely new to England, on the structure of the Sanskrita tongue, he cut steel letters, made punches, and cast from them a fount of the Deva-nagari character, his only assistants being the mechanics of a country village. Early in 1795, he had commenced the printing of this laborious undertaking in his own dwelling house; but, on the 2d May in that year, his premises were destroyed by fire; his books, manuscripts, and the greater part of the Sanskrita punches and matrices were preserved: but the types, which had been prepared with so much labour, were all either lost or rendered useless. This is a circumstance not less interesting as a typographical

* See his late work, "The Library Companion; or the Young Man's Guide and Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of Books;" which, by the way, is a very shrewd and superficial production.

† "On a reproché à l'auteur de cet ouvrage de manquer d'érudition, et de n'être ni exact, ni complet, dans ce qu'il a écrit sur l'histoire de l'imprimerie; mais on est d'accord sur le mérite de ses descriptions et de ses préceptes."—*Rev. Enc.*, t. xxiiv., pp. 389, 390. The writer of this is a Frenchman.

graphical anecdote, than it is as an instance of honourable and erudite industry; it is like Mercator engraving and colouring his own maps, or Aldus and Stephens working at their own presses and letter-cases. About ten years afterwards, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company encouraged Dr. Wilkins to resume his labours, and to cast other types, as the study of Sanskrita had become an important object in their new college at Hertford. The work which followed gave abundant proof how well the Directors had made their choice; and as that was the earliest as well as [being] the best work on the subject in this country, Dr. Wilkins must ever be considered as the father of the Sanskrita language in England." Vol. II. pp. 391, 392.

The history of the Bengalee types is still more creditable to Dr. Wilkins. He undertook the fabrication of them after another individual, supposed to be every way competent, had entirely failed; uniting in himself the various and opposite occupations of metallurgist, engraver, type-founder, and printer.

FOREIGN WORKS.*

FRENCH. *Extrait des Prolégomènes Historiques d'Ibn-Khaldoun; traduits de l'Arabe par M. Coquebert de Montbret fils, avec le texte en regard.* Paris, 1824. Prix 75c.

This Arabian author came from the city of Adhiramont, in Yemen; he was taken prisoner by Tamerlane, when the conqueror obtained possession of Aleppo, where Ibn-Khaldoun held the post of Cadi; he was carried with him in slavery to Samarcand, and died there, A.H. 808. He is represented as the best historian among the Arabian writers. He explains, according to M. de Montbret, two interesting points: 1. Why the towns in the Carthaginian part of Africa, and the Magreb, or Western Barbary, were so scanty; 2. Why buildings are so few among the people who profess Islamism, in proportion to the Musulman power, and in comparison with people who subsisted before them, in national bodies. Ibn-Khaldoun attributes the first to the character of the Berbers, who possessed those countries centuries before Mahomet; and to the presence of the Bedouin Arabs, who inhabited them subsequently. It is a love of peace and tranquillity, says he, which attracts men to cities. The inhabitants of Africa and the Magreb have always been either wholly, or for the most part, accustomed to the licence and unsettled habits of a Nomadic life; whilst non-Arabian people reside chiefly in cities, towns, and villages. To these causes must be added that of religion, which, according to Omar, and the *Sunna*, restrains, by sumptuary precepts, extravagance in building.

Grammaire Arabe Vulgaire, suivie de Dialogues, Lettres, Actes, &c. à l'usage des Elèves de l'Ecole Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes; par A. P. Caussin de Perceval. Paris, 1824. Prix 15 fr.

This work is represented by the author to be the fruit of a long residence in different parts of Syria, where it was prepared and submitted to the examination of several experienced Arabians. His object, he says, "is to facilitate to the interpreter, the trader, and the traveller, the means of communicating with the Arabs either verbally or in writing; by abridging, as far as possible, the long and painful apprenticeship to which a stranger in the East is obliged to submit, even when he has devoted himself in Europe to the study of the learned tongue." Some dialogues are subjoined, calculated to furnish the reader with the various modes of speech used in business and intrigue; which, with the forms of letters, &c. are designed as exercises for translation.

Lettres à M. le Duc de Blacas d'Aulps, relatives au Musée Royal Egyptien de Turin; par M. Champollion le jeune. 1^{re} lettre. Monument Historiques. Paris, 1824. Prix 5 fr.

A reference to p. 153 of our Journal will shew the nature of the historical records in the Egyptian Museum at Turin, to which M. Champollion gained access by the influence

* Our notices of these works will be confined to analyses, extracted from reviews of them in foreign journals; chiefly the *Journal des Savans*, a work rich in oriental criticism; the *Revue Encyclopédique*, a periodical publication of great merit, conducted by very able French scholars; the *Journal Asiatique*, published by the French Asiatic Society, the *Bulletin Universel*, &c. &c. An opinion of the merits of a work will be recorded only when the book has been examined by ourselves.

on those subjects. By J. McIlwain, a Barrister-at-Law.

In the Press

A Treatise on Gout, Pathological, Therapeutical, and Practical, in which an attempt is made to elucidate the nature and causes of that disorder, and to deduce definite and correct principles of treatment for its prevention and cure, grounded on just pathological views, and consonant with observation and experience. By A. Rennie, Esq., Surgeon, &c. &c. (This work will contain important observations on the effects of the Climate of England on Indian Constitutions, and will embrace the consideration of Apoplexy and Paralytic Disorders.)

A Narrative of a Second Visit to the East, including Facts and Anecdotes relative to the last days of Lord Byron, with extracts from his correspondence with the Provisional Government, official documents, &c. By L. Blaquiere, Esq.—Also, a *Second Edition of The Greek Revolution*, by the same Author.

A Narrative of the Political and Military Transactions of British India, under the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings. By H. T. P. Mackay, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil Service, Bengal Revised and completed from the work published in 1829. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Tenth Edition of *An Easy Introduction to Penmanship, Drawing and Writing*, with very considerable Additions, and a new diagram of the circumference of Shadon. By Charles Master, Professor of Perspective to her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Coburg. 8vo.

Travels through Russia, in Europe, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, Prussia, and other parts of Germany, with a Portrait of the Author, and other Plates. By James Hudson, R.N. & W. 2 vols. 8vo.

Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Part II, 4to.

An Explanation of the Mutiny Act, 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81, enacted for the Government of the Forces of the Hon. East-India Company, and of the Articles of War, framed by his Majesty, under the authority of the same, as well as of the practice of courts martial. By William Hough, (Capt. 49th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, second edition.) Under the Patronage of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

This work is regularly divided into 24 Chapters.

The 1st Chapter contains an Explanation of such portions of the Mutiny Act as are not immediately connected with any particular Article of War. Also the mode of proceeding on a complaint being made, up to the period of exhibiting charges against the accused.

Chapters 2, to 29 inclusive, contain the several sections of the Articles of War in due order. Each chapter contains a section, including all the articles appertaining to each, with an explanation as to the intent and meaning of each article. The forms of the charges required in each case, the evidence, the witnesses necessary to prove the case, and the punishments awardable, followed by courts martial, bearing upon the article in question.

In consequence of the power given to general courts martial by the Mutiny Act 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81, to try without the need of any capital crime, punishable by the laws of England, where the same may have been committed at places situated beyond the distance of 120 miles from Fort William, Port St. George, and Bombay, the Author has devoted a considerable portion of the work to

such subjects. He has given the instructions of charges necessary, in such cases, the full evidence the number of witnesses required, by law, to prove the crime, and the several punishments which the law of England awards in each individual case. There are cases, the following the latter, as in the case of the other articles.

The Author has had access to various documents from the East India House, and the Horse Guards, &c. to enable him to give the latest cases and information upon the subjects treated of in the different parts of the work.

As the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for the government of the forces of the Hon. East India Company and those of his Majesty, correspond in almost all particulars, it has been the endeavor of the Author to render the work useful to both services.

From the circumstance of there being a large body of his Majesty's forces serving in India, it has necessarily formed part of the Author's plan to apply to the different subjects such cases and information as should render the work equally applicable to his Majesty's as to the Hon. East India Company's service generally.

The 3rd chapter contains the general rules of evidence, and relates to the competency and incompetency of witnesses, and other matters connected with the subject.

The 19th and concluding chapter contains the mode of proceeding at the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 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The work (as far as it relates to the Mutiny Act and Statute Law of England) has been twice revised and corrected by George Long, Esq., Barrister at Law.

NOTES.

Works patronized by Government, of the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, and lately published, or now preparing for publication.

Hajeri Sols, a Dictionary of the Persian Language, compiled by the learned natives attached to the office of the Professor of Arabic and Persian, arranged according to the plan adopted in the *Burhan-i-haziri* but containing many new words and phrases, both ancient and modern, not included in that useful and valuable work. Selected from the *Shera-ul-Lughat*, *Behari Auyun*, *Wau-rishti*, *Lubari*, *Shera-ul-Lughat*, and others, in which the orthography, etymology, and significations of the words are exhibited and exemplified, by quotations taken from the best authors, words of Syriac, Grecian, or other foreign tongues, the precise derivation and correct meanings of which could not be ascertained, are rejected; and some Arabic words and technical terms are introduced, explained, and exemplified, from the *Kamus*, *Thesaurus*, *Daubistat*, *Masabih*, &c.; a whole comprehending the substance of the *Beih-e-Persian* Lexicons now extant in this country.

The following selections in the Hindustani and Urdi Bhasha or Persian Bole Languages, Edited under the superintendence of Capt. Price, Professor of Hindustani in the College of Fort William, will shortly be published.

Two volumes of Selections from various works in the Hindustani language, chiefly designed for the Junior Officers of the Bengal Army, each volume to contain about 400 quarto pages. By Captain

Parasie Chien Witten, Head Monks in the Hindoostan department of the college.

The Selections consist as follows:

1st. A short Practical *Shaj Shakh* and Hindoostanee Grammar.

2d. Hindoostanee Names, &c. Part II, part, &c.

3d. Days of the Week.

4th. Hindu and Mahomedan Months.

5th. Military Terms made use of by the Sepoys.

6th. Original Dialogues on a variety of Military subjects.

7th. Selections from the *Mutal Pacheco*.

8th. Ditto from the *Singhasan Buteesa*.

9th. A portion of the *Madhawal*.

10th. A portion of the *Madhawal Natak*.

11th. A selection of Twentieth Hindu stories.

Volume 2d consists chiefly of Selections in the Persian Dialect, in the Persian character, and to contain—

1st. Extracts of the *Bahar* of Behar.

2d. Of the *Ghori Shikar*.

3d. *Azadi Mubini* and *Maharaj* Sutta.

4th. *Ghideria's* Translation of the Articles of War in the Persian and English characters.

5th. Dialogues on a variety of subjects in *Gordoo*.

6th. Fables, stories, and amusing Anecdotes.

7th. *Chairo* Practical Extracts from *Souda*, *Jourat*, *Mex*, *Tukos*, and others.

8th. Some popular *Musallam* songs.

Also, by the same Editor, and for the same purpose, a New Edition of *Prem Sagar*, having annexed a vocabulary in which every word contained in that difficult work will be accurately explained, so as to prevent the necessity of referring to any other Dictionary. The whole to be comprised in two volumes, corresponding in size with the two abovementioned, and for the convenience of the student, the words will be given in both Roman

and Nagree Characters. — The *Prem Sagar* is a translation of the Tenth section of the *Bhagut*, containing the history of Arjuna.

Notes published under the *Supahitandana* of H. H. Wilson, Esq., & (also in a volume of *Poems and Hindoostanee Poems*).

The compilation of this work was commenced several years ago by Dr. Hunter, then Secretary to the College; it was interrupted by his departure to Java and subsequent death there; it was then continued by the Deputy Secretary and Examiner, the late Capt. Roebuck, but that officer did not live to complete his labours, and although he finished the collection and arrangement of the Proverbs, he left a considerable portion of them untranslated. The translation has only been completed in the course of this year by Mr. Wilson.

The work is divided into two parts, the first comprehending the Persian, the second the Hindoostanee Proverbs—there are 2,724 of the former, and 2,704 of the latter. Each part is divided into two sections, and the Proverbs in each Section are arranged alphabetically. A great body of the phraseology of both languages, peculiarly difficult from its concision and obscure construction, or from its local allusions and restricted application, is thus placed within the ready access of the student. In addition to the translations of the Proverbs, many of them are further illustrated by a comparison with the analogous proverbial phrases of the West, and by an explanation of their tendency, or the circumstances on which they are founded. The work occupies one large octavo Volume, containing 186 pages. An introduction is prefixed by the last contributor to this work, giving an account of the labours of his predecessors, and a biographical notice of the late Capt. Roebuck. (Copies of this work have arrived in London.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Saturday, February 5.

The Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, in the chair.

After the minutes of the former meeting had been read and confirmed, several donations to the library and museum of the society were reported, amongst others the following:

A curious original Chinese chart, or geographical sketch, by Sir G. T. Staunton, who likewise added to his former liberal donations several volumes of Asiatic Literature.

A new map of India, and of the Burmah empire, by the publishers, Messrs. Kingdome and Co., the Society's agents.

The Adventures of the Gooroo Paramartan, a Tamil tale, translated by Mr. B. B. Bingham, of Madras; and a Grammar of the Tamil tongue, translated from the Jesuit Beschi; by the translator.

A Tamil Grammar, by Mr. Anderson, of the Madras civil service.

Two Manuscripts, referred to in a paper now in course of reading before the Society; by W. H. Trant, Esq.

Dr. Lyall's reply to the Quarterly Review on the subject of the Roman character; by Dr. L.

Major General Ogg presented for deposit in the Society, Museum, a

species of emerald, found in the Mysore country: it formed the nucleus of a mass inclosed in a grey quartz rock.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

John Hicks, Esq., elected a member January 15, was introduced and admitted.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a paper communicated by Wm. Henry Trant, Esq., containing an account of a peculiar sect existing in some parts of Hindostan, especially in and about Delhi, termed *Saad* (Sâd), which he met with at Furruckabad, August 1817. The distinguishing feature of their creed is the belief in *one God*. This sect, the author of which was an enthusiast, pretending to receive a divine revelation, sprang up about 170 years ago. Their peculiarities bear a very striking analogy to those of the *quakers*. They reject all ornament in dress; they refuse to swear, and their affirmation is consequently received in the courts of justice in lieu of an oath; they esteem it to be unlawful to strike man or beast, &c. &c. Mr. Trant received the particulars of this sect from Bhowance Dos, one of their leaders, who, in conversation with Mr. T., expressed a desire to be acquainted with the Christian religion. Mr. Trant accordingly presented him with a copy of the New Testament in Persian; which he afterwards stated he read to some of his sect, who, with himself, were highly pleased with it. He asked for a copy of the Old Testament, as he wished particularly to learn the scriptural account of the creation of the world; but Mr. T. had it not then in his power to comply with this request. Bhowance Dos gave Mr. Trant two works of the Saad sect, containing their maxims and tenets, which Mr. T. presented to the Society.

Thanks were voted for this communication.

The Secretary then read a paper from Dr. Morrison (transmitted through Sir George Staunton) respecting a very remarkable secret association, which has been discovered, at Penang, to exist in China, and to prevail among the Chinese at Java, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and other places. This association is known by a term equivalent to *The Trind Society*, from the three objects (heaven, earth, and man) of their veneration. The paper furnishes a very interesting investigation of the name, character, government, &c. of this secret band, which, under the mask of philanthropy, and social principles and objects, conceals very dangerous and immoral designs. The same, or a similar association (under the name of celestial and terrestrial society) existed in the reign of the late emperor of China, Koa-King, who, aware of its true character, pursued its destruction with such determination, that, according to the pompous declaration of the imperial proclamation, not a single member of it was left to breathe the air beneath the ample cope of heaven. They are, however, more numerous than ever; and it appears that they bind themselves by a multitude of oaths to observe secrecy; that they are supported by clandestine and, in some cases, compulsory contributions; that projects to rob and pillage are formed amongst them; and that they have secret signs, whereby they are known to each other. One of these signs is a peculiar manner of removing the covers of the tea-cups with three fingers. A fac simile of the seal of this association is represented in the paper; it is *quincunxular*, with concentric lines, and various enigmatical Chinese characters, explained by the writer. Dr. Morrison institutes an analogy between the *externals* of this society and those of the freemasons; and in some respects they exhibit a remarkable coincidence.

Thanks were voted for this communication.

The following gentlemen were balloted for, and elected members of the Society:

Godfrey Greene Downes, Esq.

R. Dent, Esq.

A special meeting was this day appointed for February 9, to elect officers and members of council, conformably to a clause in the royal charter of incorporation.

Wednesday, February 9.

The Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., in the chair; when the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of officers and members of council then took place, as follows:
OFFICERS. President: The Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn.
Director: Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq. **Vice-Presidents:** Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.; Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.; Sir Alexander Johnston, Kt.; Colonel Mark Wilks. **Treasurer:** James Alexander, Esq. **Secretary:** George Henry Noehden, LL.D.

COUNCIL: His Grace the Duke of Somerset; The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer; The Right Hon. the Lord Bexley; The Right Hon. Lord William H. C. Bentinck; The Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, *President*; The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., *Vice-President*; Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart.; Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.; Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., *Vice-President*; Sir Alexander Johnston, Kt., *Vice-President*; Sir James Mackintosh, Kt.; James Alexander, Esq., *Treasurer*; Col. John Baillie; Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., *Director*; Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq.; Richard Heber, Esq.; Captain Henry Kater; Andrew Macklew, Esq.; William Marsden, Esq.; George Henry Noehden, LL.D., *Secretary*; Captain James Tod; Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.; Charles Wilkins, Esq.; Colonel Mark Wilks, *Vice-President*.

Saturday, February 19.

The Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were reported:

Mr. Walter Hamilton's Account of Hindostan; by the author.

Sir Robert Ker Porter's Travels in Georgia, Persia, &c.; by the author.

Dr. Morrison's Account of the Anglo-Chinese College; by the author.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

The Secretary resumed the reading of Mr. Lachlan's paper concerning the Brahmaputra river, and its supposed connexion with the Assamese and Awa rivers, the conclusion of which was deferred till next meeting.

The following gentlemen were balloted for, and elected members:

Lieut. Col. John Camm.

Capt. Christopher Clarke.

Thos. Pell Platt, Esq., Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

George Reid, Esq.

Adjourned till Saturday, March 5th.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Sitting of 6 Dec.—The following persons were introduced and admitted members: M. Ducler, Comptroller of Marine; Mr. Alexander Hymphreys, head master of the oriental and classical school at Hetherington-house.

M. Hamaker, of Leyden, announced his intention of publishing a translation of the geography of Ibn Haukal.

Mohammed Ismail Khan returned thanks for being admitted a member of this society. His letter, written in Persian, was referred to the committee of the journal, as proper for publication, as an example of the Persian epistolary style. [A translation of this curious, torpid epistle is subjoined to this article.]

M. de Lasteyrie, in the name of the *Société des Méthodes*, announced that society's design of commencing in the place it occupies, conjointly with the *Société Asiatique*, a course of modern Greek; and its desire that this course, undertaken at its own expense, and by its own orders, might be considered as likewise under the auspices of the *Société Asiatique*. The proposition was adopted.

M. Saint Martin communicated some fragments of the History of Armenia, intended to complete the history of the lower empire, by Lohseu.

Several works were presented to the society.

Account of the Manuscripts presented to the society by Lord Kingsborough.

Spanish MSS. 1. *Compendio de la Grammatica Arabiga*, &c., by D. Mariano Piaz, professor regio, Matritense, 1740.—2. Another copy of the same with alterations, 1782.—3. Another copy, more ample still, in 1784, entitled *Grammatica Arabiga erudita*, &c.—4. A collection of many works of the celebrated Bishop of Chiapa Bart. de Las Casas; including the *Brevissima relacion de la dominacion de los Indios*.

Persian MSS. 5. A complete treatise of civil and canon law, entitled *Al-ustathat al-Nizam*, dated A.H. 999.—6. *The Book of Knowledge in Persian*, a medical treatise translated from the Arabic of the celebrated physician, Abu Sina, or Avicenna.—7. *The Present of True Delicacies*, a complete treatise on medicine. 8. Preface to the celebrated discourse known by the name of Farhang Dighanghury, composed by Djur Luddin Houssain Andjouy. A very beautiful copy of the mystical poem entitled *Mezmaun* 10. The works of the poet Kehn.—11. *Phans*

Stones of Existence (جواهرالذات); probably the poem known under that title, which was composed by Ferid-eddin Attar, author of the *Pard-nam* &c.—12. *History of the Prophets*, by Mahommed, son of Hassan of Deiwair in Irak.—13. *Extract of Shah-nameli*, a species of analysis of the famous poem of Ferdousi, by Toulkei beg, A.H. 1063.

Indian MSS. 14. The works of Wely; a poet who wrote in Hindoostanee.—15. The works of Souda, another poet, who lived in the reign of the Mogul emperor, Alem-ghir II.—16. A collection of tales in the Mahatta language and character. 17. A manuscript on palm leaves, in the Tamil character.

Translation of the Letter of Thanks, by Mohammed Ismail Khan, referred to above.

Being desirous of your agreeable and valuable company, and persuaded that the sheet of paper, which, by its smooth surface, and by the delicate lines and diacritical points which it displays, affords so just an idea of the face of Oza,* embellished with black eyebrows and dark spectacles, that this sheet, I say, may admirably contribute to the ties of friendship, and that the ornaments disposed about it, like those which adorn the forehead of the youthful bride, are well adapted to secure affectionate connexions; I write these words to announce to your benevolent mind, and to inform your excellent and enlightened heart, that, having had the felicity and the honour to witness the arrival, at a time the most fortunate, and at the most propitious hours, the message bearing the marks of your friendship; the drops of the cloud of grace of that exalted being who inhabits the garden of hope, have so bedewed your candid soul, that, in the midst of autumn, the fresh bud of a smile blossomed upon the rose-tree of my thoughts. In truth, since through the excess of friendship towards me, you have admitted me, however unworthy, into the number of the society of the wise, I feel at once profound gratitude and extreme confusion. The first of these sentiments is excited by your goodness towards me; the second, by a sense of my own slender merit. This is the reason why, instead of common thanks, it is requisite I should offer you particular ones.—May your

* A celebrated eastern beauty, the subject of many Persian and Turkish romances.

your honourable society flourish for ever, and its lofty shadow radiance to eternity!—Yes, I hope that, as long as the radiant monarch of nature shall rise in the east, and descend gliding the horizon, your literary association, being always illuminated by the brilliant rays of knowledge, those who are seated at your banquet of true instruction, may sparkle for ever on the lothiest spot of the orb of science.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE—SEVERN AND
MAGDALEN SHOALS.

For the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

IN a note at the foot of page 197, *Asiatic Journal* for this month, it is stated that the *Severn Shoal* is no longer doubtful, as the American ship *Columbian* was lately wrecked on it. But its existence was never doubted since its discovery by Capt. Whetton, of the American ship *Severn*, which ship grounded on it in ten feet rocky bottom, and narrowly escaped shipwreck. In the same note, it is stated that the *Magdalen shoal* is doubtful, as Capt. Ross searched for it in 1811 without success. But this same officer afterwards explored it, and found it to be a dangerous patch, situated in lat $59^{\circ} 0' S$, bearing from Gaspar Island N. $47^{\circ} W$, 82 leagues, and from St. Barthe's Island it bears S. $30^{\circ} W$, distant 128 miles. Neither was the existence of this shoal ever doubtful, since its first discovery by my friend Capt. Cowman, of the American ship *Magdalen*, in 1806, for he then sounded upon it with his boat, and had only twelve feet water.

JAS. HORSBURGH.

Chart Office, East-India House,
15th Feb 1825.

[Our information respecting the *Magdalen shoal* was derived from Capt. Horsburgh's excellent work, Vol. II, p. 190. Capt. Ross's subsequent confirmation of Capt. Whetton's report, we were not aware of.]

HINDU FESTIVALS.

The festival of the *Dashahurra*, which occurs on the 10th day of the increase of the moon, in the month of Jolothu, is one in which the goddess *Mînusa*, or vulgarly *Mînna*, the queen of snakes, is worshipped. She is said to be the sister of *Vasuki*, and the wife of the sage *Jarat-kaur*. The manner in which the worship of this goddess is performed is, by persons playing with snakes of different kinds, but especially with the *cobra capella*. It is the custom for the village women to lay rice for some days before this festival, and on it, to offer it in a field in the name of *Mînna*. The Male caste are the most sincere worshippers of *Mînna*. Incantations are repeated to her when Hindus

are bitten by snakes, and the Hindus suppose their children are preserved from this calamity by eating the food offered to her. Another festival, is the *Shan Jattrah*, a festival in honour of *Jugganath*. On this occasion, he is taken out of his temple, and placed in a tenace near it, where he is wrapped up in cloth. The brahmins here bathe the god, and repeat incantations, after which the people worship him by lifting up their hands or prostrating themselves. The Brahmins assure the worshippers that those who assist in this ceremony shall be subject to no more birth, but pass at once after their death to heaven. The brahmins, after having wiped the god, carry him into the temple, and again worship him. This scene is not confined to *Jugganath*, for the images of *Vishnu* are also bathed on this day. *Krishnu* partook of his first rice at the full moon in Jorhin, and this *Shan Jattrah* is performed, in commemoration of this circumstance, by the worshippers of any of the forms of *Vishnu*.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

Mr. Salisbury has discovered that the *phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, so highly commended in the report of Commissioner Biggs,* grows in Ireland in the fullest luxuriance. It has been cultivated as an ornamental plant in the open ground, in the counties of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Louth, Dublin, and Wicklow; it is perfectly hardy, having grown on one estate for thirty years successively, without being affected by frost, except once or twice triflingly on the tops of the leaves, and it is capable of being propagated by offset, from the roots, in a ratio sufficient to prove that it may be brought into cultivation on a large scale. See an account of its culture in France in our *Journal*, vol. XVI, p. 21.

EXTENT OF SPECULATION.

A private individual has taken the pains to compile an account of the capital of the joint stock companies formed in England; and of the loans advanced to foreign powers since the peace of 1815. The *Canals* amount to £19,181,144; the *Docks* to £10,634,691; the *Assurance Companies* to £48,063,920; the *Water Works* to £2,646,645; the *Bridges* to £2,106,632; the *Gas Light and Coke Companies* to £10,733,265; the *Roads* to £494,886; the *Iron Railways* to £21,348,720; the *Miners* to £1,065,000; *Miscellaneous Concerns* to £39,938,270. Total, £166,502,272, exclusive of other concerns, the capital of which could not be procured, supposed to amount to forty millions more. The companies formed within the last twelve months contribute

* See *Asiatic Journal* vol. XI, p. 541.

one hundred and eighteen millions towards the above sum of one hundred and sixty-six millions. The amount of loans made to foreign powers in Europe and America, since 1815, is £208,790,000; which, added to the foregoing sum, makes an aggregate of more than four hundred millions!

CORUNDUM.

The most suitable substance for giving a fine polish to granite is the powder of corundum. It is not mixed with wax, but with lac; and the greater the care taken in effecting the mixture, the finer and more durable is the polish. It is essential that the powder employed for this purpose should be extremely hard; and hence that of emery is preferred.—[*American Journal of Science*.]

CONDENSED WOOD.

A patent has just been obtained by Mr. Atlee, of Marchwood, Southampton, for a process, whereby wood will undergo a preparation which will prevent it from shrinking, alter and materially improve its durability, closeness of grain, and power of resisting moisture. The wood so prepared is expected to be a new article of commerce, and is to be called as above.

THE FINE AURA IN SPAIN.

The Royal Junta of Commerce in Catalonia has offered prizes, to be distributed June 1, 1825, for sundry productions. The prize for painting is proposed for a picture, 4 feet 6 inches broad by 3 feet high, on the following subject:—a country desolated by tempest and lightning; a coast covered by fragments of ships; the Junta of Commerce, as a female of noble air and demeanour, conducts Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, pale and downcast, to the foot of the throne, to implore the royal protection; the king receives them with benignity, and encourages them with the hope of a happy future, by pointing to a rainbow, as well as a brilliant aurora just appearing.—[The idea of representing a rainbow at the first appearance of aurora is perfectly original.]

NUBIAN GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

A favourite pastime of the Negro Arabs in Nubia, and which is also known among the Arabs of Upper Egypt, is the *Synedra*, a kind of draughts. It is played upon sandy ground, on which they trace with the fingers chequers of forty-nine squares. The pieces with which they play are, on one side, round balls of camels' dung, picked up in the streets; and on the other, similar pieces of goats' dung. It is an intricate game, and requires great attention: the object is to take all the antago-

• See Asiatic Journal, vol. xi. p. 10.

nist's pieces; but the rules are very different from those of the Polish draughts. The people are uncommonly fond of this game; two persons seldom sitting down together without immediately beginning to draw squares in the sand. The black himself will play with the lowest slave, if the latter is reputed a good player; and it is remarkable, that if a by-stander assists one of the party, it gives no offence to the other.

BOMB-CANNON.

M. Paixham has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner as cannon discharge balls. This bomb-cannon, executed under the orders of the Marquis de Clermont Tonnoire, was lately proved at Brest. It answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the naval matériel.—[*French Paper*.]

CERIOUS TRAIT IN THE CAMEL.

A Calcutta paper records the following extraordinary instance of stupidity in a camel: the authenticity of the fact is asserted.

This camel belonged to a gentleman at Delhi, and was delivered of its first-born at the usual season. It happened, however, that after the birth, the young camel was taken from her, and the first object on which the dam cast her eyes, was a young man who had been sent to attend her during the delivery. The camel, mistaking this youth for its own offspring, caressed him as if he were actually her offspring, and became so jealous of his moving from her, that he could never get away without throwing his outer garment round a person of his own size, and leaving him to keep his place till his return.

To add to the excessive stupidity of this animal in making so unnatural a mistake, it should be mentioned, that, when its own real offspring was brought to her, she rejected it entirely, and continued her maternal attentions to the young adopted son for months afterwards.

LARGE SHARK.

Description of an extraordinary large shark, caught on board the *Thetis*, sailing light, in the eastern Channel, March 1822.

This immense fish is supposed to be as enormous as any one ever caught at the Sand Heads; it was a ground shark, of a very dark green colour; its extreme length 11 feet 9 inches; its girth round the shoulders immense; its strength in the water most powerful; and its weight supposed

supposed to be between four and five cwt. Its liver alone produced fourteen quarts of very fine pure oil, said by the natives to be excellent for gout or rheumatism. Its skin is very useful for cabinet makers, and its jaws, though now dry, will take in a stout man's head and shoulders; and has seven rows of strong teeth, equal to so many cross-cut saws.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

GREEN COLOUR FROM COFFEE BEERIES.

A method has lately been discovered at Venice, for composing a fine unchangeable emerald-green colour. A certain quality of coffee is boiled in river water spoiled coffee (*caffè avarié*) is preferable. By means of a proportional quantity of pure soda, a green precipitate is obtained, which is suffered to dry for six or seven days upon polished marble, stirring it about occasionally, in order that every part of it may be in contact with atmospheric air, from which it receives a new vivacity of tint. The green obtained by this process has resisted the action of the acids, and even the influence of light and moisture.—[*Archives des Découvertes.*]

PERSIAN ACID EARTH.

Colonel Wryght, in his passage overland from India, brought a small quantity of this acid earth from Persia to England. It is used by the natives to acidulate their beverage in the same manner that we use acid of lemons and limes. It is found in great quantities at Daulakie, a village in the south of Persia, about four days' journey from Bushire. According to Mr. Peppé's experiments on a few grains of it, one fifth part is soluble by trituration in boiling water. This solution changes litmus paper red; yields a copious precipitate, with nitrate and muriate of barytes, indicating the presence of sulphuric acid; with the sulphuret of ammonia, a copious blackish-brown precipitate, indicating the presence of iron. The solution, when evaporated, gave crystals, which, by their colour and taste, seemed to be acidulous sulphate of iron.

HABITS OF THE CHAMELEON.

"I have a chameleon which was presented to me about fourteen months ago, and have been much struck with its many peculiarities. I do not confine it in a cage, as is generally done; but tie a branch of some tree on the wall, on which the reptile is placed, and have invariably found that, in a few minutes, its colour is completely assimilated to that of the bough, even to all its minutest shades, so that it requires much discernment to distinguish it from the leaves. For the last four months it has lived without any food, except what at times I have placed in its mouth, which has consisted either of a

butterfly or cockroach; but on no occasion during the cold weather, has it attempted to dart out its tongue to catch the insects, as it does during the summer months. I should suppose, therefore, that in its natural or wild state, it is completely dormant during the winter. Within three few days, since the weather has become warmer, it has been very lively, and has evidently been searching for food. Butterflies have been placed before it; at first, though the attempt was made to dart the tongue, it fell short of its object; but on every successive trial it reached further, and now (as it was accustomed to do last summer) it will take an insect at thirteen inches distant from its head. I have from the first considered that it possesses the power of fascination, and yesterday was confirmed in this opinion. A very lively cockroach was placed upon the bough, which ran, or rather flew, from branch to branch, and evidently was frightened at the chameleon, which assumed a most beautiful green; its eyes, sparkling in an amazing manner, were both directed at the insect (for the creature possesses a power which I have never witnessed in any other, of rolling one eye forward and the other backward at the same time); no sooner were the eyes thus fastened upon the insect, than it seemed immediately to become stupid, and was completely stationary; whilst the chameleon, gliding softly towards it, still gazing in the same manner, at about twelve inches distance darted out its tongue, and made sure of the prize. I tried a butterfly in the same way, and after the chameleon's eyes were fixed upon it, it remained motionless till drawn to the creature's mouth"—[*Letter in Scotsman in the East, March 16.*]

DEFENCE AGAINST SUFFOCATION.

A person at Bolton, named Roberts, has contrived an apparatus, consisting of a hood and mouth-piece, which enables the wearer to breathe, with ease and safety, in the densest vapour. The inventor proved its efficacy, in the presence of a party assembled for the purpose, by entering the stove-room of Messrs. Crook and Dean's foundry, Little Bolton, in which sulphur, &c. were burning. He remained shut in it for twenty minutes, without injury; though a person, without the apparatus, would have died in two minutes.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The mission of M. Milbert to the United States has replenished the French Museum of Natural History. He has brought, after a residence of seven years, subjects sufficient of themselves to form an immense collection: 200 mammals, of which 19 are living, including a male and female Opossum, the *Canis latrans*, &c.

species of Deer, the Elan of America, the Wapeti and its female: 400 species (2,000 individuals) of birds: 150 species (600 individuals) of reptiles: 200 species (1,200 individuals) of fishes: more than 500 shells, of which 30 species are new: crustacea, arachnoids, and insects of every order. The collections in botany are no less remarkable; and the mineralogical department is complete. Among the fossils are some hitherto unknown. The specimens amount in number to 7,569.

MECHANICAL ARM.

A young vine-dresser of the Canton de Vaud, having been maimed about three years back, by the bursting of a gun, was obliged to lose part of the left fore-arm. The ingenious contrivance of a clever Geneva mechanic, named Taillefer, enabled him to recover some of its functions, by artificial means. He adapted to the mutilated fore-arm a cylinder of iron, terminated by a strong screw, to which several instruments were adjusted, whereby the young man was enabled to dig, prune the vines, use his knife and fork at table, &c. The simplicity of the instrument is highly creditable to the inventor. The same artist had previously made an artificial leg, by means of which the person could walk, run, ascend and descend without support; and he is now working at an arm, the movements of which will be precisely those of nature. — [*Revue Encyclopédique*.

NAVIGATION OF THE ARABIAN SEA.

The following communication appears in the *Bombay Argus*:—"Being bound to the Red Sea, in the French brig *Entrepreneur*, January 24, at 2.35 P.M.; the weather being fine, though hazy, we descried two high conical rocks, bearing N.W. by W., which at first were taken for ships; the body of *Abdul Curia* was then about S.W. by W. from us, distance 6 m. Intending to pass between the island and the rocks, we kept away W.N.W. with a fine leading breeze at N.E. At 4.10, the eastern extremity of *Abdul Curia* before S. E. by compass, and the rocks N. W. At 5½ they bore N.N.E. nearly in one distance, 3 leagues, and the westernmost point of the island S.S.W. 9½ leagues.

"Close to each rock, if not adhering, is another much smaller on the outside. As far as I could judge, the distance between the large rocks may be about a mile, and the whole group, of a whitish appearance, extends, upon a space of 1½ or 2 miles at most, in a N.N.E. and S. and W. direction.

"March the 6th and 7th, coming from Moka to this port, we were in sight of a land, which to us had the appearance of an island extending several miles in an E.

and W. direction, of a regular middling height, except on its western part, which was more elevated, with a knob. We had the body in one with the W. and N.W. points of Socotra, when bearing S. ½ W. by compass for some time, only it looked as if cut in two separate parts.

"From the above remarks, I conceive the southernmost of the white rocks of *Abdul Curia* to be the one seen by the *Marian* in July 1810, and which Capt. Horsburgh, in his valuable Directory, mentions as *doubtful*.* That the other was not perceived, can easily be accounted for in the midst of the S.W. monsoon. I am also induced to believe they have been not unfrequently mistaken for the land west of Socotra, the latter being represented as *white rocks resembling two ships under sail*, which description, from what I have seen, agrees perfectly with the appearance of the steep conical rocks north of *Abdul Curia*, and not at all to the other land, extensive, and nearly even, which, but from its position, I should have taken for the Brothers, south of Socotra.

"D. ROQUEFURT."

"Bombay, April 4, 1824."

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

A gentleman who held for many years a high political situation in Ava, relates the following fact. A Dai-woon, or Burmese chieftain, in the year 1811, fell into disgrace with the Burmese king, and was degraded. As one means of regaining his sovereign's favour, he sent him some presents, among which, is what he terms (says the relater) "a small white elephant, but differing in reality little in colour from any other, which he has brought from Tavoy, and for the support of which, it will with difficulty be believed, he has appropriated the milk of ten women, attached to the animal for that purpose.

Una e mulieribus animale electa, ope proboscideque idoneo posita, et ejus amplexu excepta, mamma papillam ore prehensit, pabulumque imbibit. Curiosity induced me, in company with the other gentlemen of the mission, Capt. Maxfield, and several officers of the Malabar, to visit the animal, and I convinced myself, by ocular demonstration, of this strange fact; which, if unsupported by other witnesses, I should really have felt afraid of relating. A few grey hairs form the only chain of the animal to the appellation of white."

* The writer cannot have seen the Supplement to Capt. H.'s work, published 1818, in which (p. 25) the existence of *Abdul Curia* rocks is confirmed, and a description given from that of Capt. Parkin, H.M.S. *Bacchus*, 1817, who likewise speaks of *high white pointed rocks*, N.E. of *Abdul Curia*, not [them] placed in the charts. Ed.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA. GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

Fort William, Aug. 26, 1824.—In continuation of G. O. of 28th May 1810, it is hereby notified, that officers of his Majesty's army serving in India, who may be promoted by his Majesty to fill a vacancy occurring in Europe, or beyond the control or appointment of the Commander-in-chief in India, shall be entitled to draw the arrears of the Hon. Company's allowances retrospectively from the date of promotion, the same as an officer of the Company's service, provided such officers have *bona-fide* been serving in India during such retrospect, and subject to the same rules as regulate the Company's service, so that the military auditors-general are satisfied there can be no double charge on account of such allowances.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Fort William, Sept. 9, 1824.—In obedience to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the station of Nagpore will be transferred to the Madras establishment, and Mhow and Asseerghur to that of Bombay, under instructions already communicated to those governments, and to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India.

The officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, the Malwah Field Force, and the Fortress of Asseerghur, will, therefore, under his Excellency's orders, be prepared to make over those commands, on the arrival of the relieving troops, to the officers appointed to receive them, with all public buildings, barrack and European hospital furniture, siege ordnance and equipments, ordnance commissariat, and medical stores in magazine and dépôt at each place, in their present condition and on regular survey, under such instructions as may be forwarded by the Military and Medical Boards respectively.

No articles of regimental or artillery field equipments, camp equipage, or doolies, are to be included in this transfer.

All extra local expenses exclusively connected with those forces or commands, will cease from the dates of their respective relief.

The valley of the Nerbudda, with the stations of Husseinabad, Baitool, Seone, Gurrawarra, &c. are attached to the Sagor division of the army from the date of the relief of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to make the necessary disposi-

tions for the march and allotment of the troops and staff when thus relieved from Nagpore, Mhow, and Asseerghur.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 12. Mr. J. Vaughan, collector of land revenue and customs at Dehlee.

Mr. H. Smith, deputy collector of gov. customs and town duties at Merut, and ex-officio dep. collector of land revenue at ditto.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 26. Mr. S. G. Palmer, register of City Court of Moornhedabad.

Mr. G. F. Brown, register of Zillah Court at Etawah.

Hon. W. H. L. Melville re-appointed judge and magistrate of Ghaseepore.

Mr. C. W. Smith re-appointed judge of Zillah of Purneah.

Sept. 2. Mr. S. Bird, fourth judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for division of Banca.

Mr. C. W. Steer, fourth judge of ditto ditto of Moornhedabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1824.—Mr. W. Twining, surg., to be an officiating assist. surg.

Surg. W. P. Muston, and Assist. surg. P. Breton, F. P. Strong, J. Grant, and A. R. Jackson (variously employed at presidency in civil situations), placed at disposal of superintend. surg. presidency division should he require their services for military duties.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. R. D. H. Macdonald, 8th L.C., placed at disposal of commander-in-chief (his appointment to command escort of envoy to Persia being cancelled by new G. O. of gov.)

Infantry. Maj. W. D. Playfair to be Lieut. col. from 30th July 1824, in succession to Taylor doc.

24th Regt. N.I. Capt. St. J. Heard to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. Burney to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. G. E. Van Heythuysen to be Lieut. from 30th July 1824, in succession to Playfair prom.

Mr. B. Wilson admitted an assist. surg. *49th Regt. N.I.* Brev. capt. and Lieut. B. H. Phillips to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. J. W. Michell to be Lieut. from 10th Aug. 1824, in succession to Wilkie deceased.

Mr. J. Dowdeswell admitted to artillery, and promoted to 3d Lieut.

Ena. W. Hope, H. P. Burn, and H. Johnson admitted to inf., and promoted to majors.

Dep. superintend. surg. W. L. Grant to be an officiating superintend. surg., and directed to proceed to Basmampore.

Capt. Peckett, engineers, and barrack-master, Burdwan division, to proceed to Burdwan and receive charge of public buildings, &c.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 12, 1824.—Capt. J. Campbell, 50th N.I., to act as maj. of brigade to troops in Rangoon during absence, on medical certificate, of Brig. Maj. C. Bennett.

Aug. 12.—Lieut. A. G. Ward to act as adj. to 67th N.I. as a temp. arrangement.

Surg. J. Fallowfield posted to 3d Lt. Inf., at Ghaseepore.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Mercer posted to Ramghur Corps.

Assist. Surg. T. Forrest posted to 40th N.I.

Cpts. C. T. G. Weston, 28th, and R. Foster, 66th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Aug. 16.—Lieuts. Fendall, 11th, and Sewell, 20th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. N. Stewart, 11th, and J. T. Kennedy, 29th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. Sewell to be interp. and quart. mast. to 11th N.I.

Lieut. Stewart to be interp. and quart. mast. to 20th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalrymple appointed to 1st Gr. Bat.

Lieut. and Adj. Oldfield to perform duties of detachment staff to troops assembled at Goalparah and Gohattie under command of Maj. Cooper.

Lieut. K. F. Mackenzie to act as adj. to 64th N.I., vice Pollock appointed interp. and quart. mast.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. Holyoake to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 18th N.I., and Lieut. Dowling to act as adj. to detached wing of ditto.

Lieut. Vernon to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 33d N.I., vice Hewitt.

Aug. 19.—Ens. S. J. Grove removed from 6th to 68th N.I. as jun. of his rank.

Aug. 20.—Local Lieut. H. Foster posted to Rungpore L. Inf.

Lieut. M'Sherry to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 30th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Wiggins on duty.

Ens. the Hon. R. V. Powsy and R. Drought to do duty with 61st N.I. at Barrackpore.

Aug. 21.—Unposted Ensigns are appointed to do duty as follows:—Ens. M. Hulse, 67th N.I., at Benares; Ens. W. Hope, 42d ditto, lieut. honore; Ens. H. Johnson, 42d ditto; Ens. H. P. Burn, ditto, ditto.

Lieuts. H. C. Clarkson, 42d, and T. Polwhele, 41st N.I., permitted to exchange corps.—Lieut. Clarkson to be adj. to 41st regt., and Lieut. Polwhele to be interp. and quart. mast. to 42d regt.

Ens. Stubbs removed from 6th to 44th N.I.

Lieuts. Oldham, 62d, and Mc'Grath, 60th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Fort William, Aug. 26.—Assist. surg. W. Bell to perform medical duties of civilisation of Moradabad, vice Assist. surg. Nimra.

Messrs. G. T. Graham and F. K. Duncan admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d lieuts.

Lieut. W. B. Scott, H.M. 44th regt., nominated to temporary appointment of dep. assist. adj. gen. to troops serving under orders of Brigadier Gen. Morrison.

Col. W. McNeil's commission of brigadier gen. recalled, (Col. McNeil having tendered his resignation of command of Madras division of troops employed against the Burmese.)

Col. H. Fraser appointed successor to Col. Mac Brien as brigadier gen.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 24.—Major Swettenham, 2d L. C., appointed a member of Annual Arsenal Committee on Military Stores received from Europe.

Lieuts. the Hon. W. Hamilton, 63d, and N. Lewis, 64th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Aug. 25.—Lieut. H. Gordon, 27th N.I., permitted to join his corps at Chittagong on account of his health.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. W. Ewart to be interp. and quart. mast. to 34th N.I., vice Pennie dec.

Brev. Capt. Bacon, 65th regt., to act as adj. to Capt. Young's levy at Dinapore.

Lieut. Taylor to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 65th regt. until arrival of Brev. Capt. Johnson.

Fort William, Sept. 2.—Dr. A. Walker admitted to do duty as an assist. surg.

32d Regt. N.I. Capt. H. F. Denty to be maj., Brev. capt. and Lieut. W. E. B. Leadbeater to be capt., and Ens. L. C. Brown to be Lieut., from 2d Sept. 1824, in succession to Canning dec.

57th Regt. N.I. Brev. capt. and Lieut. A. Syme to be capt. a. of comp., and Ens. G. M. Sherer to be Lieut. from 23d Aug., in succession to Vyse dec.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Cullifer, com. gen., to be a member of Board of Superintendence for Breed of Cattle, vice Lieut. Col. Taylor dec.

Capt. E. C. Ince promoted from 2d to 1st class dep. assist. com. gen., in succession to Lieut. Rees.

Lieut. J. Frederick, supernumerary, brought on

effective strength of department, as a sub-assist. com. gen., ditto.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 30.—Lieut. R. C. Macdonald to be interp. and quart. mast. to 40th regt., vice Phillips prom.

Lieut. P. Grant to be adj. to 59th regt., vice Brev. capt. Woolley permitted to resign appointment.

Brev. Capt. S. Walker, 7th N.I., now at Cheduba, directed to return to Bengal for purpose of joining his own regt.

Lieut. J. K. Mc'Courtland, 7th N.I., directed to join his regt. at Dacca.

Aug. 31.—Maj. Heard, 24th N.I., directed to join his corps at Hansi.

Sept. 1.—Brev. Capt. Hepburn to act as adj. to 2d L. Inf. Bat.; date 19th Aug. 1824.

Sept. 2.—2d Lieuts of Artillery (recently admitted) are posted to bats. and comp. as follows:—F. Gaiskell, 6th comp. 3d bat.; G. D. Scott, ditto; G. T. Graham, 7th comp. 2d bat.; F. K. Duncan, ditto; J. D. Shakspeare, 5th comp. 2d bat.

Ens. J. L. Browne removed from 42d to 29th N.I., and Ens. C. Hutchinson from 29th to 42d ditto.

Sept. 3.—Lieut. and Adj. Heptinstall to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 31st N.I.; dated 16th Aug. 1824.

Ens. Nisbet to act as adj. to 22d N.I.; date 19th Aug. 1824.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. Wintle, 41st N.I., to act as fort adj. at Monghyr, during Capt. Page's absence on sick certificate.

FURLOUGHIS.

To Europe.—Aug. 26. Capt. C. Pearce, 29th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. Douglas, 14th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Black, 33d Madras N.I., for health.—Sept. 2. Lieut. W. W. Rees, 50th N.I., dep. assist. com. gen., for health.—Assist. surg. T. Inglis, for health.

To Penang.—Aug. 21. Lieut. T. Prinsep, corps of engineers, for three months, for health.

To Singapore.—Aug. 19. Brev. Capt. T. M. Taylor, 5th L.C., for eight months, for health (eventually to N. S. Wales).

To New South Wales.—Maj. S. H. Tod, 63d N.I., for health.

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Aug. 23. Lieut. Col. Clifford, 69th foot, for health.—2d Lieut. Thompson, 30th foot, for health.—Capt. Cuppage, 46th foot, for health.—Capt. Coates, 80th foot, for health.—Maj. Brugh, 44th foot, for health.—Lieut. Tolfrey, 67th foot, for health.

I.A.W.

At the opening of the Supreme Court, June 15, Sir F. Macnaghten delivered a charge to the grand jury; the following passages in the speech are deserving of notice:

"Since I have addressed you at all, gentlemen, I would call your attention to a case likely to come before you, which is the first of the kind which has ever come before this court, and on account of its novelty I would draw your attention to it. A man has been indicted for returning from transportation. This person was convicted of a capital offence, for which he might, without doubt, have been sentenced to be hanged, but he was transported. He returned from his transportation, and his apprehension was occasioned by his being detected in the commission of a theft immediately after his return. He

will be brought before you for this offence as well as on three charges of felony. I consider this case as a most important and serious one, and I declare that I have my doubts whether this man ought to be tried for returning from transportation. The Act of Parliament says, "that if any man who has been transported, shall return to any place within the Company's territories, he shall suffer death without benefit of clergy." But it so happens that persons have been transported from this country to Bencoolen, a place within the Company's territories, and I doubt whether he can be tried for returning to a place out of which he was not transported. You must be convinced, gentlemen, of the necessity of abiding by the letter of penal statutes, for if this was not done, such statutes may be extended or abridged, according to the will of those who have the power of dispensing them. It is true that many people have been transported to Bencoolen, who are there yet, and whose return to this place would be of no advantage to its society; but if they did come back here, there was no obstacle in the way of sending them back to Bencoolen, with such instructions as should effectually prevent their escape again, and I think that the court in future could, with much advantage, transport such people to Ceylon, which is out of the Company's territories, and to which this objection does not apply. It is unquestionable that many lives have been and are spared in this country, which would be forfeited at home, and, taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, I should think it would be as well if you find a true bill against this man, to send the case home for the opinion of the proper authorities.

"Another subject, which I would call to your attention, is perhaps even of more importance than the preceding one. I mean that of forgery, which, from all I can learn, is increasing in this country, and I know myself that, of late, such cases have frequently been brought forward in this court. One case will come before you, gentlemen, in which the party is charged with having altered a note so as to make it for 100 rupees instead of for 10. To what extent this system was carried on I do not know, but it must be obvious to every one that there are great temptations to commit this crime, as well as that all the attention and vigilance of the magistrates are inadequate to prevent it. I trust that I shall not be misunderstood, for no one has a greater horror of too frequent capital punishments than I have, but when I consider the offence and the difficulty of detecting it, I think that something like punishment should be inflicted on it. A native of this country, or an European, who has made a large sum of money by forgery, and who for this offence is trans-

ported to New South Wales, is better off there with money thus obtained, than he is in this country in a state of poverty; and this is a strong inducement to go on with the crime. The grand jury, on a former occasion, in consequence of a suggestion of mine, made a representation on the subject of the inadequacy of punishment to this offence in this country, and pointed out the evil of allowing a person, although clearly guilty of this offence, to put in bail, go at large, and traverse from one session to another. Now it would be better to sentence persons of this kind to imprisonment in the house of correction for a term of years, there to be kept to hard labour, than to transport them. It does seem to me that this would be the preferable mode of punishment, and the grand jury, being of the same opinion, sent home a representation to that effect. My only view in addressing you on this subject, is to put it to you whether you think it worth while to renew the representation to which I have referred."

The following extracts from the presentation of the Grand Jury, 28th June, are likewise important:

"The offence of forgery appears to be increasing, rather than on the decline, contrary to what is the case with the greater number of crimes in this capital. The facility of passing forged notes and instruments in this country, offers one inducement among many, to its continued increase, and the actual enjoyment of the fruits of such ingenuity to which even the convicted offender may look, affords additional encouragement to it, whilst the punishment of transportation, the utmost to which the grand jury apprehend the law in the case of forgery extends, carries with it no terror to Europeans, and but little, if any, to natives. To the former it is, in many cases, an object of desire rather than of dread, and by the latter, as far as the grand jury can learn, is considered far preferable to hard labour.

"The grand jury have heard it said that one person recently under an indictment for the offence, and transmitted to England,* had acquired considerable means by a long and successful course of crime of this nature, and that the difficulty of procuring the attendance of the principal witness, upon a case wherein no adequate punishment could be inflicted, alone procured his final acquittal. Had he been convicted, he would have been sent to a better climate, wherein he would have enjoyed what he had thus acquired; but were the offence a felony, by which the party convicted would forfeit all his property, one object might at least be effected—

—that

* Hudson, who was acquitted in the absence of the prosecutor at the last sessions, and sent to England in the Minerva.

—that of preventing an offender from spending his term of banishment in idleness acquired by the crime for which he is sentenced to a punishment, merely nominal, producing neither amendment in the criminal, or intimidation in those similarly disposed. And whatever the punishment might be made, one inducement for the crime would be destroyed.

"The crime of perjury also, is one of so frequent occurrence that it seems almost a matter of necessity, if any check or restraint upon it is to be maintained, to provide a more efficacious punishment than that at present imposed upon it. Confinement in the goal of Calcutta, in many cases, is no matter of apprehension or dread, and until it shall be accompanied by hard labour or corporal punishment, the grand jury fear it will never have the effect (which should be the object of all punishment) of preventing crime.

"The total disregard of all moral obligation in an oath, exhibited by the natives of this country, appears to the grand jury to make it still more desirable, that the punishment for the offence of perjury should be such as to act as an intimidation; and although the grand jury are aware that transportation may be inflicted, it appears to them, that to some, that punishment might operate too severely, whilst to others it would scarcely be considered as any. A discretionary power in the court, of accompanying imprisonment with corporal punishment and hard labour, the grand jury consider would do more to prevent the crime than any other mode they know of."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Native Society.—A society of Gour Samsaj was again held by the rich and learned natives of the presidency on the 26th instant. We gladly publish any thing on so laudable a subject. The principal members of the society, after discussing the different points, have determined this object to be most important for the national benefit of the natives of Bengal, and have resolved to open the Vidant College for the admission of students, and instruction in the Vidant, in a short space of time. On breaking up it was decided, that the next meeting of the society should be held on the 2d proximo. — [Sumachar Chintrika, June 28.

Poona.—Gomar Rao represented to the resident of that place, that it is a public report, that a little shower of blood which rained in Judhpore, alarmed the Rajah of that country very much, and he requested brahmins to inform him what means he has to undertake for preserving the country from its ill effects. — [Dawni Jehan Nooma, June 30.

Cashmeer.—It is ascertained that the Governor of Cashmeer, having previously sent some of his troops towards Ghatah Jumbary, for the collection of the revenue due from Zemindars, who mutinied against the government, and who had procured about 1,000 warlike Zemindars of that district, and intended to attack the troops. Understanding the Zemindars' resolution, the Governor returned to Cashmeer, and acquainted the Court of the circumstance.

The Governor considered it very expedient, for the destruction of the Ghatah, to send a sufficient detachment with four guns; but Hera Sing represented the impossibility of drawing the guns along with the troops in consequence of the want of proper passages, which are not wide enough for more than a man to walk abreast at the Ghat of Hutry. Upon which the Governor ordered about 2,000 troops of Gorkhas to be detached against the Zemindars. — [Shums-ul Ukhar, July 2.

Court of Sindhee.—On the 16th May, Hindoo Rao represented to the court, that Gopal Rao Phalga wishes the Maharaja would have the kindness to call at his house on the occasion of his marriage, which would increase his honour and dignity among his relations. The Maharaja replied, "what presents does he offer if the court will comply with his request?" The former said, "50,000 rupees in cash, 101 trays of fine cloths, five horses, and one elephant, are provided as presents to the Maharaja;" upon which the Maharaja accepted his proposal, and desired him to inform the court when the day of marriage assembly is appointed. — [Ibid.

Suttie.—A letter received from Pooree, states that a woman destroyed herself on the burning pile of her husband, at Pooree, going round it only once instead of thrice, which is the usual custom of that country. The deceased husband of the woman was a respectable Talookdar, and had considerable landed property in the district of Cuttack. He was about seventy years old, and had been confined to his sick bed for two years; but two or three months previous to his death he arrived at Pooree, purposely to die, and his wife, about sixty years old, accompanied him to the spot. The usual custom of women burning at Pooree, differs very much from that of Bengal. They dig a cave in the ground, half of which they fill with pile upon pile, upon which they lay down the corpse and set fire to it. When the pile begins to burn the woman goes round it three times, after which she throws herself in the burning pile. As soon as she is found consumed and dead, the attendants lose no time to put out the fire, and take out both corpses from the cave, and burn them separately on the different piles provided close to the cave for the occasion.

The son of the deceased preserves the remaining pieces of the bones of the deceased, which he throws in the river Ganges when convenient. The curious custom of these natives exists only in Pooree in burning the women, and not in any other country in India.—[*Sumachar Durpan*, July 24.

Violence of an Elephant.—On the 8th instant, an elephant having got loose, happened to enter the house of Rajah Bahadur, at Sety, and pull down a hut, where a person having drunk blung had fallen into a sound sleep; but he got up on hearing the noise of this occurrence, and endeavoured to drive the elephant out with a large rod. At first the elephant went to a little distance from the hut, when the driver laid down again on his bed. Shortly after, the elephant having attempted to take its revenge, caught the poor man with his trunk, and throwing him on the ground, killed him by pressing his belly with the foot, to the great alarm of the persons present, who did not fail to throw bricks and pieces of wood towards the animal, and drove it to the garden of Dewan Omannudun Takoor, where a brick hurt one of the gargons, who forbade them to throw the bricks so carelessly as to injure people; upon which the drivers, having left the elephant, attacked the gardeners, in consequence of which several persons on both sides were wounded. The Thanadar having stopped them, reported them to the magistrate. The elephant (we have heard) has destroyed a great number of huts at that place.—[*Ibid.*, June 19.

A Dwarf.—On the 2d inst. a curious dwarf was seen in Calcutta, to the great astonishment of the European and native spectators, who did not fail to bestow on him their alms; besides, he obtained one, two, or three pice from every coolie and porter passing by the road. The supporter of the dwarf, who brought him purposely into the road, gained considerable gifts from the spectators. We admire the various creation of the Almighty, to whom he owes his short stature, not more than a cubit in height, and the hands, feet, and countenance, are of the same proportion. He looks like an infant of two months, though he is sixteen years of age; his voice is quite unintelligible; and he also seems afraid of strangers, which obliged him to be constantly in the bosom of his supporter, or nearest relation.—[*Ibid.*, June 12.

MANIKERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND.

A statement of the fund of this benevolent society was laid before a general meeting held at Calcutta, 13th July (the fourth year of its operation), when it ap-

peared that its receipts were Sixp. Rupees 2,32,443. 14.; and its disbursements, 29,742. 3. 3.; leaving a balance of 2,02,701. 10. 9.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, July 22.

AFFRAY AT BARRACKPORE.

A native newspaper of Aug. 16, contains an account of a disagreeable occurrence at Barrackpore. Three Europeans, hunting near Munnampore, accidentally killed a cow belonging to one of the Chowderies. They were attacked by the natives, and one of them was beaten till he was insensible, and left in the road. The magistrate of the 24 Pergunahs arrived on the spot, and apprehended some of the assailants, and search is making for the rest.

CALCUTTA TONTINE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the third Calcutta Tontine, instituted in 1819, and closed the 30th June 1824, at midnight, held this day (31st July), at the office of the agents, the following documents were submitted and approved of, and the subjoined resolutions relative to the distribution of the funds, passed and determined on, with reference to existing regulations.

Account current with the agents closed this day, and balancing in favour of the scheme, ... Sa. Rs. 607,450 8 4
Statement of the funds of the scheme, including the above balance and all out-standings, exhibiting a grand total of 640,623 11 2
List of subscriber whose interests have survived the expiration of the Tontine—say 278½ shares.

Resolved.—1st. That a dividend of Sa. Rs. 2,250 per share in cash, be declared payable immediately at the office of the agents, to all those who shall prove to the satisfaction of the agents and directors, their right to benefit from the funds of the scheme.

2d. That no dividends, except in cases not at present contemplated, shall be paid under responsible receipts. The subscribers or holders of certificates must produce, in addition to their certificates of admission, proof, by affidavit, or other satisfactory testimony, of the identity and existence on 30th of June 1824, at midnight, of the party or parties, on whose lives shares may be declared to have been granted.

WEATHER AND CHOLERA.

Extract from a letter, dated Jessore, 11th August 1824.—"I fear the epidemic has found its way up here, for all my servants begin to complain of aches and pains, and some have already been laid up by the influence of a smart fever; however, should it become generally so, I

dread the fair prospect of my manufacture, for there is not one day that passes but we have three or four changes in the weather; in the morning it is quite sultry, aided by a smart sun, at twelve it becomes cloudy and pleasant, and the evening is generally attended with a copious fall of rain; it has continued in this manner for these fifteen days past, and I strongly expect that a great part of the community will eventually be swept away by this extreme contrariety of the atmosphere. With regard to the prospects of indigo, I fear many poor planters will inevitably sustain a considerable loss; the season will be a wretched one to some, while others will just clear their expenses, however, I expect Providence will bless my undertakings in some degree. I have secured 2000 maunds, and I expect to work fifteen days more, which, I believe, will yield 50 maunds in addition, this I say is tolerably well, when compared to the prospects of the other planters in this district."—[*Ben. Hurk*, Aug 12

INFANTRY BROUGHT ON

Barrackpore, June 6—A dinner was yesterday given by the officers of the 14th Native Infantry, who have lately been removed from the 16th, to Lieut Col Broughton, commanding the latter corps, as a mark of their personal respect and esteem for his character and conduct. Maj gen. Dalzell and the staff of the station, together with the whole of the officers of the different corps assembled there, were invited to the entertainment, which was plentiful and excellent, and the wines choice and well cooled. Capt Currie presided, and after the usual toasts, proposed the health of Col Broughton, and paid a most handsome tribute to the kindness and consideration of his conduct towards those under his command in the late 2d battalion 10th regiment, now the 16th. Many toasts and healths were given, and pledged in manly bumpers, and mirth and good humour continued to be the general feeling of the party till a late, or rather early hour this morning, when the worthy Colonel rose to depart, evidently, and justly gratified by the evening's entertainment, the party soon after broke up.—[*John Bull*

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

An act of great beneficence has been performed during the past week by Roop-lal and Juggamohun Mullik. In consequence of the death of some one of their relations, they had, according to the custom of the Hindus, appropriated a considerable sum of money to be distributed in alms at the performance of her Shraddh. In consequence of the suggestion of a respectable solicitor of the Supreme Court, to whom too much praise cannot be given, they resolved to appropriate a large share

of this sum to the relief of the debtors confined for small sums in the gaol of the Court of Requests, and the Great Gaol. Accordingly, no less than fifty-nine prisoners were released from the former of these places of confinement, and the debtors thus liberated, have come forward to express their heartfelt gratitude publicly to their generous benefactor.—[*Bengal Weekly Messenger*, June 27

NATIVE CONVERTS.

Four native converts to Christianity were baptized on Sunday morning in the Baptist Chapel in the Circular Road, two of whom were aged women, apparently of Hindu or Mahomedan extraction, and the other two were young men, apparently the sons of native Portuguese. They seemed much affected during the administration of the ordinance, which was gone through in the presence of a very respectable audience. The Rev J. Lawson preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion from Rom, 5th chap and 8d and 4th verses.—[*Ben. Hurk*, July 6

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION

We have heard it as a report from Delhi, that a Nuwab of rank, named Ameer Buksh, had been invited by Sir David Ochterlony to spend a few days with him at Delhi. One night, towards the close of last month, as the Nuwab was asleep in his bed in Sir David's house, a fellow gained entrance into his room, and gave him a tremendous blow with a sword on his head, in repeating the blow, which took effect on the Nuwab's hand, the sword broke, and the piece was found. The murderer effected his escape. The first blow opened the Nuwab's skull, but, fortunately, did not touch the brain, and he is on the recovery. The assassin was so stupidly foolish, or more probably, it was so ordained, as to keep his broken sword about him, instead of getting rid of it. Of course the attempt had made some noise, and the fractured weapon one day attracted the notice of a person with whom the villain was conversing; that person took measures for the seizure of the mercenary with the instrument of attempted murder in his possession. The broken piece picked up in the Nuwab's room was found to fit exactly! The assassin confessed his crime, but deposed that he had been hired to commit it, by a rajah who was inimical to the Nuwab.—[*Scotsman*

RANK OF JOUDEPPORE

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the 3d Light Cavalry, Bengal Establishment, dated Joudpore, March 6, 1824.

"I promised to give some description of this place, where I have been since the

17th of last month. Only two Europeans have visited this city before us; and you may suppose that I have been stared at nearly as much as the Persian Ambassador was in London. The Rajah has a remarkably pleasing countenance and fine person, but I am told he is one of the greatest tyrants that ever breathed. Mr. W., the Gov. gen.'s political agent, with whom I am, has related some dreadful stories of his cruelties, and the murders that have been committed at his instigation. He received us, however, very courteously, and affected to express his attachment and affection for the British Government; whereas, I suppose, if it was not from fear, he would have rejoiced in cutting our throats.

The following story, though dreadful, may interest you. The present Rajah of Joudapore (our friend here), knowing in what estimation the Odeypore princes were held, even by his own people, and being a very proud man himself, asked the hand of the young princess (of Odeypore) in marriage. Her name was mentioned at the time; she was a great favourite in that part of the country. Her personal beauty and accomplishments were spread far and wide. The Jeypore Rajah, about the same time, sought the hand of this same fair damsel; and her father, the Rajah, did not know where and how to give his consent. They both threatened perdition to him and his country if he refused; and in the mean time, the Joudapore Rajah went to war with the Jeypore Rajah, and said that the conqueror should have her. During this contention, the ministers belonging to the Odeypore Rajah advised him to put an end to this business; told him that his territory was in danger; that, if the Joudapore Rajah should prove victorious, he, and all his family, would lose their heads.

It was at last agreed, that the only effectual mode of putting a stop to the business, was by administering poison to the poor princess. The wretched father consented, and the princess suffered death. The Joudapore Rajah was satisfied, and peace was restored.—F. D.

CAPT. PARLBY'S ROCKETS.

The following additional memoranda have reached us respecting the comparative trial of the Congreve and Parlbys rockets, at Duns Dunn, on May 31st.

There were two targets to each range, 120 feet long and 10 feet high, and 50 yards apart.

Number of rockets through the targets.

	1st Target.	2d Target.	Total.
Congreve's.....	8	11	17
Parlby's.....	10	12	22

N.B.—These numbers were taken by an officer of the rocket troop.

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Average weight of rockets without the shafts.

	Congreve's.	Parlby's.
	lbs. oz. drs.	lbs. oz. drs.
Small rockets 3	1 5 —	3 10 5
Medium	11 2 0 —	11 8 0*
Heavy	22 6 0 —	30 0 0

Average weights of rockets and shafts.

	Congreve's.	Parlby's.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Small rockets ...	3 —	1 13
Medium	4 14 —	5 4
Heavy	9 8 —	15 7

Length of shafts with rockets.

	Congreve's.	Parlby's.
	feet. inches.	feet. inches.
Small ...	6 0 —	6 0
Medium	9 6 —	9 6
Heavy ...	13 9 —	13 9

Total weight of each description of rocket as fired.

	Congreve's.	Parlby's.
	lbs. oz. drs.	lbs. oz. drs.
Small.....	4 4 5 —	5 5 5
Medium.....	16 0 0 —	16 13 0
Heavy ...	31 14 0 —	45 7 0

Weights of the empty cases with shell or shot and shafts when the composition is burnt out.

	Congreve's.	Parlby's.
	lbs. oz. drs.	lbs. oz. drs.
Small.....	3 1 0 —	4 1 6
Medium.....	11 0 0 —	11 7 6
Heavy ...	21 14 0 —	34 4 0

Length and external diameters of the rocket cases with shell or shot attached.

	Congreve's.	Parlby's.
	inches.	inches.
Small long 11 5 diam. 1 87 long 11 97 diam. 1 67		
Medium ft. 1 7 9 — 2 5 ft. 1 8 — 2 4		
Heavy 2 3 7 — 3 6 — 3 4 2 — 4 6		

Capt. Parlby's intention in making his heavy rockets of such thick iron, is, that when fired at high elevations in bombardment, they may fall with such force as to penetrate through a ship or building on which they may strike.

Three or four heavy rockets which were fired at the target from the 1,800 yards distance were found completely buried in the earth, and were dug out, one in front of the target about seven yards, one between the two targets, and one thirty yards in front of the first target; the fourth rocket has not yet been found. As no bursting powder was used in these rockets the cases are quite serviceable, their cylindrical form being perfect, and they may be refilled at any time.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that most of Capt. Parlby's rockets struck the target than those of Sir William Congreve's; that the latter were heavier than those of Sir William's; that they are capable of being refilled, which Sir William's never are, and that when picked up after being fired they are found to

* Some of the rockets Parlby's rockets which were fired weigh sixteen pounds, from their having very thick cases.

to be completely buried in the ground.—
[*Cal. Weekly Mess.*, June 6.]

Another report states as follows.

On the whole, the general feeling certainly was that Capt. Parbly had surpassed Sir Wm. Congreve.

It was evident that the direction of his rockets was more certain, and that they did not so frequently explode. It is said they are one-third cheaper, and that the cases, which are the chief expense, can be used again; this is most material, inasmuch as it enables the government to have the soldiers practised in the use of them. The Congreve rockets did not so frequently part from their sticks; but as the Congreve rockets have their sticks fixed to them in this country, there will be no difficulty in making the Parbly rockets as perfect. The larger Congreve rockets ranged further than Capt. Parbly's, but the only matter of surprise is that Capt. Parbly's ranged so far. Capt. Parbly's machinery was made in England, and of course not under his own inspection, nor with the opportunity of having it altered if on trial that were found necessary.

A rocket of 56 lbs must be rammed with a monkey which ought to weigh 98 lb, and ought to have a fall of twenty-six feet, and this should give twenty-four strokes in a minute. Now it is said that Capt. Parbly has neither monkeys of this weight, or height in his rocket shop to give such a fall; nor machinery to repeat the strokes with proper rapidity. "The writer of this never saw Capt. Parbly's rocket shop," but he has been told that this is the case; and here, perhaps, it may be as well to state, that yesterday morning was the third time he ever saw Capt. Parbly; but he has seen Sir Wm. Congreve's rocket shop a hundred times, and he can state that in no place in the world is machinery more beautifully perfect. It has not been put up at private, but at public expense. It has for the last eighteen years received repeated improvements, and it is worked by old and experienced artists, under the superintendence of one of the most able pyrotechnists in the kingdom. Those who know any thing of the making of the larger rockets, are well aware of the difficulty attending its manufacture. It requires a degree of chemical knowledge and mechanical art, and manual dexterity, rare to be met with, and seldom united. And when a man has to undertake so difficult a task, with such limited means to accomplish it as Capt. Parbly possesses, and then in opposition to Sir Wm. Congreve, who has every advantage and facility, his success is indeed extraordinary, and leaves no room for doubting, that, if he meets but with a small comparative portion of that encouragement which Sir William has en-

joyed, he will soon surpass him in the longer and more difficult rockets, as he has in the smaller and more easy.

There is an insuperable objection to having rockets made in England for the use of this country, which never can be got over. The mine, of which the rocket is principally composed, becomes affected by the change of climate. Heat makes it highly combustible and causes it to explode; while moisture adorns its inflammability. Had those rockets been let off before the late rains, two-thirds of them would have exploded; and it was acknowledged by the officers of the rocket brigade, that there never was but one occasion when so few exploded. Indeed it was most emphatically said by one gentleman, that Capt. Parbly was most unfortunate in good fortune. On the other hand, had the experiment been made during the rains, very few of them would have burnt.—[*Scotsman in the East*, June 3.]

[An able letter upon this subject appears in the *Calcutta John Bull*, the substance of which we shall endeavour to give next month.]

THE SHAKESPEARIAN BRIDGE.

No less than three of these most useful structures are now in full play on the new military road to Benares, to the great convenience of all travellers, as is continually experienced. These are the celebrated Beraï Torrent Bridge, eighty miles from Calcutta, near Bancooinah, of 160 feet span by nine feet six. The Gooseyurrah Torrent Bridge, west of Hazareeburgh, 150 feet clear span by nine feet. And that over the Carramassa river, of 320 feet by eight feet six. They are all composed of tarred coil rope, so light as from three to five inches in circumference, and were constructed in Calcutta by the superintendent general. That of the Carramassa, from its magnitude, and the very peculiar circumstances of its situation, appears to have drawn a crowd of spectators from the holy city of Benares and adjacent country, and is hailed as a boon bestowed on all Hindoos and pilgrims, who are now enabled to pass over the polluted waters equally free of contamination and expense: at the same time asserting that the projector has succeeded in accomplishing a work of much utility, which has hitherto baffled every effort of power and money. We understand further that the Shakespearian Bridge is in a fair way, under the auspices of government, of being generally introduced throughout the inner range of the Himalaya mountains. It is peculiarly adapted to the river Sutlej, with high precipitous rocky sides, the width not very great, but the roaring of the torrent tremendous; the forests affording all the materials necessary, at inconsiderable expense; and the simplicity of the construction is such, that the moun-

* Capt. Parbly's workshop is described, in another paper, as being a private bath adjoining his house, the ceiling of which was only nine feet from the floor.

tainers themselves will soon learn to set them up without European assistance.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 30.

BURMESE ARTILLERY.

The artillery found by our detachment at Rangoon was not of the very first order in the world. indeed the guns were much more likely to do execution among those who fired them than to annoy an enemy. They were lashed fore and aft with cords, so that they could not be moved one way or another, and being once pointed or laid for any object, admitted not of being directed against another, or even of having their elevation altered. In this manner they remained, while men with bamboo thirty or forty feet long, having a wisp of fired straw attached to one end, guided it to the touch-hole, while they themselves were under cover from our guns, and their own.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, June 24.

DEATH OF AMRUT RAO.

His Highness Amrut Rao departed this life at Benares, on the 6th Sept. We believe this person was the adopted son of the famous, or rather infamous Ragonant Rao, or Ragobah, and is the same whom Jowant Rao Holkar placed on the Peshwa Musnud, on Bajee Rao flying to Bassem to seek protection from our Government.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Sept 15.

SHIPPING.

Arrival in the River.

Aug. 27. *Stanhope*, (Gray, from South America).—28. *Johnnie Marie* (Danish), Duntseft, from Copenhagen.—Sept 1. *Hindus*, Fleming, and *Lord Alar*, Edwards from Rangoon.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 18. *Sophia*, Ryner, and *Hurricane*, Penningby, for Rangoon.—19. *Ky*, George the Postels, (lover, for China).—20. *Belvedere*, Thompson, for Manila.—28. *Jaw*, Maitland, for New York.—30. *Victor* and *Lucie*, Lieutaud, for Bourdeaux.—31. *Lord Huntford*, Esquiharon, for Madras and London, and *Greenock*, Richmond, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 16. At Malda, Mrs. M. Chambers, of a son.
20. At the Residence, Gwalior, the lady of Capt. Joseph Stewart, of a son.
Aug. 4. At Kurnool, the lady of Capt. J. Barclay, 4th Light Cavalry, of a son.
14. Mrs. C. Williams, of a daughter.
17. Mrs. A. M. Inglis, of a daughter.
—At Saugor, the lady of A. Garden, Esq., of a son.
19. At Bareilly, the lady of W. F. Dick, Esq., civil service, of a son.
—At Meerpoor, Bundelkhand, the lady of M. Ainslie, Esq., civil service, of a son.
22. Mrs. John D'Rosario, of a son.
—The lady of Capt. Roberts, superintendent of buildings, Western Prov., of a daughter.
24. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Nays, of a daughter.
25. At Saugor, the wife of conductor A. Facy, of a daughter.
27. Mrs. C. Waller, of a son.
29. Mrs. W. Orborough, of a daughter.
30. Mrs. R. Williams, of a son.
31. Mrs. A. Fleming, of a daughter.
Sept. 1. The lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Sept. 1. At Dum Dum, the lady of Dr. B. W. Macleod, of a son.
3. The lady of Lieut. Houghton, R. C. Marine, of a daughter.
6. The lady of Mr. T. Marriott, of a daughter.
—At Chowringhee, the lady of J. M. Seppings, Esq., of a son.
8. At Serampore, Mrs. T. St. L. Hyde, of a son.
9. At Dacca, the lady of Isaac Magulac, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
14. At Rannagar, near Colbariah, the lady of I. L. Savi, Esq., of a son.
—Mrs. S. P. Singer, of a still-born child.
12. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. D. Aguilier, of a son.
15. The wife of Mr. D. Burnett, of a daughter.
—Mrs. L. F. Pereira, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 20. At Allahabad, A. W. Begbie, Esq., civil service, to Margaret Anna, daughter of the late James Grant, Esq., formerly of the same service.
Sept. 7. At Cuttack, J. C. Addickson, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Midnapore, to Ellen, second daughter of Colonel Carpenter, commanding in Cuttack.
11. At the Cathedral, E. T. Harpur, Esq., apothecary, to Miss Hickey.
—At the Cathedral, J. Vincent, Esq., H.M.'s 16th Lancers, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Hickenham.
14. At the Cathedral, J. O. Buckett, Esq., to Miss A. M. Booth.
—At the Cathedral, J. Carey, Esq., attorney at law, to Miss Anna Pearce, daughter of the late Rev. S. Pearce, A.M., Baptist Missionary, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

June 17. At Dacca, the Rev. Martin Stowe, A.M., Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Aug. 18. At Chanderiagore, Mr. T. J. Williams, aged 61.
11. At Ahmednuggur, Eldred, infant son of Capt. H. Pottinger.
17. At Bankipore, Robert Edward, youngest son of Mr. J. Bell, aged eight months.
20. E. Mesrut, Lieut. J. Linton, H.M. 14th foot.
21. Mr. T. Browne, Midnapore printing establishment, aged 12.
23. James Sherriff, son of Mr. J. Urquhart, aged five years.
—At Rungpore, Capt. I. Vyse, 57th N.I.
—At Gurwarajah, Lieut. T. Colony, 1st N.I.
—Harriet Arkhison, Esq., an Armenian merchant, aged 69.
24. Mr. I. Verdoncel, aged 44.
26. On the river, by the upsetting of a boat, Capt. Head, of the H.C.'s ship "Caning."
At Barrackpore, Nourmah, infant son of Capt. A. McLeod, commanding Rungpore L. I.
1. At Serampore, Charles William, oldest son of Mr. J. Cashman.
Sept. 1. Miss A. N. L. Hackett, aged 21.
—The wife of Mr. Huggins, of Seebpore.
2. Ellen, infant daughter of Mr. John Peterson.
—At Dum Dum, Sophie Rusch, infant daughter of Capt. Peckar, of artillery.
—Mr. A. Salter, late shipwright, aged 27.
4. At Chowringhee, Andrew Young, infant son of Lieut. Col. H. Faithful.
—Mr. W. Griggs, steward in the General Hospital.
6. Anna, infant daughter of J. C. Burton, Esq.
13. Miss Anna Williams, wife of Mr. R. Williams, aged 22.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 22. Mr. J. Paske, Judge and criminal judge in Zillah of Chingleput.
Mr. D. Bannerman, sub-collector and assistant magistrate in Madras.
Mr. R. Nelson, head assistant to collect and magistrate of Madras.
30. Mr. Wm. Montgomerie, deputy commercial resident at Ingeram.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 4, 1884.—Asst. Surg. Du B. Birch to do duty with H.M. Royal regt.
Asst. Surg. R. Lindsell to do duty under superintend. surg. at Rangoon.

Asst. Surg. G. Pearce, M.D., placed under orders of superintend. surg. of northern division.

Sept. 6.—Cornet T. W. T. Prescott, 1st L.C., to do duty with 8th L.C. at Bangalore.

Sept. 14.—Asst. Surg. G. A. Herklots, M.D., 37th N.I., to do duty with H.M. 54th foot.

Sept. 15.—Surg. W. E. E. Cunwell, M.D., removed from 46th N.I. to 2d L.C.

Asst. Surg. J. Colquhoun, M.D., removed from 2d L.C. to rifle corps.

Surg. S. Dyer removed from 15th to 22d N.I.

Surg. M. S. Moore removed from 22d to 46th N.I., and Surg. H. Atkinson from 46th to 10th N.I.

Capt. J. Smith, 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., to command Nagapatan.

Sept. 16.—Capt. Walker, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., removed to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., and directed to detachment at Visnagapatam.

Capt. C. S. Lynn removed from 1st to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., and will join detachment at Condapilly.

Maj. W. B. Spry, 4th N.I., relieved from doing duty at Condapilly, and will join his regt..

Sept. 17.—Cornet J. E. Watts removed from 4th to 8th L.C., in which he will rank next below Cornet W. Shalper.

Capt. B. Baker removed from 3d to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and will join detachment at Guntour.

FURLONGHS

FROM TROOPS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

To Sea.—Sept. 16. Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, commanding 3d brigade, for three months, for health.—Lieut. J. W. Roworth, 9th N.I., for two months, for health.

To Bengal.—Sept. 16. Maj. Walker, 3d F. L. I., for a few weeks, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEATHER.—SCARCITY OF GRAIN.

Rain appears to fall every where except at Madras: we hear there has been a great deal about Vellore, and also down to the southward—here, indeed, there is little hope of a supply, if we may judge by the appearance of the heavens:—Rice becomes dearer every day, and consequently the distress of the natives increases in the same ratio. We regret much to observe no diminution of the half-famished wretches who have for such a length of time continued in and about Madras.—[*Mad. Cour.*, Sept. 24.]

THE FEVER.

The fever with which Madras has been so long visited still continues, and we regret to state, the number of those who were attacked does not diminish. We are amongst the sufferers, and our present paper has been concocted on a sick couch. It is with extreme regret we find the cholera has again appeared amongst us; during the last week this dreadful disease has deprived the society of Madras of one of its most valued members. The many deaths which have occurred during the present season have been truly awful.

Until a considerable quantity of rain has fallen, we fear Madras will continue unhealthy; we hope, therefore, the few showers which we have recently had will prove the harbinger of a plentiful supply.—[*Mad. Cour.*, Sept. 23.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 23. *Bencoolen*, Kirkwood, from Liverpool.—24. *Cornwall*, Bunyon, from London.—25. *Clyde*, Driver, from Calcutta.—26. *Brometh*, Owen, from London.—30. *Pyramus*, Brodie, from Bengal.

Departures.

Sept. 21. *Rasowen*, Fenn, for Calcutta.—22. *Ranger*, Clarke, for Calcutta.—23. *Bencoolen*, Kirkwood, for Calcutta.—25. *Fairlie*, Aldham, and *Lady Raffles*, Coxwell, for Calcutta.—26. *Aria*, Balderton, and *Merchison* of Ely, Mangels, for Calcutta.—29. *Rang*, Marquis, *Lord Amherst*, Lucas, and *Golconda*, Edwards, for Calcutta.—31. *Brometh*, Owen, for Calcutta.—Oct. 3. *Clyde*, Driver, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. F. Patterson, Aurangabad division, of a son.
17. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. B. M. Master, of a son.
18. The lady of Chas. H. Clay, Esq., of a son.
20. At Vepery, Mrs. Sherman, of a son.
30. At Royapooram, Mrs. M. Lelpenstein, of a son.
24. The lady of F. A. Robson, Esq., of a son.
25. At Wallajahbad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Brodie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 19. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. J. P. Seallott, to Miss Mary Solomon.
21. At St. George's Church, the Rev. J. Halliwell, M.A., chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount, to Mary, daughter of W. Thompson, Esq., M.D., Wexford, Ireland.
27. At St. George's Church, Capt. C. H. Campbell, Bengal Artillery, to Miss Murray—and on the same day, Lieut. J. G. Collins, H. M. 13th L. Dragoon, to Miss Augusta Murray, second daughter of the Hon. L. G. K. Murray, collector of Madras.
Letch. At the Presidency, Lieut. H. Senior, 25th regt., to Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. J. S. Sherman.

DEATHS.

July 2. Drowned in the Rangoon river, Mr. C. J. Moodie, 2d officer on board the *Asia Felix*.
Aug. 9. On board the *Hydery*, on his passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, Dr. H. Cowen, H.M. 41st foot.
20. At Nagapatan, Capt. W. Hardy, late commanding escort of Resident at Tanjore.
Sept. 6. Mr. C. Martin, formerly a surveyor in the Carnatic Shipping Insurance Office, aged 47.
16. Ens. F. Hirtzell, 44th N.I.
19. Miss C. U. Luxa, daughter of Mr. John Luxa, aged 14.
— At St. Thome, Charles, infant son of Lieut. A. S. H. Apin, H.M. 89th regt.
14. At Guntour, of apoplexy, Lieut. T. Roberts, commanding that station.
15. At the Presidency, Mr. Henry Bacon, dep. assist. commissary, aged 70 years, 43 of which he had served in the Madras revenue establishment.
17. At the Presidency, Charles Fullerton, Esq., late judge of Chingleput, aged 40.
19. John Gaubert, infant son of Mr. M. Carpiest.
20. At the Presidency, Thomas De Fries, Esq.
22. At the Presidency, Lady Franklin, widow of the late Hon. Justice Franklin.
23. At his house in Choultry Place, Capt. A. E. Pattullo, commanding the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

22. At Vepery, the infant daughter of Lieut. J. R. Seyers, 16th N.I.
 24. At the Presidency, Lieut. P. Broody, in charge of the corps of Carnatic Ordnance Artificers.
 — At Rayapooram, Mr. R. S. Theobald, aged 27.
 Of children, Mrs. C. Leida, aged 24.
 26. At his residence, near Chindatrapat, Mr. Wilkinson, cabinet-maker.
 28. Francis, infant son of Lieut. Col. Cadell.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GRANTING OF BREVET RANK OF CAPTAIN TO SUBALTERN OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 9, 1824.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated 14th April 1824.

Para. 2d. "We have had under our particular consideration, the rules by which the period of service of our officers is calculated in ascertaining their claim to the Brevet rank of Captain, under our orders of the 3d August 1815.

3d. "In June 1819, we had occasion to observe, that the system adopted by our several governments in carrying those orders into effect was erroneous, inasmuch as it had the effect of giving the rank of Captain to officers who had not served the required period.

4th. "We then directed that no subaltern should be entitled to promotion, by brevet, until he had completed fifteen years service, commencing from the date of the list in which he was ranked on proceeding to India.

5th. "Having lately ascertained that a different rule prevails in granting the brevet rank of captain to subaltern officers of H.M.'s regiments serving in India, in consequence of which those officers are liable to supercession by the system now in force in our army, we find it necessary to revise our orders of August 1815, and June 1819, before referred to.

6th. "The time of service of H.M.'s officers is calculated from the date of their first commissions as cornets or ensigns. The same rule must be adopted in our service from the date of your receipt of these orders.

7th. "With respect to commissions which have been issued under a different principle, we have to state, that in consideration of the inconvenience, and the confusion which would result from cancelling so many commissions, and disturbing officers in the enjoyment of rank, which many of them have held several years, those orders are not intended to have any retrospective effect, and we are happy to state, that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief acquiesces in the arrangement.

8th. "But we direct, in the most posi-

tive manner, that the rule now prescribed be enforced in all future cases, and that the rank of captain shall not be granted, by brevet, to any officer who has not previously obtained that rank by regimental rise, until he shall have completed a period of fifteen years service, reckoned from the date of his first commission as second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign."

OCCUPATION OF SINGAPORE BY THE MADRAS TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 14, 1824.—In consequence of the intended occupation of Singapore by the troops of the Madras Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that that station will cease to form part of the Poonah division of the army from the date of the taking charge of by the relieving force. All extra expenses on account of and establishment will cease from date of the Bombay troops being withdrawn, and all buildings, barrack furniture, ordnance, and stores will be made over to the relieving troops under the orders of the military board.

WRITERS TO BE EXAMINED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 23, 1824.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following resolution in the general department.

Referring to the letter, regarding the acquisition of native languages, addressed to Writers on their arrival, the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that every writer be required to pass an examination in the Marhatta or Guzeratee languages, in addition to Hindoostanee, before his promotion to the second step, in any line.

It is not, however, for the present, considered requisite that the candidates should repair to the presidency for examination in the Marhatta or Guzeratee, but a committee may, if government see fit, be appointed to examine them in either of those languages, at their stations, on their applying through their official superior for that purpose.

This rule will be acted on from and after the 1st Nov. 1825, in regard to all who may not have attained the rank of factor at that date.

The Governor in Council is pleased to announce that prizes and honorary rewards will be granted to gentlemen of the hon. Company's civil service, for the attainment of high proficiency in the native language, according to the following rules.

Every writer who may be reported by the examiners to have attained high proficiency in any of the following languages, viz. Hindoostanee, Marhatta, Guzeratee, Sanskrit, and Persian, shall receive a certificate.

boards under the signatures of the examiners of his having done so, and shall further be entitled to a donation of eight hundred sicca rupees; a separate donation will be granted for the attainment of high proficiency in each of those languages.

In cases of extraordinary proficiency in any of those languages, a diploma shall be granted in testimony of the same, to be denominated a degree of honour, under the signature of the Hon. the Governor, for such extraordinary proficiency, and the student obtaining such distinction shall receive a reward of one thousand six hundred sicca rupees. The Governor in Council shall adjust, in communication with the examiners, the standard of knowledge to be required in granting the above-mentioned diplomas, respectively.

Every student shall receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language; but any student who, after receiving a certificate of high proficiency, may become entitled to a degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency, shall be entitled to the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency.

Every civil servant who shall not have attained the rank of senior merchant, and who may, at an examination to be held before such persons as may be appointed by government for the purpose, evince such proficiency in the Sanskrit or Arabic languages, as may enable him to read and explain books of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, shall be entitled to a reward of three thousand sicca rupees, a medal, and prize of oriental books.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

Sept. 6.—The undersigned Junior Civil Servants have been found qualified to undertake the transaction of public business:—

Mr. L. Wilkinson, who arrived in India on 8th June 1824.

Mr. G. A. Malcolm, ditto, 7th June 1824.

Mr. John Burnett, ditto, 7th June 1824.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 4, 1824.—Messrs. T. B. Hamilton, J. Penny, and G. W. Moxey admitted cadets of cavalry, and promoted to cornets.

Messrs. H. H. Doherty, A. Shephard, and W. Thatcher admitted cadets of infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Mr. W. Troop admitted an ensign.

Lieut. J. Outram to continue adj. to 2d N.L.

Lieut. E. Burgess, 24th N.L., to be adj. to 2d N.L., exchanged to 2d N.L.; date 1st Sept. 1824.

Lieut. H. Dampier, 19th N.L., to be interp. in Hindoostanee, and quart. mast. to 2d N.L., transferred to 2d N.L.; date 1st Sept. 1824.

Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 7th N.L., adj. of 1st extra bat., removed and appointed adj. to 2d extra bat., vice Watts appointed quart. mast. of 1st Europ. Regt.; date 1st Sept. 1824.

Lieut. J. Fawcett, 25th N.L., to be adj. to 1st extra bat., vice Gordon removed to 2d ditto; date 1st Sept. 1824.

Sept. 8.—Surg. Purnell recalled from Southern

Comcan, his services being required in military department.

Assist. Surg. Shaw to succeed Mr. Purnell as civil surg. in Southern Comcan.

Surg. Smyton to succeed Mr. Shaw as vaccinator at presidency.

15th Regt. N.L. Capt. F. McCy. Tredell to take rank, vice Collis; date 12th Feb. 1824.—Lieut. H. C. Holland to be capt.; date 1st May 1824.—Eys. T. Mitchell to be lieut., vice Tredell promoted; date 12th Feb. 1824.

Lieut. J. R. S. Fenwick, 1st Gr. Reg. N.L., having been found guilty of murder in Supreme Court of Judicature at this presidency (though judgment has been suspended), the name of that officer directed to be struck out of List of Army from 6th Sept. 1824.

Sept. 11.—Surg. R. Wallace to succeed Surg. Ogilvy as civil surg. at presidency.

Sept. 13.—Lieut. Law to be staff officer to a detachment of Bombay artillery now at Rampon.

Lieut. G. Le Grand Jacob, 2d N.L., to be interp. in Hindoostanee, and quart. mast., vice Tawals exchanged into 1st N.L.

Sept. 15.—Capt. J. Little, 2d Europ. Regt., to be superintending officer of cadets, vice Roun promoted; date 10th Sept. 1824.

Sept. 16.—Lieut. G. Brown, 7th N.L., to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 8th N.L. until relieved by officer appointed to situation.

Sept. 20.—Mr. R. E. Phillips admitted a cadet of inf., and promoted to ensign.

Capt. Clarke to continue to conduct duties of adj. to marine bat.

Lieut. G. McIntosh to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, and quart. mast. to marine bat.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. Foster, of engineers, to be an assist. of 1st class to survey department in Deccan.

Sept. 23.—Capt. J. Livingston to be barrack master at presidency, vice Morrison resigned; date 23d Sept. 1824.

Lieut. Col. Willis to be president of standing committee of survey; ditto.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 6.—Midshipman G. Laughton to be lieut., vice Goreham deceased; date 17th July 1824.

Sept. 18.—Jun. Capt. T. Tanner to be commodore at Surat, in succession to Capt. Blast.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 3. Assist. Surg. T. Stewart, for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 16. Ens. Stark, 1st N.L., for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE SCHOOL BOOK AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

It is with particular gratification that we lay before our readers a short account of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of our "Native School Book and School Society," held on Wednesday, the 3d Sept. A Hindoo spectacle on Malabar hill attracted the attention of a portion of the native population; but the assembly of native gentlemen at the meeting was nevertheless numerous and highly respectable. The Hon. the Governor, the Hon. the Chief Justice, and Mr. Warden, together with many of the principal English gentlemen of the presidency, honoured the meeting with their presence, and several new publications of the Society, in Mahratta and Guzerattee, were presented.

The following is a summary of what passed on this occasion, and we look with interest for the printed report promised for distribution.

The hon. the Governor, the President of the Society, having taken the chair, the first report of the Society's proceedings was read.

It was moved by the hon. the chief justice, seconded by Francis Warden, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That the report be adopted by the meeting, and printed under the direction of the managing committee for distribution."

James Farish, Esq., seconded by J. Waddellburn, Esq., and with the unanimous resolution of the meeting, then presented the sincere and respectful acknowledgments of the Society to the Hon. the Governor in Council, for the approbation and support with which he had already honoured its proceedings, and for his unremitting endeavours to promote the interesting objects of the institution.

To this the Honourable the Governor returned his acknowledgments, and after expressing his best wishes for the Society's success, moved (seconded by Lieut. Col. Kennedy), that the thanks of the meeting be given to the managing committee, for their attention to the business of the Society, and for the efficiency with which they had discharged the important trust confided in them, as evinced in their report just read, on which it was unanimously resolved—

"That the same gentlemen be requested to continue their labours for the ensuing year, filling up of the blanks, from among the subscribers, such vacancies as existed in the committee."

The motion of the secretary, "that the hon. the chief justice be solicited to become one of the vice presidents of the Society," was seconded by the president, and unanimously approved.

The Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, with the unanimous approbation of the Society, passed the thanks of the meeting to the secretaries, for the zeal and assiduity with which they discharged the duties of their office, in which they were requested to continue to officiate.

On the motion of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, seconded by Gen. Ogilvy, Esq., it was resolved "that the special thanks of the meeting be presented to the several native gentlemen who have liberally co-operated in furthering the views of this institution."

On this, Davidas Hungeevandas, a member of the managing committee, after communicating this resolution to the natives present, returned thanks in their names to the meeting, and to the hon. the Governor in Council, for his liberal support to this institution, and moved (seconded by Francis Warden) "that such portions of the report as the committee shall think proper, be translated into the native languages, for the purpose of being

distributed generally, throughout the territories subject to this government."

The president having retired, the hon. the chief justice took the chair; and, on the motion of the archdeacon, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed on the president of the Society, for his condescension in taking the chair this day, and for his able attention to the business of the meeting.

The meeting then dissolved.—[Rom. Court]

SURVEY OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

The surveying vessels, *Discovery* and *Psyche*, will leave Bombay about the end of the month to continue the survey of the Persian Gulf; the examination of which has been completed from Ras Moosendern, at the entrance, to the gulf of Bahrein. Until the year 1821, the coast, with the exception of a small portion containing the pirate ports, was comparatively unknown. In the vicinity of the Cape it is high, rugged, and intersected by deep estuaries, the two largest of which have been named, after the present Governor of Bombay, and Commander-in-chief, Elphinstone's Inlet, and Colville's Cove. It was this part that obtained from the ancients the denomination of Asabo, or Black Mountain; without doubt from the colour of the rocks, which are principally composed of black basalt and clinkstone, with calcareous spar in veins. Some occurrences of the columnated basalt were observed, but the general arrangement was in the form of mountain caps, as they are termed by mineralogists. Several of the small valleys were in a high state of cultivation, the soil being, formed from the debris of the basalt, which is well known to afford one of the richest composts for vegetation. The inhabitants appeared a mixed race between the Bedouins and Muscat Arabs. The mountainous part of the coast terminates at Raump, between which and the harbour of Aboothubbe, are situated the plate ports. From the last mentioned place, to the westward, comprising 200 miles in longitude, and 150 in latitude, the coast had hitherto never been explored by Europeans. Here were discovered numerous islands; between a long chain of which, connected by extensive reefs, and the main, is an inlet, forty miles deep, navigable for the largest vessels, and sheltered from the prevailing winds. The main land is formed in great parts of low sandy ground, and in others of hills, which are evidently of volcanic origin. The islands discovered by Captain Mordaunt have been surveyed, and distinct signs made of each; stronger marks are here evinced of volcanic influence, sulphur and its combinations are found in all, the hills are conical, and contain volcanic scoriae, intermixed with argillaceous earth.

earth; gypsum, in most of its varieties; a recent formation of trap; most of the ore of iron, and obsidian. In all parts of the gulf, particularly on the Persian shore, tracts of a similar nature are found sufficient to denote its being what geologists would term a volcanic country, and which will readily account for the late earthquake in that quarter. The survey in June last terminated at the interesting island of Bahrein; the topography of which is unknown, with the exception of a small part in the vicinity of the city. The whole line of coast was laid down by a continued series of triangles, and the principal positions were verified by celestial observations; between the two extremes it forms an irregular curve, comprising, with the various sinuosities, upwards of a thousand miles. The space between Bahrein and the mouth of the Euphrates will be completed by the close of the next cool season, unless any extraordinary difficulties should present themselves.—[*Bom. Gaz.* Sept. 22.]

[These vessels have since sailed]

LAUNCH.

The launch of a new ship of war, for the H.C.'s marine, will take place from the Bombay dock-yard, about noon on Friday next. Critics report that she is one of the finest vessels of her class ever built in India. Her dimensions are—

Length on the range of the deck	100.
Ditto of the keel for tonnage	77.8
Extreme breadth	40.6
Depth of hold	12.9

Burthen in tons 382⁴¹/₁₀₀.

Armament: fourteen carronades, 32-pounders. Four brass guns, 18-pounders.—[*Ibid.*]

THE WEATHER.

The appearance of the weather at the Presidency, we are sorry to say, affords us little room to hope for any addition to our present scanty supply of rain. The sky is again unclouded, and the appearances of the concluding rains or Elephanter, which presented themselves a week ago, have now passed away without producing any thing. It must be confessed that the prospect of the ensuing season is by no means calculated to allay the most serious apprehensions of distress, and under such circumstances it behoves us to such a measure of precaution which can be allowed, either generally or individually, for the purpose of providing against a failure of the quantity of water absolutely required to supply the wants of nature.

It is stated that the natives are quitting their homes in Kattywar and Cutch, to proceed to more favoured spots, in anticipation of severe drought, and we doubt

not that they will find their way in considerable numbers to Bombay. The accounts from the out-stations, during the last week, speak of continued drought, or only partial showers, but that a little rain before the close of this month will bring most of the crops of dry grain to maturity.—[*Bom. Cour.* Sept. 25.]

SHIPPING.

Departures.

Sept. 24. H. C.'s surveying ships *Discovery* and *Porpoise*, for the Persian Gulf.—St. John Barry, *Rocke*, for London.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Sept. 12. At Kaira, the lady of Capt. R. Burrows, R.M. 4th Light Dragoons, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 6. At Kaira Church, Dr. Cockerill, horse artillery, to Teresa, second daughter of Francis Daly, Esq., Ballyler Castle, Galway, and sister to Capt. Daly, H.M. 4th Light Dragoons.

8. At Kaira, Lieut. Charles Lucas, horse brigade, to Miss Eleanor Greene, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. T. Greene, Bengal artillery.

21. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. Geo. Bolton, H. M. 20th regt., to Mary, only daughter of the late John Vye, Esq., of Ilfracomb, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

Sept. 12. Geo. Taylor, Esq., assist. surgeon Madras establishment, aged 23.

17. George Michael, infant son of Mr. George Phillips.

24. Mr. Charles Mitchell, aged 39.

CEYLON.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 27. The Rev. J. S. N. Glennie to perform duties of archdeaconry of Colombo, now vacant by death of the Hon. and Venerable T. J. Twilston, Doctor of Divinity, late Archdeacon of Colombo, till a successor be duly instituted to the same.

DEATHS.

Sept. 5. J. Wallbeoff, Esq., 6. Lieut. Hough, Royal Artillery, Dalgatowatta.

SINGAPORE.

HIBERNISM IN CHAMPA OR TAIOMPA.

A small junk arrived from Kamboja on the 22d, being the fourth which has come from the same place this season. These vessels generally bring cargoes of rice with some salt fish and stickle. The port from which they sail is Kampt, the same which in Horsburgh's Chart is called Canvot. The crews and owners, like all the people of that coast, are a colony from the country of Champa, lying on the coast of the China sea, beyond Cape St. James. In their new country they have mixed with the Malays, and adopted their religion. Both the languages of Champa and the Malay language is consequently spoken by

by them. The history of their emigration and conversion is little known, and is unquestionably an object of great curiosity: an explanation still more applicable to the fact of the prevalence of Hinduism in the parent country of Champa itself, is a discovery to which we referred in one of our recent numbers. We have since then seen a fine stone image of Ganesa, about three feet high, brought from one of the temples of Champa, and from what we hear, we have reason to believe that the Hinduism of Champa is exactly the same as that of ancient Java, which was either the worship of Jain or some modification of Buddhism, very distinct from the religion of Ceylon, Ava, and Siam. — (*Singapore Chron.* May 27.

SINGAPORE PRICE CURRENT.

June 10, 1854.

Bloss-wax, yellow, per picul.	Sp. Drs.	40	a	46
Coffee, Malay				14
Copper, Japan		85	a	26
Clothier		5	a	30
Gold dust, Padang, per bungalow				30
Gold dust of other parts		94	a	38
Opium, Patna, per chest		1,000		
Opium, Benares		1,000		
Opium, Malwa		750		
Iron, British, bar, per picul		3	a	3
Iron, Swedish, ditto		4	a	50
Lead, pig				7
Mace, per picul		70		
Mother of Pearl Shells		50		
Nutmegs		70		
Oil, coconut				7
Pepper, per picul		8	a	8
Rattans				2
Rice, coarse, per coyan		64		
Raw Silk, Canton, per picul		380	a	370
Saltpetre		5	a	6
Sago, Pearl		6		
Sago, Wood		3	a	40
Steel, Swedish, per cart		5	a	60
Stear, Siam or Cochin China		14	a	16
Sugar, Siam, fine White		6	a	6
Sugar, Cochin China, 2d sort		3	a	3
Tin, Banca				25
Tin of other parts				211
Tortoiseshell, per picul		750		

Europe Price Goods.—Of the recent arrivals of Canton Goods, only a very small proportion have as yet been disposed of; the principal part of the printed Goods being particularly adapted for Siamese consumption will probably have to lay over a few months—some purchases of Prints have been made to send to Malacca, a proof of the advantages the extension of the free port system is to Singapore as well as to the latter port.

The Borneo Traders are now beginning to arrive, and we shall probably have more activity in business shortly.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

JAVA.

Regulations.—By a late regulation of the Dutch Government, no vessel, whether Dutch or Foreign, having on board warlike stores, is permitted to anchor in any port of Netherlands India. A schooner, with a cargo of muskets from England, is

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we learn, now expected at Batavia, and in consequence of these regulations is to be ordered up here as soon as the steamer her appearance upon the Coast of Java.—*Singapore Chron.*

Steam Frigate.—Mr. M. J. Burgess, a merchant at Batavia, has obtained a licence for four and a half years to build steam-vessels to navigate on the coast of Java; these steam-boats are to be built in the Netherlands, and during the term of the licence may go from Europe to India, and will be allowed the Colonial flag, with the same privileges as sailing vessels.

Hostilities.—Draughts papers of the 24th Jan. give, from Batavian Papers, the details of several unsuccessful attacks by the Dutch troops upon Soepa, with a view of bringing to reason the Prince of the district, in the same manner as had been done with the Prince of Zaneth. The Dutch, however, having been defeated in every attack, were compelled to abandon the offensive, and to content themselves with establishing a blockade.

SUMATRA.

Dr. Tytler has made an excursion to Pullo Gutto in the interior of Sumatra to report on the salubrity of a spot for the erection of a convalescent bungalow. He was accompanied by Mr. Arnot and Mr. Bready of the Bencoolen Civil Service. The doctor has become convinced from this journey, that the Queen of Sbeba was actually born in, and named Ibin Jaya, and that the *Taprobane* of the ancients was neither Ceylon, Sumatra, or Java individually, but the whole of the Indian Archipelago together. The doctor has commenced a course of lectures on this and other subjects.—(*Bengal Weekly Messenger*, June 6.

ARABIA.

Accounts from Mocha, to the 18th July, mention that the insurrection in Upper Egypt had not been entirely suppressed, as some further skirmishes had occurred in the vicinity of Kowir.

A second expedition against the refractory Arabs near Camfida had left Judda, the party being consisting of 3000 dismounted troops, under the command of a British officer. The Britishmen accompanied the Arabs, holding the rank of captain, and had become a servant to the Arabs. These troops are represented as an undisciplined rabble, and while at Judda had been the occasion of three or four murders nightly.

Araby Jelani, formerly the English agent at Judda, is dead.

The interior of Arabia Mocha and Senna still continues in a state of blockade. The

city of Zebid had, for the preceding two months, been in the hands of the garrison, who had maintained for pay. Their expectations had been so great, that the place was nearly deserted; the merchants having left their goods in the custom-house at the mercy of the soldiers, and that part of Yemen, under the authority of the Imam, was daily hastening its ruin; and it was expected that some years would elapse before the lost trade, and confidence of the population, who had fallen a prey to the ravages of the Kibules under Don Haoussin and Don Mahomet, could be restored.

— [Bom. Gazette.

EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The inhabitants of Mombasa have voluntarily put themselves under the protection of the British flag granted them by Captain Owen of his Majesty's ship *Leven*, and the port has been declared free; while the blockading vessels of the Imam of Muscat have been desired to pay proper respect the flag.—[Ben. Weekly Mess.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 13, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable . . . 8 Rs. 37 to 37 6 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable . . . 5 to 11 8 ditto.

Madras, Sept. 29, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable 21 1/2 per cent. premium.
Unremittable 11 1/2 ditto.

Exchange.

On England, at six months' sight, is 8 1/2 per Madras Rupees.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 93 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 144 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable . . . 110 to 118 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, is 8 1/2 per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 104 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, 99 1/2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

MARRIAGES.

July 23. C. R. McLeod, Esq., Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss E. C. Cornelia van Schoor.

31. Lieut. A. D. Haug, H.M.'s 6th Foot, to Miss Sarah Cooke.

Aug. 12. G. B. Crommelin, Esq., Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Johanna Maria de Waag.

Sept. 8. Benjamin Taylor, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Miss E. H. Bownillon.

27. William Gadsby, Esq., to Miss Frederica Louise Bergh.

Oct. 20. W. G. Bird, Esq., Hon. East India Company's service, to Mrs. Elias Grubb, widow of the late T. H. Grubb, Esq.

DEATHS.

Sept. 11. Miss M. Lachlan, Esq., Surg. H.M.'s 49th Regt., aged 42.

23. William Harrison, Esq., Surg. H.M.'s 6th Regt., aged 42.

30. Mrs. Mary Mathley, widow of the late Colonel Mathley, Dep. Quart. Master Gen., Madras, aged 42.

Oct. 14. Lieut. J. Liddell, Hon. East India Company's Bombay Artillery, aged 42.

Nov. 20. Mr. A. Van Edeyk, M.D., Surgeon of the Dutch ship *Cornelia*, aged 38.

31. Mrs. M. J. Jurgens, widow of the late C. W. Thuisman, Esq., aged 47.

Dec. 2. Capt. F. C. Petrie, Commandant at Robben Island, aged 42.

Burmese War.

Copy of a Dispatch from Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S., commanding the British Forces at Rangoon.

To George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c. Fort William.

Sir: I was informed some days since that the Province of Dacca was very distracted and unsettled, and that the orders having been received from the levy of every man capable of bearing arms. The order has been most vigorously obeyed, and even blood has been shed on the arrival of a person of rank to enforce obedience to the measures of government. I thought the opportunity favourable for a little interference to assist the opposition and escape of the discontented, and ordered a detachment of four hundred men under the command of Lieut. Col. Kelly,

of the Madras European Regiment, to embark in boats on the morning of the 8th instant, and proceed up the Dacca River, with directions to sit in furtherance of the object alluded to, and to attack any part of the enemy's cordon he might fall in with. The Lieut. Colonel's report of his operations, in obedience to these orders, I have herewith the honour to transmit, by which it will appear how well he and the troops under his command supported the difficulties which he has modestly claimed to (state) the reputation of the British arms.

I am informed that finer or more characteristic traits of British soldiers were never witnessed than on this occasion; the officers, less encumbered than their men, forming line; breast-deep in mud and water; and passing the scaling ladders from one to another, to be planted against the walls of the stockade.

I regret, with Lieut. Col. Kelly, the severe wound received by Mr. Maw, midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Liffey*, left with me in the capacity of Naval Aide-de-Camp, by his Excellency Commodore Grant. Of this young man's gallantry of conduct and spirit, I cannot speak too highly—he has repeatedly distinguished himself by the most conspicuous and forward bravery. I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig.-Gen.
Head-Quarters, Rangoon, Aug. 11, 1824.

To Brig.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B. &c.

SIR I have the honour to report to you that I proceeded with the detachment you were pleased to place under my command, as per margin,* at 11 a.m. this morning; and, after entering a large creek on the east side of Dalla, and proceeding about two miles, I observed two stockades, one on the right, and one on the left bank, immediately opposite to each other—both in commanding situations, particularly that on the left bank, which I instantly decided on attacking. The boats were hoisted for a short time, to make the necessary preparations for the attack, and as soon as these were completed, the whole moved on, under a heavy fire from the guns and musketry of the enemy in both stockades. The landing was effected under an incessant fire from the enemy; and, after great labour and exertion in getting through the mud, which was remarkably stiff and thigh deep, the scaling-ladders were placed, and the stockade stormed and immediately carried. Some of the troops were again embarked, crossed the river, and took possession of the opposite stockade.

Our loss (a return of which I do myself the honour to enclose) although severe, is not so great as might have been expected from the nature of the ground we had to go over, and the sharp and severe fire kept up by the enemy until the scaling-ladders

* Four hundred men, composed of details from his Majesty's ship *Larne*, the Bombay Artillery, 1st European regiment, 18th and 36th regiments Madras Native Infantry, and 1st bat. Pioneers.

were placed. The loss on the side of the enemy was but small (between twenty and thirty) in consequence of the vicinity of the jungle, into which they escaped the moment our men entered their works.

Of the conduct of the troops I cannot speak in too high praise, although it will be impossible for me to particularise the officers who so gallantly led their men to the assault, as they are too numerous, many of them having assisted in carrying the ladders to the walls.

I felt myself highly indebted to Lieut. Fraser, and a party of seamen and marines of his Majesty's ship *Larne*, whose unceasing exertions throughout the affair greatly contributed towards the success of the day.

It is with regret I have to report that Mr. Maw, (royal navy, his Majesty's ship *Liffey*) your acting aide-de-camp, was severely wounded at the early part of the day, whilst he and Capt. John Campbell, his Majesty's 36th regiment, your aide-de-camp, who was a volunteer on the occasion, were cheering on some of the seamen who accompanied us.

I have further to report, that the enemy, previous to their flight, threw some of their guns into a wet ditch that surrounded the fortifications. We found but two small ones, which were brought away. All the houses in both stockades were destroyed by fire, and a part of the palisade pulled down by the pioneers before the return of the detachments to camp. I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRISON KELLY,
Lieut.-Col. commanding Detachment
Camp, Rangoon, Aug. 4, 1824.

Return of Killed and Wounded at the Attack of the Stockade in the Dalla Creek, on the 8th of August.

Killed	Natives	.....	6
Wounded	Officers	.....	3
	Privates	.....	36
Names of Officers Wounded.			

Lieut. J. Gubb, 1st Eur. Reg., severely.
Capt. A. Wilson, 18th N. I., slightly.
Mr. Maw, H. M. ship *Liffey*, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Sir Arch Campbell, severely.

Postscript.

The only operations on the part of the Rangoon army known since our last, are detailed in the foregoing despatch.

Letters from that quarter afford strong reasons to believe that some Europeans direct the Burmese troops. A soldier of the 38th regiment, who was taken prisoner by the enemy, reports that he was carried to a stockade, the commander of which accosted him in English, and stated he was with that regiment at Monte Video. He released the soldier, after cutting off

his right ear, order that he might be recognised again.

Information from Rangoon, dated 21st August, states that the Prince of Saranaddy had been captured, but it was reported that he still lives that he was soon expected. The intelligence was received with joy.

Advices from Chittagong state that Brig.-Gen. Harrison had assumed the command; and that Sir Ed. Paget was expected there with a body of cavalry, and a strong

troop reinforcement of infantry and artillery. The weather (5th Sept.) continued extremely rainy, and the extensive field fortifications had been thereby rendered useless; large portions of the breast works having fallen. Necessaries of all kinds were scarce.

Considerable reinforcements have proceeded to the Sylhet frontier. The Cachar country is represented to be wholly inundated. Our troops in Assam have got rid of the cholera, but are badly supplied

with provisions; and the natives can scarcely be induced to track the boats. The country here is described as a low flat jungly swamp, from one range of hills to the other; a few weeks' rain therefore covers its whole face with water.

Letters from Rudehmann mention reports of a difference with Banjeet Sing; but this enterprising chief seems, by the Ukhbars, to be too busily engaged in hostilities with his other neighbours, to feel disposed to molest us.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE:

CALCUTTA.

A government notification, dated Fort William, Sept. 13, 1824, announces the opening of a New Loan to the Honourable Company, at an interest of 4 per cent., subject to the following provisions.

1. Audited bills for arrears of salary will be received in lieu of cash subscription, without any deduction. Bills of exchange on the public Treasurers will also be received with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorised public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The several paymasters of the army are authorised to transfer any demands, payable by them respectively, to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amount, on the Accountant-General, and on the military Paymaster-General at Bombay, which drafts shall be received in payment of subscriptions.

4. Furruckabad and Lucknow rupees will be received, where respectively current, at the rate of 106½; and Madras and Bombay rupees at the rate of 106½ per 100 Calcutta sicca rupees: and all subscriptions in those currencies must be made in such sums as shall be convertible at the said rates into sums of even hundreds of Calcutta sicca rupees.

5. The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments for all sums received by them respectively.

7. The Accountant-General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant-General in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, free of every expense whatsoever.

8. The notes of this loan shall be repaid off before the 30th April 1825, and after that day, without a previous notice of three months.

9. Proprietors of notes who may acquire the interest to be paid at Fort St. George shall receive it accordingly; provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-General at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said

Treasury written on the face of them under the signature of the said Officer, or that of the Deputy Account-General. The interest shall then be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for re-transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant-General at Fort St. George, who will cancel the order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid under the signature of himself or his deputy. A similar course will be followed *mutatis mutandis* in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the general treasury of Bombay.

10. Interest payable at Fort St. George or Bombay will be discharged at the exchange of 106½ Madras and 106½ Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

11. The proprietors of acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgements before transmitting them to the Accountant-General at Fort William.

12. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, consolidated, or subdivided, except by the Accountant-General at Fort William; but the Accountant-General at Fort St. George and Bombay, will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant-General in Bengal for such purpose, free of all further expense.

13. The promissory notes issued under the government advertisement of the 30th ultimo, in liquidation of demands on the general treasury, shall be considered to form part of this loan, and the proprietors thereof shall be entitled to all the privileges and advantages which belong to the holders of promissory notes issued under this notification, subject to the like conditions on intimating to the Accountant-General of this presidency their assent to the arrangement.

Fort William, 13th Sept. 1824.

The public are hereby informed, that until orders from the honourable the Court of Directors to the contrary are received, and

and notified in the Government Gazette of this presidency, the proprietors of promissory notes, issued under the loan advertisement of this date, as well as the proprietors of the notes, issued under the notification of the 30th ultimo, shall receive payment of the interest on those securities at their option, in cash, or (excepting as hereinafter excepted) in bills on

the honourable court, at the exchange of two billings the Calcutta silver rupee, and payable twelve months after date, provided, however, that no bill shall be exchangeable for a less sum than 254 Calcutta silver rupees, or twenty-five pounds sterling.

Published by order of the right honourable the Governor-General in Council.

H. M. MARRENT, Sec. to Gov.

House Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament was opened by commission, on the 3d of February. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Wesminster, Shaftesbury, and Harrowby.

The only passages in the speech which referred to Indian affairs were the following:

"The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation of his military establishments indispensable.

"His Majesty has seen with regret the interruption of the tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that State unavoidable.

"It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other Native Powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest."

Feb. 24.—Mr. Hume moved for "a return, shewing the number of British born and other European subjects removed from any of our presidencies in India, by order of the local governments, or by direction of the Company here, stating the cause of such removal, and whether it had been attended with personal arrest and imprisonment; and if so, for what period, and where; and whether such arrest had been followed by any judicial proceeding; the return to include the names of all persons so banished, from the year 1781 up to the present year." The hon. member commented in severe terms upon the conduct of the Bengal government towards Messrs. Buckingham and Arnot; and contended that it was impolitic to prevent Englishmen from embarking their capital in India, and establishing a regular system of colonization there.

Mr. C. W. Wynn replied to Mr. Hume, and showed that his charges against the Indian government were groundless. So

far from its being in the sole power of a Governor-General to send away an unlicensed individual, that authority could only be exercised by the Governor-General in Council; so that every member might, if he pleased, state his objections to the measure. In answer to an observation of Mr. Hume, implying that there was some difficulty in procuring leave to go to India, he (Mr. Wynn) produced a list of applications since 1814, amounting to 963, of which number, 743 were granted by the Court of Directors, and 41 by the Board of Control. The number of refusals were 179. Instead of Mr. Hume's vague and extensive motion, he (Mr. Wynn) would substitute the following:

"that there be laid before the House a return of all persons removed from, or ordered to quit India, by any Governor-General or other authority, from 1784 to the present time, on the ground of their being found in India without a license from the Court of Directors, or other legal authority in England, together with a return of all persons whose license or permission to remain in India had been revoked by the Governor-General or other authority, stating the special ground of such revocation, distinguishing the persons who had licences from those who had received permission to remain, stating whether such removal had been preceded by any personal arrest or imprisonment, for what time and at what place in India, or preceded or followed by any judicial proceedings in India or elsewhere." The amendment was carried without a division.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., is appointed Commander-in-chief of the Company's Forces in India, and second member of Council in Bengal.

His Highness has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Robert Buckley Comyn, of the Middle Temple, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Newspaper Rumours.—It is generally said that fifteen regiments will shortly leave

Crawford, London to N. S. Wales, 10th Dec, lat. 42, N. long. 11. Ogle Castle, Weynton, London to Hombay, 24 Jan, on the Equator, 25 days from Torbay, Dorothy, Garrock, Liverpool to Madras, lat. 4. N., long. 10. W.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Clyde, from Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Stoddart; Mr. and Mrs. Bryce; Mrs. Goss and two children; — From Madras: Lieut. Col. Stephens, H.M.'s 40th regt.; Master Stuart; Dr. Rogers, H.M.'s 16th Light Dragoons; Capt. Abdy, H. C. Service; Mrs. Abdy; two Master Abdy; Capt. Morgan, H. C. Service; Capt. Webb; Lieut. Young, H.M.'s 89th regt.; Mrs. Norman; Master Young; Mrs. Hardy; two Misses Bonville; Rev. Mr. Forbes, missionary; Master Forbes; Miss Traveller; three European servants; one native ditto.

Per Arcturion, from the Cape: Mr. H. B. Everett, H.M.'s 6th Regt.; Mr. J. Pyke, 1st officer of the late ship Mary; Mr. H. Pullen, 2d ditto.

Per Adelaide from the Cape: H. Christie, Esq., late Judge of the Mauritius; Mr. P. Gunnitt, surgeon (French service); Mrs. Oliver; Mrs. Black. Per Lord Hungerford (expected at Madras) from Bengal: Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Conroy; Master W. Conroy; two Masters Conroy; H. J. Palmer, Esq.; A. B. Esq.; H. C. Service; Mr. M. M. Eugene; Mrs. Nicholson; Mr. Rogers. Per Greenwich (expected) from Bengal: Mr. C. Valerio.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Keltie Castle, for Bombay: Mr. John Dog, assist. surg.; Mr. Wm. Godes, cadet; Samuel Parr, do.; Chas. B. Hallit, do.

Per Scudely Castle, for Bengal: Mr. Fred. Halliday, writer; Mr. Benj. Bell; Mr. W. Walker; Miss Grace Barrow; Mrs. M. Leod.

Per Kent, for Bengal: Mr. James Grant, writer; Mr. David Pritchard, do.; Mr. Edgar P. Townsend, assist. surg.; Miss Catherine Murray; Mr. H. A. Shuckburgh, cadet; Mr. John H. Hatchell, ditto; Mr. George R. Birch, ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24. At Grosvenor, the lady of Major D. McGregor, 51st regt., of a son.

20. At the Grange, Gloucestershire, the lady of Maj. Gen. Gray, of a daughter.

31. At Maitland House, the Viscountess Mandeville, of a son.

Feb. 5. In Pall Mall, the Countess Mountcharles, of a son.

9. At Brompton, near Chatham, the lady of H. Jones, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

18. At Brompton, the lady of Captain D. M. Newall, of the H. C. ship Scudely Castle, of a son.

Lately, at Brighton, the lady of Capt. Maher, late 52d Foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8. At Wootton, Surrey, Lieutenant Ogilvie, H.M.'s 40th regt., to Janet Helms, eldest daughter of John Alex. Ogilvie, Esq., of Tamworth, in that county.

17. At Exeter, H. B. Bakers, Esq., merchant, Calcutta, to Emily M. Leod, third daughter of the late John Rolfe, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General and Inspector of Ordnance Hospitals, Woolwich.

20. At Worcester, Capt. C. Aveline, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Ellen, eldest daughter of A. Maund, Esq., of Worcester.

24. At Lewisham, Capt. J. C. Thewra, late of 31st regt., to Miss Susanah Finch, of Sydenham, Kent.

Feb. 1. At Plymouth, Major W. C. Holloway, Royal Engineers, only son of Maj. Gen. Sir C. Holloway, of Stoke Cottage, Davenport, to Anselme, youngest daughter of the late Capt. T. Elphinstone, R.N., of Belair, Dorsetshire.

At Dublin, J. G. Hutton, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut. Gen. Hutton, to Augusta Jane, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Benson.

8. At Twickenham, Robert Jeffery, Esq., to Mary Eleanor, widow of the late Wm. Simpson, Esq., of Madras.

12. At Westham, J. T. Hodgson, Esq., of Calcutta, to Miss Marshall, granddaughter to Charles Frisby, Esq., of Stamford Green.

At St. Pancras Church, John Henry, youngest

son of the late Capt. H. H. Torrano, of the Hon. East India Company's Corps of Engineers, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Jones, Esq.

15. The Rev. Charles Craven, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, second Professor in Bishop's College, Calcutta, to Emily Herbert, eldest daughter of J. A. Jones, Esq., of Liverpool.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. Hunt, of Long Acre.

Lately, William Grey, Esq., Lieut. in 51st regt. Madras N.I., to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late John Foster Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 18. At Kensington, H. F. Horneman, Esq., in his 47th year, a native of Copenhagen. At his death he was his Bavarian Majesty's agent to the Embassy in London, and Assistant Secretary of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

22. The Very Rev. William Mugen, D.D., of Dausfort; Dean of Kilmore.

24. In Dublin, the Hon. Valentine Lawless, eldest son of Lord Concurry.

25. At Briary Farm, near Hawick, Roxburghshire, Thomas Turnbull, Esq., of Fenwick, aged 94.

29. At Kensington, Amelia, widow of Capt. John Warburton, 17th Madras N.I., and daughter of Christopher Brown, Esq.

30. In his 81st year, the Rev. Charles Mace, M.A., Rector of Holdisham, Yorkshire, formerly His Majesty's Consul General and Agent at Algiers.

Feb. 2. In London Street, aged 21, Anne Ellish, wife of Mr. Henry Colomine, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

4. At Hastings, Major James Sharpe, of Kincarnathie, Fife-shire, and late of the Bengal Establishment.

At Cheltenham, in her 60th year, Mrs. Hal dane, relict of the late John Hal dane, Esq., of Calcutta.

6. At his house in Brunswick Square, Robert Morris, Esq., of South Sea Chambers, formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

12. At Worcester, of an apoplectic fit, Major-General Foley, aged 66.

13. At Heavitree, near Exeter, Capt. J. Davie, R.N., after a long illness, which commenced on the St. Helena station, where he commanded A.M.'s ship the Conqueror.

21. At Puttenham Priory, Surrey, Mary, widow of the late Admiral Cornish, and sister to Admiral Lord Gambier.

Lately, in Devonshire Street, the lady of Capt. Franklin, the spinster-widow. This amiable woman was distinguished in the literary world, previously to her marriage, as Miss Porden, author of "The Veils," and "Richard Coeur de Lion," poems of the highest order.

At Hampton Court Palace, James Yeo, Esq. He was father of the late gallant Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, K.C.B.

At Edinburgh, John Leven, Esq., sen., late of Buxat Island.

At Morton, N. B., Lieut. Gen. A. T. Foster.

At Salthill, Anne Salthill Thew, wife of Capt. Robert Thew, of the Bombay Artillery.

Deaths abroad.

Der. 25. At Tours, Lieut. Col. Dixon, lately Commandant of the Royal Artillery in the Garrison of Portsmouth.

At Karasbazar, in the Crimea, the celebrated Maltese Crusader, and late of the 1st Battalion Rifles.

In Paris, in his 81st year, Wm. Leveson, Esq., a General in the French Army, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. This General was a native of Dublin.

Jan. 11. His Highness Frederick IV., Duke of Gotha.

14. At Baltimore, in the United States, Gen. R. G. Harper, aged 60.

Lately, At Napoli de Romania, the capital of Greece, the Vice-President of the executive power, Bontaris, a man as zealous for the public good as he was influential.

At St. Petersburg, Count Farnes, the oldest Chamberlain in that Court. He was the only son of Count Farnes, so celebrated in the reign of Catherine II. for the expedition against Poland.

At Geneva, Mr. C. Pictet, author of several valuable works on agriculture.

At Madeira, G. W. D. Stephens, Esq., son of Admiral Stephens.

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, Feb. 17.

A General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* informed the court that it had been made special upon the requisition of nine proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration, papers relative to certain pecuniary transactions of Messrs. Palmer and Co., with the government of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The clerk then read the requisition as follows:—

To the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the East-India Company

“London, Jan 31, 1825.”

“Gentlemen We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, being duly qualified, do hereby request that you will summon a Court of Proprietors at as early a period as may be convenient, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Hyderabad papers now before the proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor-General of India.

“Joseph Hume, “Randle Jackson,
“Thos. Murdock, “Wm Curtis,
“R. Ricardo, “J. Doyle,
“Jas Shaw, “Alex. Johnston,
“Douglas Kinnaird,

The hon D. Kinnaird rose to address the Court, when

Mr *Freshfield* rose, and, apologizing for interrupting the hon gent, said, he was sure the court would excuse him when they learned that he was about to put a question to the Chairman which would tend to facilitate, rather than impede the business of the court on the subject before them. He had heard the report that there was another paper entirely distinct from any that were before the court, which would throw a material light on the transactions then under consideration.

The hon D. Kinnaird spoke to order. He thought the hon. proprietor had better allow him first to submit his motion, before he addressed the court upon the subject of papers which were not before them.

Mr *Freshfield*, in answer, said, he rose only for the purpose of asking a question which he considered was very material to the present discussion. Were the question improper it would be right to stop him, but if it were proper it would be for the hon proprietor and the court to judge

whether it should be answered. He spoke only from diffidence, but he had heard that the Court of Directors had thought the affair of no important a nature, that they had applied to the first law officers for their opinions on the transactions of Messrs Palmer and Co., relative to the Hyderabad loan. He thought, therefore, that if they wished to discuss the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings with respect to this affair, they would receive some information by the communication of those opinions. He had no knowledge either of the contents or the dates of the papers alluded to, but if they threw any blame upon Mr Adam or the Marquess of Hastings, or were likely to institute any comparison between the merits of that gentleman and the noble Marquess, he was sure the friends of the former individual, then in court, were prepared to rebut all charges that might be made against his character or conduct. (*Hear*). If they did not provoke such a discussion he would admit they were not of the importance he considered them to be. He thought, however, the production of those opinions would narrow the debatable ground, if the court were disposed to discuss to day the question which was agitated some time ago, they were calculated to set the court right on any disputed points. He would, therefore, ask the hon Chairman whether such opinions had been applied for and received by the Court of Directors, and if received, whether they might be produced before the court? He asked the question for the information of the proprietors who were entitled to have laid before them all papers calculated to throw light upon the subject they were about to consider.

The *Chairman* said he had no hesitation in giving the hon. proprietor an answer in the affirmative. Undoubtedly the Court of Directors had taken the opinion of the law officers of the crown on the points on which they entertained doubts. The Court of Directors had received those opinions, and it was for the Court of Proprietors to say whether they should be read or not.

Mr. R. Jackson wished to be informed whether the papers alluded to were distinct from, or had already been printed with the papers already printed by order of the Court of Proprietors. As they were not distinct papers they of course would be contained in the volume he had in his hand, and had escaped the notice of the hon proprietor, but if they were entirely separate documents, he thought it not quite proper that they should be brought before the court for their consideration without any previous notice.

Mr. Freshfield was sorry the hon. gent. had not distinctly understood him. He admitted he should have been guilty of a want of candour, if he called for the opinions in question, without first informing the Court of Directors that he had heard they were in existence. He had given the Chairman notice of his intention; the opinions were admitted to have been received, and as he considered them of importance to the hon. proprietor, as well as to himself, he would move "that they be read to the Court."

Mr. Hume thought there was a little difficulty in the case. The Court of Proprietors ought to have been informed of the nature of the observations contained in the opinions alluded to, though it was yet uncertain on what point those opinions had been taken. It had been said, they might probably have a relation to accusations either against Mr. Adam or the Marquess of Hastings, and if so, he should agree in the opinion that they ought to be produced, although they would have no bearing on the present question, which, as he understood, distinctly inquired how far the Marquess of Hastings was implicated in the transactions at Hyderabad, and had no reference to the conduct of Mr. Adam. He had, however, no objection to their production.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird requested the hon. proprietor who had first spoken, to state distinctly what he wished to have read.

The Chairman said that the opinions were not in the printed volume of papers, which had been ordered to be laid before the court, nor had they the slightest reference to Mr. Adam or any of his colleagues.

Mr. Freshfield then said he would not press his motion, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird hoped that the hon. member who had just sat down would not think him wanting in respect because he had offered no remarks on the observations which had fallen from him; for he, in good faith, did not entirely comprehend, or understand what the documents were to which he alluded. The object, however, which he (Mr. K.) had in view, was plain and simple, and would not occupy much of the time or attention of the court. It was in the knowledge of the court that about eleven months ago it was ordered by the Court of Proprietors, that certain papers relating to the transactions which had taken place between the Bengal government and the house of Palmer and Co., and the conduct of that firm, should be printed, in order to clear up some doubts as to the part the Marquess of Hastings had acted with reference to those transactions. Other papers relating to the administration of the noble Marquess,

were, upon an amendment, likewise ordered to be printed. The requisition now before the Court, and to which his (Mr. K.) name was affixed, called them to consider, not the papers which bore upon the general character of the Marquess of Hastings, but only those which had a reference to the negotiations between the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co., and the Nizam's government, as to the part the noble Marquess acted in them. He would state the reasons which induced him to confine the question to that particular point, and not to enter upon the other papers which involved in them very extensive considerations, and embrace the whole extent of a long and arduous administration of eight years over our continental possessions in India. The hon. proprietor, to whom he had before alluded, had introduced his motion in order to contradict or confirm the rumours which were afloat, and he (Mr. D. K.) trespassed on the attention of the court for the same specific object. He considered, with the hon. proprietor, that the point he wished to establish was one of the highest importance. It implicated the integrity of a public servant, who, till then, had been as free from reproach as from fear, who had more than once received their thanks, and who had rendered incalculable benefits to his country. (Hear.) It was, therefore, the duty of the court to show that their praises had not been passed upon an unworthy object, and that their confidence had not been reposed in, or their bounty lavished upon an individual who had sullied his private character and abused the trust reposed in him. Added to this consideration, the recollection that, to every man who was influenced by a spirit of noble ambition, an unsullied name was dearer than all the gifts of fortune, would not fail to have the proper effect upon the minds of his hearers. (Hear.) Eleven months had now elapsed since the documents alluded to had been placed before them, in order to enable them to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the rumours (he said rumours, for he had as yet found nothing but rumours operating to the prejudice of the Marquess of Hastings) which had been circulated respecting the conduct of the noble Marquess. Though those rumours were of a very grave and important nature, yet he thought he should be unprofitably wasting the time of the court should he attempt either to establish or refute them. He assured the court that it was out of regard to the noble Marquess that he had not hastened the court in coming to an earlier conclusion on this subject; he considered it better for the same and character of that noble individual, whose character, he contended, would bear the strictest scrutiny, that his feelings should be kept upon the rack for a few months,

merits, rather than it should be objected against him (Mr. Minnauld), that he was anxious to vindicate that nobleman's character, by a precipitate and ill-considered decision. (Hear!) He hoped it would not be said of him that he had hurried, in the least degree, that discussion, because he was convinced, that the more time was afforded for examining the claims the noble Marquess had on their respect, the firmer those claims will be established, and the more decided their favourable opinion of him. He hoped, too, that the hon. proprietor who spoke first, would forgive him for taking the subject out of his hands; he had not done so out of any feeling of disrespect; he felt that an apology was due to him, and he therefore tendered one. He had no observations to offer to their consideration on the subject of the papers which had been brought before their notice; he trusted they had made themselves intimately acquainted with their contents. He should, therefore, merely propose the following resolution, which, in his opinion, the papers fully justified, and, in which, he hoped the court would unanimously concur.

"That this court having taken into its consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of 3d March last, relating to certain pecuniary transactions of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. with the Government of His Highness the Nizam, is of opinion that nothing therein contained tends to affect, in the slightest degree, the personal character or integrity of the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings."

He would repeat, before he put his motion into the hands of the Chairman, that he had confined himself strictly to its proposition, not entered into a discussion on the general administration of the Marquess of Hastings, nor extended his remarks beyond the Hyderabad papers. He would, therefore, abstain from all further observations on the subject, because he conceived that the cause he had that day advocated, could not be strengthened by any illustration of his. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving the resolution which he had read to the court.

The Chairman said he would premise the few observations he had to make, by expressing his thanks to the mover for the temperate mode in which his motion had been brought forward; and if he could not agree with it in every point, he trusted, that the Court of Proprietors would give him credit for an anxious and heartfelt desire to do justice to the illustrious individual who was the object of it. (Hear, Hear!) He hoped he was not less unwilling than the hon. mover himself to do any thing which could give countenance to the rumours and calumnies, if any such there were, which had been propagated

against the conduct of the noble Marquess. (Hear!) and there were gentlemen who he now had in his eye, who knew that in the Court of Directors, he had done every thing in his power to discountenance any such rumours. (Hear!) The question before the court was, however, simply this, "Do the Hyderabad despatches bear out the proposition of the hon. proprietor?" He was bound in candour to say, distinctly, that he thought they did not. (Hear!) The words of the motion appeared to him, to be of too large and extensive capacity; for though, when he considered the whole of the noble Marquess's transactions with the firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad, he acquitted him of all corrupt motives, still he thought it too much to say that his personal character and honour were not affected by them. He, for one, could not separate the character of the Governor General from the private and personal character of the Marquess of Hastings, and he thought, that the noble Marquess had compromised his character by the proceedings at Hyderabad, though he entirely acquitted him of all corrupt motives.

Being thus prevented from going all the length of the hon. proprietor's motion, he was still willing to give the noble Marquess the full benefit of a public acquittal on the points he had mentioned, and would, therefore, submit to the consideration of the proprietors, an amendment which he had framed with that view.

In bringing forward that amendment, he should be obliged to make some allusion to the situation in which the Court of Directors had been placed during these transactions. He was sure that the Court of Proprietors must perceive that they, the directors, had been placed in a most painful situation by the agitation of this question. (Hear!) These papers, as the hon. mover had told them, had now been eleven months before the proprietors; and the Court of Directors were that day, to receive from their constituents approbation or censure, for the conduct, which those papers proved the executive body to have adopted. Was it to be supposed that the Court of Directors had not formed a mature opinion on these papers? It was in consequence of the oath which was imposed on the directors, that they had formed and expressed an opinion upon them. The directors were bound to pay attention to the conduct of all the officers of the Company, and he was sure that no gentleman would rise there to say, that, because he had, in the instance, to deal with an individual of elevated rank and station, they ought to be less watchful over his proceedings. (Hear!) If the character of the noble Marquess was the peculiar property of the Company, so too was that of the Court of Directors. (Hear!) Character

was as dear to them as it was to the Marquess of Hastings.—(Hear!) Indeed he (the chairman) considered the noble Marquess as property in the hands of the proprietors. (Hear!) There had been many individuals in the chair which he then filled who were as much interested in the case as that day as the Marquess of Hastings. Their characters were as much involved in the decision as that of the noble Marquess. Indeed the Court of Directors had been occupied during five years in forming their opinions on this transaction; and he therefore trusted, that the Court of Proprietors would not that day separate without coming to some conclusion with respect to the course pursued by their executive body. He hoped that they would approve of the despatches which the Court of Directors had felt obliged to send out to India, with reference to this subject; and with the expression of that hope, he should leave the question entirely in their hands. The hon. chairman concluded by moving the following amendment, which was read by the clerk.

That this court having taken into consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of the 3d of March last, relating to the pecuniary transactions of the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad, with the government of His Highness the Nizam, is of opinion that there is no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K.G. or to any member of the Bengal government. At the same time this court feels called upon to record its approval of the political despatches to the Bengal government, under date the 24th May, 1820, 28th November, 1821, 9th April, 1823, and 21st January, 1824."

Sir G. A. Robinson rose to second the amendment; and, in so doing said, that they must only consider him as speaking in his own individual capacity. When these papers were originally called for, the professed object of them was, that there should be laid before the Court of Proprietors all records and documents in the possession of the Court of Directors which regarded the administration of the Marquess of Hastings in India, in order to enable it to entertain the question, whether any, or what further remuneration should be granted to the noble Marquess for his services. That was the object for which these papers were laid before the court. He must say, he did not think that the Court of Directors would be dealt fairly by, unless the whole of that question, in all its bearings were fully considered: with regard to the latter motion which had been brought forward that day by the hon. proprietor, he could appeal to those who had heard his sentiments expressed in another place, whether it was possible for any individual

to agree with the hon. mover more completely than he did on one point namely, that the character of the noble Marquess was free from all imputation as a participant in the fruits of any improper or illegal measures arising out of the Hyderabad transactions. He wished that to be distinctly understood as his opinion.—(Hear, Hear!) and that no man, be he whom he might, held the character of the noble Marquess for integrity, in greater respect than he did. (Hear, Hear!) Having, however, been placed in a situation which made him necessarily acquainted with these transactions, when they first came under the notice of the Court of Directors, he had followed the progress of them with the utmost anxiety up to the present period; and had taken as much pains as he possibly could do, to make himself fully master of them. He should be wanting in that duty which he felt to be due to the Company, whose servant he was, in candour to the noble Lord, and in that regard to his own character which every man of feeling was anxious to support, if he did not assign his reasons for differing upon this occasion from the limited proposition of the hon. mover. His reasons were, that he saw in these proceedings, a departure from those sound principles of good government which had hitherto been the guide of the Company, and a violation of those rules which the Legislature had laid down for the administration of the dominions of the Company in India. Entertaining such sentiments, he did not see how, in fairness, he could do any thing else than support the amendment.

Mr. J. Smith confessed that he felt considerable embarrassment at hearing the amendment which had been proposed, because nothing could come from that chair, which was not entitled to his most sincere respect: he had been acquainted with the Chairman for a long series of years, both in public and in private life, and, therefore, he knew that he might confide as strongly in his good intentions, as in his talents. But in considering this question, he did not see how, in fairness, he could support the amendment: he had waded through these papers, voluminous as they were, and he must say, that a more disagreeable task had never fallen to his lot; he had taken various views of them, but notwithstanding all the views which he had taken, he never could find one by which he could suppose that the illustrious individual, whose conduct they were now discussing, had departed from the rules of honour and integrity. (Hear, hear!) There were, however, points in these transactions, of which he was bound to say that he highly disapproved: he had always considered this description of negotiations with the native princes as the besetting sin of the country, and that no greater evil could arise

advice to it than the being involved in them. Let the proprietors consider the present case: there was a nobleman of high rank and great accomplishments, who had filled the highest situation in their service, who, by his military talents, aided by the officers who were placed under him, and whose services he had the good judgment to select, had accomplished more for England, in India, than perhaps any governor who had ever preceded him; here was this nobleman said to be mixed up with some of those reprehensible negotiations. Under those circumstances, a question was put to him (Mr. J. Smith) broadly, and without any qualification—namely, “is this Governor General a man of honour, or is he not?” (*Hear, hear!*) In candour he was bound to answer decidedly, “that he was.” (*Hear!*) And though the amendment unreservedly admitted this to be the case, though it allowed the purity of the noble Marquess’s personal character, though it acknowledged that there was no ground for imputing any corrupt motive for his conduct, yet there were some expressions in it, that were calculated, in consequence of the policy which the Directors had been obliged to pursue, to leave a doubt as to the integrity of these admissions. There were points in those transactions which every man must lament; but there was no part of them which ought to embitter the last moments of the illustrious man who had secured to England its conquests in India. (*Hear, hear!*) He regretted the want of firmness which the noble Marquess had shewn upon one or two occasions, and his want of judgment upon some others; but when a question was put to him, “aye or no, is the noble Marquess a man of integrity or not?” (for, as he understood the motion of the hon. proprietor, it involved that question, and nothing else); those who differed from the amendment were obliged to state why they did so. He (Mr. J. Smith) repeated, that he could see nothing in the whole of this voluminous evidence, which could enable him to say, that the Marquess of Hastings had forfeited his character as a man of honour; he saw, however, that there was a way out of that question: it was, however, hardly fair, as it was giving a complexion to it. Under these circumstances, it was scarcely possible for him to take any other view of this subject, than that which he had just submitted to the court; and, therefore, not only from the respect which he felt individually for the Chairman, but also from the regard which in general he entertained for the whole body of Directors, he regretted that he could not acquiesce in the amendment that had been moved.

Mr. Poynder felt himself bound to make no small demand on the attention of the court, for he conceived it his duty to go

deeper into the discussion of the question than his hon. friends had thought proper to advance. It would, however, be his endeavour to—

Mr. Incey rose to order. He assured the hon. proprietor that he would not detain him long. He understood the hon. proprietor to state, that he intended to discuss the question more deeply than any of the gentlemen who had gone before him. Now he (Mr. Incey) thought, that if the hon. proprietor persevered in his determination, that it would tend to very painful feelings, not only to the Marquess of Hastings, but to many very worthy gentlemen who were then serving the Company in India. The point on which the whole debate naturally turned, was whether there was any thing in the papers in the hands of the proprietors which had a tendency to impugn the character of the Marquess of Hastings, to justify the imputing corrupt motives to that noble individual. The hon. mover of the original motion, and the hon. mover of the amendment upon it, had only put that proposition in other words. The hon. proprietor who brought forward the original motion said, that there was nothing in those papers which could impeach the personal integrity or character of the noble Marquess. He did not exactly comprehend the meaning.

The Hon. D. Kinraid said, he meant there was nothing to affect the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings, as a man of honour.

Mr. Incey resumed, exactly, there was nothing in them to impeach the character of the noble Marquess as a man of honour. He entirely agreed in that sentiment with the hon. proprietor: the amendment of the Chairman even declared the same thing—expressed the very admission which the hon. proprietor called upon the court to make, only in different words. He could not define the difference of meaning between *person* and *character*. They owed them both to the stage; the characters of a piece are the *dramatis personæ*, and—

The Chairman interrupted the hon. proprietor by calling him to order. He was sure the hon. proprietor, on a moment’s reflection, would see how very irregularly he was proceeding.

Mr. Incey declared he would sit down without any further observation, if what he was saying was not directed to a useful object.

Mr. Poynder rose, and addressing the hon. proprietor, said, that he was rather shocked than offended by the interruption he had raised. He thought all the difficulties which attended the discussion of this question under consideration would vanish by the withdrawal of the original motion. But he must say, that if the hon. mover of it would not consent to that

that proceeding, he should feel himself compelled to state at length the grounds of his dissent from it, and of his support of the amendment. He asked, therefore, did the hon. proprietor consent to its withdrawal?

The Hon. D. Kinnaird replied in the negative.

Mr. Poynder then conceived he was in duty bound, however reluctantly, to discuss the whole subject at large, and he hoped, that if he occupied the time of the court much longer than the hon. proprietor had done, he would extend to him the same patient attention that he (Mr. P.) had often given to the speeches of him and of the hon. proprietor, his friend, sometimes for two or three hours together. He assured him, however, that he would not trespass on his patience for more than one-sixth of that time. He begged leave to remind the court, that the Marquess of Hastings had, for the services he had rendered the Company, received from their hands an annuity of £5,000. He entirely coincided in the justice and wisdom of that grant, but when they were called upon for an additional remuneration—

Mr. Trant and Mr. R. Jackson rose together, but the latter gentleman having sat down, Mr. Trant appealed to the Chairman, whether the hon. proprietor was not wandering from the question before the court? They were not considering whether or no any further grant should be awarded to the Marquess of Hastings, but merely, whether to approve of the conduct of the noble Marquess or of the Court of Directors, from the contents of the volume of papers then under the notice of the proprietors.

Mr. Poynder contended he was strictly in order. He thought it to be an integral part of the great question before the court, to point out the situation in which it is proposed to place it, and he therefore repeated, that after a grant of £5,000 had been given to the Marquess of Hastings—

Mr. R. Jackson called upon the Chairman to say, whether the hon. proprietor was not out of order?

Mr. Poynder hoped that he might be permitted to connect, without interruption, his argument with the question under the consideration of the court. He was surprised that he should not be allowed the same indulgence by a hon. proprietor, which he was always ready to extend to him. He would, however, for the present waive all notice of the former grant, and—

Mr. R. Jackson again rose to order. Had there been any mention of an even allusion to a grant for money, either in the original motion or the amendment, he would admit the observations the hon. proprietor was indulging in might be perfectly correct; but there was not even the

least shadow of an allusion to any such proposition before the court. They were not debating a question of money, but a question of more importance to the Marquess of Hastings and to themselves. It was a question of character simply, and he therefore contended, that the hon. proprietor was out of order.

Mr. Poynder said, he was not to be put down or silenced by hon. proprietors of that court in the delivery of his sentiments. He repeated, that if he did not succeed, in the observations he had made with the question before the court, if he could not show the intimate and inseparable connexion between them, let him be put down immediately. He thought he was quite in order when he looked to the object for which the papers were ordered to be printed: they were ordered to be printed, not for the purpose of loosely discussing the character of the Marquess of Hastings, but for the specific purpose of judging, he quoted the words of the resolution, "of the propriety of entertaining the question of further remuneration to the Governor General," (*Hear, hear!*) "This is the definite object of the present requisition, though it has been carefully withdrawn from the proposition submitted to their notice, though nothing has been said about it by the gentlemen who had passed such eulogies on the noble Marquess, and he contended that they ought not to dismiss it from their notice, since sooner or later it must come under their consideration. (*Hear, hear!*) He would, however, in the first place, advert to another point, which was not less essential to the present discussion. He alluded to the connexion of Sir Wm. Rumbold with the house of Palmer and Co. A passage in a minute of the Governor General, dated June 17, 1820, page 44 of the printed papers, distinctly proved that fact; it ran thus: "A person, in whom I take a very lively concern, from his having married a ward of mine, brought up nearly as if she had been my daughter, is a partner in that house." That person was proved to be Sir Wm. Rumbold, by a letter from the Marquess of Hastings to that gentleman, dated 20th Nov. 1814, and to be found at page 731 of the volume of papers. In that letter the Marquess of Hastings said, "Sir Edward East is decidedly of opinion that I should not be justified in assenting to the embarking of any part of Harriet's fortune in such but government securities. This I mentioned to you at the time, and I see you look at the direct operation of that principle, but I am not sure whether you take into calculation its indirect effect. You talk of borrowing the sum which you are to advance for a share in the firm. How can you do that without security to pledge?" If any more decisive proof were wanting on that head,

head, he would refer them to another of the noble Marquess's letters to Sir W. Russell, dated 6th January 1815, and inserted in page 738 of the papers, which ran,—"My dear Sir William: The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad, is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I enclose you a letter to the resident, couched in terms which will insure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them."—He would call the particular attention of the court to the last phrase, and also to the sentence which immediately followed it. "It is a fair and honest calculation." (*loud cries of hear!*) What, he would ask, was it a fair and honest calculation that the Governor General of India should patronise one commercial establishment to the detriment of others, because an individual in whom he took a lively interest had become a partner in it? After stating, that the patronage sought for would be of uncertain amount, by which assertion it was at least admitted there was some advantage to be obtained by that means, the noble Marquess goes on to observe, "that a more decided advantage would accrue from the discouragement of every other British house at Hyderabad."

The Hon. D. Ainsworth besetled the hon. proprietor not to garble the letter, but read it out at once.

Mr. Poynder repelled the charge of garbling, and declared he was stating the contents of the letter. He should be foolish to resort to such an expedient, when it could be so easily detected, for the whole court were in possession of the papers. However, to accommodate the hon. proprietor, he would take it up from the part he had left off at, and read it entire. The noble Marquess continued, "The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership, to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted. It is on the ground of the *advantage* to the Nizam, at the request of our resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea."

He contended, from the tenour of the letter he had just read, that there was an avowed system of favoritism, and an expressed intention of suppressing all competition to the firm of the favourite. He did not impute any corrupt motive to the Marquess of Hastings, but he must say, there was contained in that letter, an undeniable intention to form a commercial monopoly, not only in native produce, but in money. Plain things should be described in no less plain terms.

The Hon. D. Ainsworth wished the hon. proprietor to read the letter to which that he had just read had been returned for answer.

Mr. Poynder said he could not comply with his hon. friend's request. That letter would not, to the slightest degree, alter the case. But the hon. proprietor could, if he entertained an opinion that it would change the complexion of the affair, read it for himself.

The Chairman was sorry to be obliged to interfere. He hoped they would not forget all claim to respectability by showing a want of decorum in their debates. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder requested the forgiveness of the hon. proprietor, if he applied to him the words which Junius applied to a more distinguished personage, "if his bed does not fit him, it is not my fault." (*Laughter.*) If he was not satisfied with it as he had made it, why should he vent his displeasure on him, who had done nothing to excite it. He would next, having proved the connexion of Sir W. Russell with the house of Palmer and Co., proceed to draw their attention to the political despatch of the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government. He would do this, in order to display the manner in which the house in question first excited the notice and animadversion of the Court of Directors. It was on another account well worthy of their serious attention; it was pointed out, by the amendment for their approbation. The document he alluded to was dated 24th May 1820, and would be found at page 6 of the printed papers. The Court of Directors in that despatch say—

"We stated in a former despatch, that we were not aware of any objection to the countenance which you had in the year 1814, afforded the resident at Hyderabad to afford to a British commercial establishment at that capital."

"In thus expressing ourselves, we presumed that the objects of Messrs. Palmer and Co. were completely consistent, both with the enactments of our legislature, and with those views of policy to which we have been accustomed, to require conformity on the part of our Indian government."

"It appears, however, from the memorial addressed to you by that firm, on the

the 27th June 1816, which you constituted the ground of your proceeding, that, besides their business, as merchants, they had large pecuniary dealings with the government of his Highness the Nizam, which, as you state, would subject them to the penalties enacted by the 37th Geo. III. cap. 142, sec. 28, unless by an exercise of the power vested in you by that act, you gave your consent and approbation to their engaging in such transactions. And you inform us, that, at the request of these gentlemen, you had granted your permission to their performing the several acts from which, without that permission, they would have been restrained, with no other reservation than that it should be at the discretion of the resident at Hyderabad, for the time being, to satisfy himself regarding the nature and objects of the transactions in which Messrs. Palmer and Co might engage.

"We have to observe, in the first place, that the power which you have thus thought fit to exercise, could not have been granted by the Legislature, in contemplation of such a use as you have made of it.

"It was obviously intended for the purpose of meeting extraordinary exigencies, not of generally licensing an illegal traffic, and we have great doubts whether such a license as you have given (a general license, without a special case of necessity, and without limit), would be held to be legal, and would be found effectual for the protection of Messrs. Palmer and Co. against any prosecution under the act.

"But, waiving this discussion, we desire to be informed, whether the resident has availed himself of the power reserved to him by acquainting himself constantly and thoroughly with the nature of the pecuniary transactions of that house with the Nizam's Government, and in the next place, whether he has reported to you respecting them. In the event of his having done so, you will not fail to transmit the report to our information." (Mr. Poynder remarked, while reading the commencement of this paragraph, that the Court of Directors complain, in page 373 of the printed paper, that they never received this communication.)

"After the experience which we have had, both in the Oude and in the Carnatic, of the dreadful abuses which resulted from the pecuniary dealings of British subjects with native princes, and the jealousy manifested by the legislature of all such transactions, we can by no means approve of the indulgence which you have extended to Messrs. Palmer and Co., and we positively think, that the instrument by which that indulgence was conveyed may be, immediately upon the receipt of this despatch, revoked and cancelled, and that the countenance of our government may be truly confined to those objects of a

commercial nature which they professed originally to have in view.

"You will understand this order as peremptory, and the execution of it must not be delayed for the purpose of a reference to us on any ground whatever."

The Directors, in conclusion, say

"Since the preceding paragraph was written, it has been suggested to us, that W. Palmer, whose name is first in the list of the house to which you have given the permission in question, is a native of India, but that there are other partners who are Europeans. We desire to be informed of the names of all the partners of the house to which your license has been granted; and we direct that, if on any future occasion, you should find it necessary to grant a license to lend money, not only the sum to be lent, but the names of all the persons to whom the license extend, may be distinctly specified in the license, and a copy of every such license, with a statement of your reasons for granting it, to be transmitted to us by the earliest opportunity."

"To this letter was appended an extract from the act referred to against the lending of money to native princes. It would be seen from the document he had just read, that the grounds on which the Court of Directors blame the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, in granting the license to Messrs. Palmer and Co, are stated in a distinct and specific way. An answer to that communication was returned by the Marquess of Hastings, on the 16th Dec 1820. In that letter he defends the reasons upon which he granted such license. Not satisfied with the explanation of the noble Marquess, the Court of Directors directed the reply to it which stood second in order of the despatches in the printed papers, dated 28th Nov 1821. That despatch, in his opinion, contained some well grounded charges against the noble Marquess. It accused him of keeping back from the Court of Directors some important information respecting the pecuniary transactions of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co, and it clearly showed that the noble Marquess must have been well acquainted with the existence of those transactions before the license was granted. The despatch proceeds thus: "In the minute of the Governor General, recorded in your political consultations bearing date the 1st of Jan 1820, and by consequence written previously to the instrument for the last term of sixty days, his lordship expressed his belief that it was well understood, that but for the occasional assistance derived from the house of Wm Palmer and Co., the Nizam's government could not have been kept above water.

"And in the correspondence between Rajah Chundoo Foll, the resident and the

firm, transmitted to you with Mr. Russell's letter of the 19th May last; reference is made to a debt which had been contracted by the minister to the house, during the war, the amount, and other particulars of which, we are left wholly unacquainted with.

"If you were not thoroughly informed respecting the transactions to which such frequent allusion is made, it certainly behoves you to account for the suspension of the exercise of your inquisitorial and controlling powers. We are unwilling to suppose that, possessing this information, you could have failed to impart it to us, after the anxiety to obtain it, which we had manifested in our despatch of the 24th May 1820. We regret, however, that in your political letter to us of the 1st of Oct. 1819, when professedly treating of the efficacy which had been given to the Nizam's reformed corps by the arrangements for securing to the troops the regular receipt of their pay, no reference was made to the agreement for that purpose, which had been entered into by Rajah Chundoo Loll, with the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., in the early part of 1818, and which, in the course of 1819, had formed the subject of an important correspondence between your government, the resident, and the firm. This omission was tardily supplied in paragraphs 60 and 67 of your letter of the 21st Oct. 1820, but you ought not to have suffered two years to elapse before apprizing us of that transaction, which, we discover, from an incidental expression in the letter of Messrs. Palmer and Co. of the 12th of Oct. 1819, must have taken effect from the 23d April 1818, although it does not appear to have been reported to you by the resident until the 31st Dec. of that year.

"How an arrangement, which had taken place eight months before it was reported, can be said with propriety to have been concluded 'with the sanction of your government,' we cannot perceive. The resident ought not to have countenanced the arrangement, without specific authority from you, much less should he have so long deferred reporting its completion.

"From circumstances to which we shall hereafter advert, we are but imperfectly informed of the particulars of the arrangement entered into with Messrs. Palmer and Co., under which, in consideration of stipulated monthly advances on the part of the house, of two lacs in rupees for the payment of the troops in Berar, it obtained assignments of revenue to the extent of thirty lacs per annum; yet enough is disclosed to satisfy us that the terms of the convention were the very reverse of moderate. No person can read the agreement without seeing that the stipulations were highly favourable to the lenders, and of course proportionably un-

favourable to the borrowers, though, from the vagueness with which they are expressed, it is impossible to ascertain to what extent they were advantageous to the one party, and disadvantageous to the other.

"When the arrangement was first reported, you felt that it required elucidation, and called upon the resident to explain whether he considered any guarantee as implied on the part of the British government—in what manner the revenues of the assigned districts were secured to the house—or on what terms their advances were made, and whether arrangements equally efficient and economical could not have been made with native bankers at Hyderabad.

"The answer of the resident was extremely unsatisfactory. Explicit on the first point only, he omitted all explanation on the second and third, and in regard to the fourth, he merely replied in the negative, without stating the grounds upon which his opinion rested.

"This strange omission was in no way supplied by the letter from Messrs. Palmer and Co., which accompanied the resident's despatch. These communications were justly characterized in a minute of Mr. Stuart, as 'being, in fact, more calculated to excite than to relieve anxiety.' Indeed your subsequent proceedings show that, individually and collectively, you did not yet consider yourselves as sufficiently informed respecting the transaction, to enable you to pass any judgment upon it."

The despatch then proceeded to shew that the arrangement alluded to was reprehended by the accountant-general, and in page 74 makes the following remarks:

"Independently of the jealousy which the legislature has entertained, and which we have constantly manifested, of pecuniary dealings on the part of British subjects with native princes, the origin and nature of the transaction in question, the parties concerned in it, and the relations in which they respectively stood to the British government, not only warranted, but rendered it incumbent on you to inform yourselves of its details. The arrangement having been concluded with the entire concurrence of Mr. Russell, having taken place at a period when the influence of the British government pervaded every branch of the Nizam's administration, and "through the instrumentality of a house of business, which, but for that license, could not legally have engaged in such transactions, you had the most powerful motives for substantiating, both to your own and to our satisfaction, first, that the object was of sufficient importance to warrant the adoption of extraordinary and unusual means for its attainment; and secondly, that the means which you had authorized were not perverted to any purpose

purposes injurious to the interests of our ally, or discreditable to the British character."

At page 75 the despatch proceeds in the following strain :

"Mr. Russell states in his letter of the 28th April 1819, that 'none of the native bankers at Hyderabad could have commanded funds adequate to the purpose, and even if they could, that their terms would have been much higher than those of the present arrangement.' Without the smallest disposition to question the intended accuracy of Mr. Russell's representation, we cannot give to it that implicit credit which would have been due to assertions supported by incontestible facts. Had he grounded it upon unsuccessful applications which had been made by the Nizam's government to the principal soucaras at Hyderabad for pecuniary accommodations; had he told us, that in answer to such applications (specifying dates and other particulars), the soucaras had pleaded their inability to make advances to a large amount, and that for small advances, they had demanded exorbitant terms; and had he, after stating the terms, contrasted them with the moderation of those demanded by the house of Palmer and Co., then, indeed, his representation would have had weight; but, in its present shape, we cannot take it for more than an opinion, the correctness of which is matter of doubt.

"At Baroda, the Guickwar has been able to borrow large sums annually at about nine per cent., under the Company's bondary. This species of security, we believe, is not known at Hyderabad; but we have no reason to doubt, that had the Company lent its credit to the Nizam's government in another form, money might have been obtained from native bankers at a rate of interest equally moderate.

"In truth, you have in substance, if not in form, lent the Company's credit in the late pecuniary transactions at Hyderabad, not indeed, for the benefit of the Nizam's government, but for the sole benefit of Messrs. Palmer and Co. You have not guaranteed to the house the fulfilment of the engagements entered into with it by the Nizam's government, but the house has received the support of the British government, and it expects that the influence of that government will be employed to secure satisfaction of its just demand upon the government of the Nizam. Without this countenance and support, Messrs. Palmer and Co. declared that they never would have established an extensive mercantile concern (much less entered into large pecuniary dealings with the government) in a country where there are no regular courts of judicature. With this countenance and support, they not only themselves feel secure, but they are

placed in circumstances which enable them to secure a combination of the native monied interest." At page 76 they also say, "If your countenance and support, or in other words, if the credit of the Company had been lent to the Nizam's government, instead of to Messrs. Palmer and Co., that government must have saved all that the house of agency may have gained, whilst we should have advanced both our interest and reputation, by a generous and successful endeavour to serve an ally in time of need." The Directors, in subsequent paragraphs, complained of the withholding from them information on various points, and then observed, "we have looked with anxiety for some attempt to justify, or to palliate a proceeding, which, so far as our recollection serves, is without a parallel on the records of our Indian governments; but in your letter it is reported as if it were a circumstance needing no comment." A little further the Directors added, in terms not stronger than the circumstance warranted, "that the apology offered by the noble Marquess is the language, not of a responsible, but of an irresponsible government. It is not an exercise of the license of acting without instructions, and reporting the proceedings for the information and sanction of the authorities at home; it is the assertion by your government, of a power to act, without the obligation to communicate to any superior authority the means of judging of your acts; and, consequently, the assertion of a power to elude all check and control. It is not an assumption of discretionary power on the part of the local government, to suspend the execution of instructions from home; it amounts to the assumption of a power to do what you please, and to communicate to us just so much of what you have done as you may see fit. And on what grounds does this assumption rest? that we are not qualified to draw right conclusions from the information which is laid before us; but that, from our ignorance of all that we ought to know, it is not only unnecessary, but unsafe to put us in possession of the materials of knowledge. We should be unworthy of the station we hold, if we did not strongly condemn such proceedings defended by such allegations."

[Here the hon. Proprietor, in answer to a question from Mr. E. Jackson, said, that the observations he had just read were part of the same despatch which he had before quoted. It was dated 28th Nov. 1821.]

The Directors next adverted to the loan of sixty lacs of rupees, at sixteen per cent., for six years, lent by Palmer and Co. to Rajah Chundoo Loll, in May 1820, to which the casting vote of the Governor General gave the sanction of government. They then, after expressing their surprise that,

that, in the absence of all necessary information, "either sanctioning or furnishing to the Nizam's government such a loan" were the only alternatives left to the noble Marquess's government, complained of the state of embarrassment in which the Court of Directors was left, and especially that the extent of that embarrassment was unknown to them. He would not trouble the court with reading any more of the despatch, except the concluding paragraph, in which the Directors observe, "we trust that no occasion will again offer itself which may appear to you to call for the exercise of the dispensing power vested in our governors by law, in respect to the provisions of the statute to which we have so often alluded. But should such a case unfortunately occur, we positively direct that the spirit of the law be strictly abided by, and that any licence so granted by you, be for a specific transaction, and a specific period, and be on no account of the general and indefinite character of which we have seen so much reason to complain." He (Mr. Poynder) saw the name of "J. Pattison" appended to that despatch, and he had heard that the same Mr. Pattison was he who afterwards moved, that that Court take into consideration the zealous, able, and disinterested conduct of the Marquess of Hastings during his administration in India; who thought the noble Marquess ought to receive a grant of £5,000 a-year. He could not but remark on the inconsistency of sentiment in the hon. director, or imagine the grounds upon which he could defend that inconsistency. In a late debate on Haileybury College, the hon. director had quoted, in illustration of his arguments, a line from Horace,

"Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis."

and he (Mr. Poynder) would like to know, whether the inditing such a letter as he had read one day, and moving such a resolution on another, was not very like melting a marble in one day, and raising him on a pedestal the next? Whether it was not, in a word, blowing hot and cold with the same mouth? (*Much laughter.*)

Mr. Pattison inquired if his name was attached to the letter in question.

Mr. Poynder assured him it was, and that if he looked at the paper, he would find he was correct.

Mr. Pattison then declared, that in the course of the debate he would take care to set the matter right; but at present, would only observe that the animal versions passed on his (Mr. Pattison's) conduct by the hon. proprietor, merely displayed his utter ignorance of the way in which they carried on their business. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Poynder was very glad to hear it was the intention of the hon. director to square his inconsistency in the course of

that discussion, and was not the less pleased that he had been the cause of his having an opportunity to do so. He would, however, have been more obliged to the hon. director had he not thrown out a taunt of his ignorance; he supposed the hon. director had dropped the expression in the warmth of the moment, for he was not generally wanting in courtesy. He would now proceed to another point of the discussion. He had, in the course of that morning, heard several remarks made on a case which had been laid before the highest law officers, and which was not in the printed papers. He would, however, call their attention to a case which was contained in those papers, and would be found at page 104. It was in a political letter to the Bengal Government.

Mr. R. Jackson inquired what was the date of that letter?

Mr. Poynder said, the date was not noted in the volume (if our readers turn to the collection of printed papers, they will, however, find the date, it is 9th April, 1823.). The Directors say, "We are advised by high legal authorities that the restriction contained in the 30th section of the act 13th Geo. III. cap. 63, which restrains the rate of interest to 12 per cent. extends to contracts made, as well in those parts of the East-Indies which are not under the government of the East-India Company, as in those which are. That the same restriction extends to loans made to native princes and governments in the East-Indies, as well as to those made to individuals, whether the contracts for such loans be made or carried into execution, within or beyond the territories under the government of the East-India Company; that the same restriction extends to loans made under a license from the government in India, pursuant to the 37th Geo. III. cap. 142, sec. 28, and that it is not lawful for a mercantile or banking partnership, consisting partly of natives of India, and partly of European born subjects of his Majesty, to make a loan to a native prince, contrary to the provisions of 57 Geo. III. cap. 142, sec. 28, whether the contract for such loan be made or carried into execution within or beyond the territories under the government of the East-India Company; that in either case the contract of the house would be void, and that the European born partners would be liable to be prosecuted for a misdemeanour."

"We desire that you will cause this explanation and instruction to be made public, and that you will institute prosecutions against all persons, in any way contravening the law as thus explained."

They should now consider how these instructions were obeyed by the party to whom they were despatched. He thought he would not a little surprise them

when he read the answer returned by the noble Marquess to those instructions. The letter he alluded to was dated 20th Oct., 1822. To read the whole, would take up too much of their time, but he recommended it to their perusal. He would particularly refer to a paragraph at page 115. The noble Marquess writes, "The function delegated to the Governor General in Council, I apprehend to be this: that under the engagement of unremittingly exerting his utmost ability for the benefit of the hon. Company, he is to deal with men and things as they may present themselves on the spot." Here, he could not help remarking, that, admitting for the sake of argument, the position of the noble Marquess, it could be easily seen that under the plea of necessity, well denominated the tyrant's plea, any thing that may hereafter happen may be defended. The noble Marquess continues: "The Governor General in Council is to deal with men and things as they may present themselves on the spot, in the manner which consonantly to law and the general directions of the hon. Court, he shall best fulfil the spirit of that sacred trust. He cannot abstain from acting on these terms without a dereliction of duty seriously affecting the public interests committed to his management. Then his measure must be squared to circumstances as they really exist." They would not fail to observe the same plea of necessity put forward here. The fact was, the whole of the letter was grounded on that position. It peeps out constantly, and would be found in the beginning, middle, and conclusion of the document. He (Mr. Poynder) would not trespass so much on the time of the court as to read at length the defence of the noble Marquess of the charges brought against him. He would, however, observe, that it was irregularly addressed to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and that the arguments were not only wholly unsupported by evidence, but directly in the teeth of it. The concluding remark of the noble Marquess asserts that the hon. court had been seduced, in opposition to all evidence, into charging him with having pledged the Company's credit to the house of Palmer and Co. in the spirit of favouritism, and with having needlessly given his countenance to the loan made by that firm. "I should have been surprised," said the noble Marquess, "at such a strange perversion of circumstances, could I ascribe the honour of the letter I have received to the real judgment of the Court of Directors, but I repeat with every solemnity of profession, my being certain that what the hon. court subscribed was palmed insidiously on its unsuspecting candour. I close this exposition, in a just confidence in the hon. court's regretting its having unguardedly lent itself to an inaccurate

and injurious conclusion." He would call the particular attention of the court to the expressions "palmed insidiously on its unsuspecting candour," and "regretting its having unguardedly lent itself to an inaccurate and injurious conclusion." Those were very serious charges against a body of men, who filled the important duties of Directors of their affairs. The Directors themselves felt this, and returned an answer such as they deserved, a proper and indignant answer, for they had a reputation to lose as well as the noble Marquess. Their political letter to the Bengal government, dated 5th November, 1823, informs the noble Marquess that, "a declaration more offensive to the constituted authorities at home could not well have escaped from his Lordship, and one more at variance with fact never was hazarded by any one. We should be wholly unfit for the situations in which we are placed, if, on any occasion, we could voluntarily subscribe our names to a despatch the contents of which were not the result of our deliberate convictions; and the particular despatch in question was, in fact, the result of much investigation, and more than ordinary deliberation." He had no hesitation in stating it to be his sincere conviction, after a very careful examination of the printed papers, that the faith of the Indian government was not only assured to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in order to establish its credit, but also to support it when it was established. The Bengal political consultations of the 19th July, 1822, inserted at page 159, would afford sufficient proofs of the justness of that assertion. He would merely refer to those documents, because of their voluminous nature. He could not, however, refrain from reading to the court a letter from Sir C. T. Metcalf to the government secretary at Fort William, for it would serve materially to strengthen his position. Sir C. T. Metcalf was the Resident at Hyderabad, and in the letter he alluded to, he was reporting the substance of a conference which he had with the Rajah Chundoo Loll, for the purpose of eliciting the cause of his employing the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. in the conveyance of his communications to the British government, when a resident was at Hyderabad. Sir C. T. Metcalf said that, "on the subject of the loan the Rajah, Chundoo Loll, expressed anxiety to know whether the Governor General in Council would advance the large sum that might be required. I told him that I thought it likely that his Lordship would, from the tenor of the instructions which I had received. He dwelt on the advantages which would result from getting clear of the debt due to those gentlemen, and complained of the overwhelming amount of 'their interest

upon interest" (Sir C. Metcalf had given them the Indian terms *soot dar soot dar soot*). He expressed a hope that I would afterwards prevent their coming to him. After the use he had lately made of them, I thought the sincerity of the wish might be questioned, and that it might be put in for the occasion; I therefore asked the Rajah if he were in earnest. He replied in the affirmative, but less decisively, adding, "what business will they have with me when their debts shall be paid?" "Why should they come at all then?" "They will of their own accord cease to come; they will go away altogether when they lose these profits." Thus spoke the man who they were informed was reigning in his master's stead, and was wasting his treasure, and oppressing his subjects. If, they would observe, describes the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. as exhausting his coffers by their exorbitant demands of interest, and yet does not appear to know certainly "whether the resident or the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. is the real representative of the British government at the court of Hyderabad." But he might be asked how he connected the Marquess of Hastings with the statements he had made? He would say in answer, that the Marquess of Hastings had shown on many occasions a disposition to give to the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. an undue support. He would not trouble them with enumerating all the proofs of that fact which were scattered up and down in the printed papers, but two or three of them he would produce. He referred them to the Governor General's minute of the 19th November, 1819, inserted at page 33. In that document the noble Marquess said, "Surmises of the nature lately agitated ought not to remain aloof. Observe, rumours against a mercantile establishment must be deeply injurious to its credit, especially when those implied doubts of its conduct appear to come from this government. I thence feel bound to declare my opinion definitively that there is no colour, from any thing which has come within my view, for the slightest imputation on the house of Palmer and Co." At page 34 he said, "a charge of extortion cannot rest upon a house which has furnished aid on conditions the lightest offered, in a case where acknowledged risk increased the usual high demand for interest in a native state." Gentlemen would presently see in what way the question as to the exorbitancy of the interest taken for the loan was answered. He should, waving all discussion on that subject for the present, proceed with the proofs of the position he had lately assumed. He referred them to a passage in page 44 of the printed papers to a portion of the Governor General's minute, of the 15th July, 1820, where he said, "a person

in whom I take a very lively concern, from his having married a ward of mine, brought up nearly as if she had been my daughter, is a partner in that house. The degree, in which his interest is engaged in the proposed transaction, might, without my being conscious of the bias, warp my judgment." At page 45, in the same minute, the noble Marquess likewise said, "We have the positive declaration of the resident that the loan cannot be procured from the native bankers alone. Clearly they fear to advance their money but through a British house, the interest naturally taken in which by this government, gives them a confidence such as they would never feel in a direct negotiation with a native court." His Lordship in the same minute stated the interest of the loan to have been only 10 per cent., but in the minute of Mr. Stuart it was incontestibly shown to have been 16 per cent., and it was in proof that there was another loan negotiated at 24 per cent. He would now read some extracts from a letter from Sir C. T. Metcalf, the Resident at Hyderabad, contained in the enclosures of the Bengal political letter, of the date of the 20th December, 1822. It would be found at page 243. The resident writes thus:—

"Messrs Wm. Palmer and Co. possess and exercise in this country an extraordinary power, which has no connection with their commercial character. It arises from a supposition of their possessing influence in the British government, and is confirmed by the peculiar character of the minister Chundoo Lall.

"The character and views of Rajah Chundoo Lall have the greatest weight in producing this power. His political life has passed in endeavours to maintain his place. He looks chiefly to the British government for this purpose, and he thinks that Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. may befriend or injure him through their supposed influence in that quarter."

He would now turn to page 245, where he said that some person, "who was killed in the late disturbance, asked me whether the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. was established here on the part of the Company, and on my answering in the negative expressed his wonder at their power and influence, adding, that it had reached its present pitch since the junction of Sir William Rumbold, and had been on a different footing before.

"By the common people throughout the country, the house is identified with the British government, and the revenues which are poured into their coffers, are considered as so much tribute to our treasury.

"I have sometimes found difficulty in persuading strangers that Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. do not actually govern great

great portion of the Nizam's dominions. Such is the notion to which their manifest influence, and the large assignments possessed by them on the revenues, have, not uncommonly, given rise. I believe that in this respect they exercised formerly a more direct influence than now. I have understood, that heretofore they were more, in the habit of recommending the nomination of the officers of government in the provinces. I do not know that they exercise this privilege at present; it has not at least forced itself on my notice.

"I have also reason to believe, that Messrs. Palmer and Co. take advantage of the known opinion of their supposed influence, and that they sometimes use strong and even threatening language to carry their objects with the minister. They make ample use of native agency, and one of the persons notoriously employed between them and the minister is the head of the court of justice in the city of Hyderabad; an extraordinary person to be also the agent of this commercial firm. It is reported that he was appointed to his judicial station by their influence, and whether the report be true or false the effect in their favour must be nearly the same. He is not their only agent, and I am disposed to think that they obtain more influence over the Minister through native agents than they otherwise could; for they, with all the zeal inspired by self-interest, and with a perfect knowledge of the Minister's character, would have no scruple to work on his weaknesses by any falsehood suited to their purpose, unknown perhaps to their own employers."

In paragraph 101, page 217, Sir C. T. Metcalf thought it necessary to defend himself against the aspersions which had been cast upon his character. He says—

"If to have a regard to the public interests entrusted to my care be enmity, then am I their enemy; if to hold myself at liberty to propose whatever seems good for the public welfare of the state be hostility, then am I hostile, and herein it is that I think them most unreasonable.—Had they been content to exert themselves for their own interests, which was natural, and allowed me without reproach to look to those of the state, which was my duty, both parties would have been in their proper places, whatever might have been the result. But this would not satisfy them. They required that the representative of the British government should be their tool, and that both the British government, and the Nizam's government, should be made subservient to their profit. On the other hand, I have considered it my duty to consult the interests of the government, and to propose whatever might tend to its benefit. This constitutes my offence.

"I entertain no feeling whatever of hostility towards those gentlemen, no de-

sire whatever that they should be injured. I utterly disclaim such unworthy motives. I beg you also to assure his Excellency the Governor General in Council, that I consider a faithful obedience to his Lordship's orders as the first of my duties. It is for me to report, for his Lordship to command, and for me again to execute what he may be pleased to ordain.

"If I am not mistaken in ascribing to Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. a degree of influence at this court, which is unsuited to their commercial character, it must become a subject of serious deliberation, whether, that influence should be continued or subdued, or allowed to take its course without interference. I renounce all personal interest in this question. I can conform myself to the pleasure of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, whatever it may be; or, if even the influence of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. should so predominate at this court, as by rendering my services totally inefficient, to become personally insupportable, there would be an obvious remedy which public duty and justice towards myself would point out."

That despatch he had just read was written by Sir C. T. Metcalf, who succeeded Mr. Russell in the post of resident at Hyderabad; that Mr. Russell, who had, by the sanction of his office, supported that culpable loan. But he was going to read to them a more triumphant defence of Sir C. T. Metcalf, supplied by the Marquess of Hastings himself, which would save him the trouble of referring to the more detailed defence written by Sir C. T. Metcalf, which occurred at page 234. The paper he alluded to was inserted at page 358, and was a letter to Sir C. T. Metcalf from the secretary to government, dated 15th January, 1823.

"The hon. the Governor General in Council has perused with much interest the able, manly, and candid exposition of your views and sentiments, in explanation of your proceedings with reference to the questions discussed in the instructions of 25th October last, and it affords him the highest gratification to express his general concurrence in the soundness of your conclusions, and his entire approbation of the tenor of your conduct, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. Without more particular advertence to the general questions of policy discussed in your letter, and the instructions above referred to, the hon. the Governor General in Council deems it sufficient, at present, to assure you that the confidence of government in your approved talents, sagacity, and discretion, continues unimpaired, and that the firmness and judgment and public zeal which have invariably distinguished your long and honourable career, in the various and important situations you have been called to fill, have never, in the estimation of the Governor

Governor General in Council, been more conspicuously displayed, as they were never more essentially required than in the execution of the odious duties which you have had to perform since your nomination to the court of Hyderabad."

The defence of Sir C. T. Metcalf by the new council would also be found at page 570. It proceeded in the following strain of commendation:—

"Your hon. court will not fail to have remarked that from the first moment when Sir Charles Metcalf was brought in collision with the house, in his endeavours to effect the reform prescribed by his instructions, every means were employed to counteract his meritorious exertions. When Messrs. William Palmer and Co. found that he was neither to be blinded nor seduced, they resolved on the desperate attempt of engaging the minister in a plot, to bring charges against him in the confident expectation, it is presumed, of effecting his removal from office, and thus remaining masters of the field. Such a victory was worth the hazard of the trial; but, fortunately, the blow aimed at this highly distinguished public officer, recoiled on the head of those who directed it, and the resident persevering in his inquiries into the real nature of the dealings between the minister and the house, a scene of iniquity was displayed, which has covered with disgrace all who were concerned in it."

Mr. R. Jackson rose to order. He thought the hon. proprietor should at least, out of delicacy, refrain from introducing into the debate discussions which were quite irrelevant. The hon. proprietor had given his distinct declaration that he had no intention to verge from the discussion on the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, or to go out of his way to allude to that of Sir C. T. Metcalf, Mr. Adam, or any one else mentioned in the papers under their notice. He had not, however, adhered to that rule, but had launched forth into a series of supposed accusations, to entertain which would be to enter into a very detailed examination of the conduct of many other individuals. He certainly thought the hon. proprietor should confine himself to the question, whether there was or was not any thing in those papers to impeach the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings, at all events he was decidedly erroneous in opening the vast field of argument he had just entered upon, for almost the whole of the facts he had mentioned, took place subsequently to the declaration of the court, to remunerate the Marquess of Hastings, and only a year and a half before he resigned his post. He would put it to the Chairman whether that line of proceeding was not out of order.

The Chairman said that as he had been asked for his decision, he thought it ne-

cessary to declare his conviction that the hon. proprietor was completely in order. The question he was discussing was undoubtedly opened to the court by the amendment.

Mr. S. Dixon could not refrain from expressing his surprise that an hon. proprietor who himself wandered so frequently from the subject matter of discussion, should wish to confine the hon. proprietor who was in possession of the court so strictly to the letter of order. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Poynder, since he had received in his favour the decision of the chair, would state the reasons which urged him to touch upon the topic he had just mentioned to the court. They were called upon by the original motion not only to approve of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, but also by consequence to express their disapprobation of those who had thought fit to reprehend that conduct. The question was not only to set up that noble personage but also to throw down others. (*Hear!*) It is not content with clearing the noble Marquess of all blame, but aimed the shafts of obloquy against the resident at Hyderabad, the Directors, and every one who had preceded in that chair the gentleman who then filled it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson was sorry to be again obliged to interrupt the hon. proprietor, but he could not sit and hear the assertion just made by the hon. proprietor, without having the subject of the debate placed clearly before the eyes of the court. He therefore moved that the original motion be read.

Mr. Poynder avowed he had no objection to that, but could assure the hon. proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) that when it came to his turn to deliver his sentiments on the question, he (Mr. Poynder) would not offer the interruption which had been given to him.

The clerk then by the chairman's order read the original resolution, and Mr. Poynder was about to resume; when

The Chairman desired the amendment also to be read, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Poynder then rose and asked whether he was not at liberty to exonerate the Court of Directors from all imputation of blame in the line of conduct they had adopted with respect to the transactions which were the topic of discussion. If they were to approve their despatches, ought they not to lay open the grounds upon which they rest? If the hon. proprietor said no, he (Mr. P.) would not, with Locke, charge him with jumping to his conclusion without any premises, but he would assert that he did not give the premises, which he brought forward for the support of his motion, a due examination. He (Mr. P.) would assert that the line of conduct

conduct pursued by the Court of Directors, was from the outset just, for the view they took of the question was perfectly correct. And he considered himself warranted in saying, that the noble Marquess himself at last felt alarmed at the consequences of the license and countenance he had afforded to the house of Palmer and Co. That alarm was very forcibly expressed in the draught of instructions sent by the Governor General to the resident at Hyderabad, dated the 13th Sep. 1822, and inserted at page 188. The noble Marquess there said, "of the remaining items some seem to be loans for temporary and occasional purposes, of which the utility cannot be comprehended while the minister refuses all information. Among these is a large monthly allowance to Mr. W. Palmer, and to Mr. Hastings Palmer, two members of the house of Palmer and Co., and stipends to the children of Mr. Palmer. These payments to persons who must be presumed to be connected with the government and service of the Nizam, strike the Governor General as of a very singular nature, more especially with reference to the situation of the two Messrs. Palmer, and the large pecuniary dealings, which, as members of the house of William Palmer and Co. they have with the minister."

"Had these salaries, or whatever the payments are, been known to the Governor General in Council, his Lordship in Council would naturally have hesitated to give his sanction to extensive loans and advances, from persons so circumstanced to the Nizam's government. As it is, these payments are liable to the supposition of their being a premium on the loans, in addition to the bonus above referred to, or they must be ascribed to the exercise of an influence over the minister, effected by means of these pecuniary obligations of the latter, and directed to the gratification of the cupidity of the parties. The transaction in its present form bears a very unpleasant appearance, and requires a satisfactory explanation, to remove the suspicion unavoidably resting upon it."

The evidence contained in the paragraphs he had just read, was not certainly sufficient to warrant him in imputing corrupt motives to the Marquess of Hastings in sanctioning the Hyderabad loan. His object in tracing the distressing results of that sanction, was rather with a view of shewing that, at first sight, there was something in the transaction which was calculated to cast a taint on the character of the noble Marquess. He disclaimed all intention of pressing hard on the noble Marquess. He could not, however, help observing that the government had been mixed up with the firm of Palmer and Co. and the firm with the government. Mr. W. Palmer attempted an ex-

planation of this state of things, how satisfactorily they would see by turning to page 267 where it is met by the resident in the following words:

"Mr. William Palmer has separately furnished an explanation regarding his own allowances from the Nizam's government, and those received in the names of his children. He omits to notice those of his brother, Mr. Hastings' father. He considers these allowances to himself and his children as the reward of his military service. He says that he has been 23 years in the military service of the Nizam's government, in which period he includes the time (ten or twelve years or more) during which he has been in business without any command in any corps, and of course not actually in service. By this mode of calculating, he is at present in the Nizam's military service, and his claims on this account are increasing. Some years hence he will have been 30 or 40 years in the military service of the Nizam. Whatever may have been Mr. William Palmer's services in the Nizam's army, I have not chanced to hear more of of them before, than that he had been employed in a military capacity, and commanded a corps of cavalry. I have no wish to decry them, but I must observe that even from his own representation of them, they do not appear to have been such as would warrant these large allowances to himself and family, prolonged, too, to another generation as pensions consequent on his retirement. It is indeed understood, that, on the disbanding of the corps which he commanded, he received a most liberal donation from the government, which formed the capital with which he commenced business."

"I cannot subscribe to Mr. William Palmer's notion, that he is on a footing with the native sirdars of the Nizam's government, and that his children are entitled to a provision from the government, in like manner as the children of other sirdars. Mr. William Palmer must be well aware, without any disparagement of his personal ability, of which I have the highest opinion, that the advantages which he has derived from the Nizam's government, have, from first to last, proceeded principally from British influence, patronage, and connections."

"I consider the allowance granted by Rajah Chundoo Lall to Mr. William Palmer and his family, as one of the characteristic disbursements of the public revenue, by that minister, for the purchase of personal adherents, with a view to his own continuance in power. If these allowances last during his administration only, they are comparatively of inferior consequence; but, if they are to be burdens on the state in perpetuity, or for the lives of the next generation of Palmers, they

they must be considered as an intolerable evil. No state can bear the poisoning of its subordinate servants, its own terms, and, in this point of view, the matter seems to me to be worthy the attention of his Excellency the Governor General in Council."

Here was an acknowledgment of the pensions to the two Messrs. Palmer, and of the demand for the extension of large allowances, to not only themselves and dependants, but to the future generations of the Palmers. The same despatch contains sufficient evidence of the connection of Dr. Currie with the firm in question, from its establishment at Hyderabad or even from an earlier period. He would observe, by the bye, that besides Dr. Currie, there was another concealed partner in the concern, a Mr. Hans Sotheby, and the engaging of both those gentlemen in the firm was equally in the teeth of the regulations of the British legislature. He would next advert to the description given by Sir C. T. Metcalf of the transactions between the Nizam's government and Messrs. Palmer and Co. It would be found at page 356. He would only read one of the concluding paragraphs. It run — "When Messrs. Palmer and Co. want aid and support from the British government they are all obsequiousness and devotion; the humble servants of the government who have no existence but in its smiles. When government requires information from them in order to ascertain whether or not they have abused the protection and patronage which they have received, then they find various excuses; sometimes their honour, sometimes their interest, for trying to withhold the information required. I trust that this will prove a lesson of lasting effect against favouring such establishments with the peculiar countenance of government. The government becomes subservient to their interests, the government confers on them unnatural influence, and to what purpose? Their gain is promoted beyond all reason, but no public object is attained, rather every public object is sacrificed, and when the government deems it necessary to inquire whether or not, through such means, its own orders or the national institutions have been disregarded, then the parties find that it is inconsistent with honour to furnish the necessary intelligence, lest they betray those who have confederated with them in violating the regulations of the Company's government and the laws of the British realm." He now came to the important letter of the Court of Directors to the Bengal government, dated 21st Jan. 1814. They would bear it in mind that the paper he was about to send to them was one of those specified in the requisition, upon which they were called upon to pass their opinion. Did he not suppose that he would be able to

show that the view of the transactions under consideration taken by the hon. Court of Directors was perfectly correct, he would be ashamed to trespass so long upon their attention. He had no motive for supporting the course adopted by that hon. Court, other than expressing the conviction of his conscience, which it was his duty to do. He would first mention to them, that the complaint made by the Directors of the delay of the Bengal government in furnishing them with a number of important documents was contained in that letter, and then proceed to the observations they make on the instructions sent out by them on the 24th May 1820. Those instructions they assert had not been executed. He would not take up their time by describing all the grounds of the non-performance of these instructions, but would confine himself to stating the facts alone. The information required from Mr. Russell on the subject of the pecuniary transactions between the house of Palmer and Co. and the government of the Nizam was not given. The letter then went on to express the astonishment of the Directors at learning that the arrangement for the payment of the troops at Bessar was continued contrary to law till July 1822, and he (Mr. Poynder) did not observe any reply to this charge. Alluding to the Aurangabad arrangement the Directors stated that the closing of the account between the government and the firm did not take place with the cessation of the advances by the firm, but that the arrears due to that house, with an exorbitant interest, continued to increase the debt of the Nizam long subsequently to the termination of the transactions between the parties. It was evident to the court as it had been on the 20th Nov. 1821, that their idea of the nature and extent of these transactions were very inadequate, as the following observations would testify. "In the letter from Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. to the Resident at Hyderabad dated 15th Jan. 1821, seven pecuniary transactions with the house are enumerated, (amounting in the aggregate to about fifteen lacs of rupees) to which the Nizam's government might be considered as a party. They are described as loans or advances made by the house to individuals at the desire or under the guarantee of his highness's government. No information is given as to the time at which they took place, or the terms on which they were made, nor is it stated whether it was the fault of the house or of the late resident that they were not sooner reported to you. We are greatly surprised therefore to observe, that instead of calling for information regarding these particulars, you should have passed over the transactions without any other observation than that they appeared to be consonant to the principles which

and the general agent of the government." The Directors then proceeded to charge, and in his opinion on just grounds, the suppression of an examination by the Bengal Council respecting the partners in the firm. They said, "whereas a commitment is practised, the party practising it cannot reasonably complain of the inference (even though erroneous) which may be drawn from it, inasmuch as he was not only competent but bound in duty to have precluded such erroneous inference by a candid disclosure of the facts of the case." The affidavit as to this firm, pronounced by the president a deception, was in that letter confined to his so by the Directors. They affirmed, besides, that not only was Dr. Currie a partner in the firm by the admission of Mr. William Palmer himself, but that Mr. George Rumbold, a brother of Sir William, was another. That Mr. George Rumbold obtained from the Nizam's government 1000 rupees per month till his death. They (the Directors) then proceeded to quote the words of Sir C. T. Metcalf as follow. "Rumbold speaks loudly of large pecuniary benefits derived in some way or other from the Nizam's government by Sir W. Rumbold individually, (great interruption in consequence of cries of *Hear!*) Having no proof at command of the fact, I have hitherto refrained from noticing the report, but as it is now established that his brother received a monthly allowance, I see reason, moreover, to credit what is generally asserted respecting himself." (The hon. proprietor was frequently interrupted during the reading of this paragraph by cries of *Hear!*) The Directors likewise said, "It is difficult to believe that Mr. Russell could have been ignorant that Dr. Currie and Mr. George Rumbold were partners in the house, and we are unwilling to suppose, that knowing it, he should have concealed or connived at it." They described that affidavit as the "deceptive affidavit voluntarily tendered by Mr. William Palmer and Sir William Rumbold." In his opinion the evidence adduced richly deserved that appellation. The Directors next proceeded to state the whole affair of the loans, the allowance to Mr. William Palmer and his family of 64,000 rupees, and the erection of a bazaar on the property of Sir W. Rumbold, greatly to the detriment and injury of the bazaar, of the residency, they say, "We cannot look at these transactions, in so far as regards the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. without feelings of disgust and indignation. With reference to the interests of our ally, they excite shame and sorrow; and in so far as they have been countenanced, or not controlled or checked by our government, or by the late Resident, they are matter not only of our most decided censure but condemnation." The

Directors added, in allusion to the influence political and pecuniary exercised by the firm of Palmer and Co. that "the representation by Sir Charles Metcalf, that by the common people throughout the country the house is identified with the British government, and the revenues which are poured into their coffers are considered as so much tribute to our treasury, surely required prompt and very different notice from that which was bestowed upon it. Sir Charles Metcalf's letter of the 30th Sep. 1822 was not replied to, until the 13th Nov. and the following were the terms in which this part of the communication was adverted to by you. "His Lordship in Council deems it unnecessary to enter at large upon the subject discussed in your despatch of the supposed undue influence of the house of William Palmer and Co. over the minister, and the general impression said to prevail with regard to the identification of that house, and their acts with the British government. These questions will be taken up with more advantage when the fuller information lately called for with regard to the conduct and proceedings of the house in its dealings with the Nizam shall have been obtained, and when the general settlement of those dealings shall become the subject of deliberation." The tone of this reply was very ill suited to an occasion when the credit of the British government was so deeply at stake, and affords a singular contrast to the anxiety manifested in your secretary's letter of the 17th July 1822, when apprehensions were entertained respecting the credit and stability of the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. to cause a formal communication to be made to the Rajah Chundoo Lall, that, with exception of the pecuniary transactions therein alluded to, "the countenance of the British government had not in any degree been withdrawn from the house." The court must see how lively an anxiety was excited for the credit of the house of Palmer and Co. when it was attacked, but that no sensation was felt when the interests of the Company and of the country were at stake. (*Hear, hear!*) The Directors proceeded to say, "We cannot doubt for a moment that the partners in the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. did, without the knowledge of the resident, hold communication with the minister on matters of state; and that one of the parties did in a clandestine and most irregular manner convey a letter of complaint against the resident from the minister to the Governor General, (cries of *Hear!*) the tendency (and as there is strong reason to believe) the concerted object of which was to induce the Governor General to withdraw his confidence from the Resident." The partner alluded to, Mr. Poynder observed, was, according

to the Marquess of Hastings's account, Mr. William Palmer, and according to the assertion of Sir Charles Metcal, Sir William Humbold.

"It is hardly necessary for us to observe that a proceeding of this nature on the part of the house was in the highest degree indecent and mischievous; and that it would have warranted a declaration, on your part, that the house had by this misconduct forfeited the confidence and protection of the British Government. But a more indulgent course was observed in respect to them."

"They had now come to a passage in page 380, which he (Mr Poynder) considered of the utmost importance. It was in the following terms: "Whilst transactions and proceedings of so profligate a character as those, to which we have adverted, were going on, it was to be expected that a marked decline in the affairs of the state would bear testimony to the blind improvidence and scandalous prodigality, with which they were administered. Accordingly we find that whilst loans and advances were making at Hyderabad—professedly for the Nizam's benefit, and whilst questions were diligently and zealously agitated at Calcutta, of what could be done for his relief, his financial difficulties increased from year to year."

In the next page they proceeded thus: "A very slight degree of attention to the terms and extent of the pecuniary transactions of the Nizam's government with the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co would satisfy the most incredulous that to them are principally to be imputed the embarrassments of the state. Notwithstanding the large sums which were constantly passing into the coffers of the house, the balance against the government instead of diminishing, progressively increased."

"When, last I addressed you on this subject, (says Sir Charles Metcal, in his letter, dated 16th Dec 1822) it was estimated at ninety-three or ninety-four lacs it now appears to be close on ninety-six, including assignments in hand matter of wonder it is, not that the government should have been grievously burdened, but that it was not utterly ruined by so baneful a connection not that it should have been reduced in strength and resources, but that it should not have already perished from exhaustion." "He would now take a look at the political letter from Bengal of the 26th of July, 1821, inserted at page 369. In that letter appeared an assertion that the 60 lac loan had been proved to be a purely fictitious transaction. He would by the way observe that the letter he alluded to was signed by Mr. Adam and Mr. Harrington, and, therefore, entitled to even more than ordinary consideration. "There can be no doubt," said the letter, "that the grossest deception in all that regards the affairs and transactions of the

house of William Palmer and Co. has been invariably and systematically practised on this government; and that the minister Chundoo Lall, whether in all respects a willing actor in these scenes of fraud, or more probably submitting through an artfully inspired dread of their power and influence to be a passive tool in their hands, has not only connived at, but actively assisted in the deception. That your government itself should have been deceived with respect to this loan, supported as were the contrivances of it, whoever they may be, by all expedients in carrying it through, can scarcely have been a matter of surprise, when it is recollected that the wall was the scheme arranged, and so completely had the minister succeeded in blinding the late resident himself on the spot, that within a month after the negotiation of this pretended loan, (here Mr Poynder remarked that there were not only real but pretended loans, to make up their accounts) judiciously applied, and that a reduction of salaries establishment had been effected to the extent of two hundred and twenty-three lacs per annum. Nay, to such a pitch was the deception carried with regard to the public purposes for which the loan was professedly raised, that in 1821, when called by the present residents to render an account of the appropriation of the money, Chundoo Lall gave in an account of the details of expenditure exceeding by seven lacs the whole amount of the loan." In page 364, it was again said, "It will be observed that, although Messrs. William Palmer and Co do not appear as a regularly established house of agency, or under the special designation of a commercial firm until 1814, the fact is undeniable that the principal partners were concerned in money dealings at Hyderabad for several years anterior to that period; and according to the resident's statement, actually carried on their transactions within the premises of the British residency. Whether the late resident and other members of his family were or were not concerned in the transactions of those days, including pecuniary dealings with the government of the Nizam itself, the identification of the house with the residency from the above mentioned circumstance was unavoidable, and the ostensible partners no doubt availed themselves of the impression to the utmost. The influence thus accruing to Mr. W. Palmer and his original associates, would render it an easy matter to them, with or without capital to engage largely in pecuniary speculations, borrowing money from the native sircars at a very inferior rate of interest, to that which they themselves charged to the government. By these means, and by the large personal allowances to the partners, and all their dependents, granted by the minister, the arrears of which appear to have been accumulating with interest at

the rate of twenty-five per cent, besides various other emoluments and advantages reported in the resident's despatches. Mr. William Palmer and his associates appeared to have acquired a complete command of the money market at Hyderabad, and thence obtained large, and doubtless profitable assignments on the territories of the Nizam." He (Mr. Poynder) would leave it to the hon. proprietors themselves to form their own conclusions on that subject. He would make no assertion as to the understanding between the resident and Messrs. Palmer to defraud the Nizam's government.

Whether the late Resident was or was not secretly connected with W. Palmer and others at that time, it is evident from the circumstances above alluded to, of their business being transacted in a building within the residency grounds, that they enjoyed his countenance and protection, and with the political influence thus acquired over a minister of the character of Chundoo Loll, they could thence feel no desire to seek the sanction of the British Government as a guarantee to their pecuniary dealings. On the contrary, they must have been anxious to conceal from government the real character and extent of their transactions, which there can be no doubt principally consisted of advances to the minister and other officers of the Nizam's government." The intrigue and duplicity of Messrs. Palmer in obtaining the licence was then shown in a very able manner. It went on to say, "this licence once obtained, they were no longer under any restraint, but gave full scope to their voracious transactions;" and here he begged the court, exhausted as it was, to pay particular attention to the extract he was reading, as it shows how the licence, granted to Messrs. Palmer and Co, gave them a complete monopoly in the Hyderabad money market. "They were subject, it is true, to the control of the resident, which, however, appears to be seldom or never exercised; but on this head they had little to apprehend, as with the aid of the minister now entirely at their command, they must have felt secure that they could at any time succeed in satisfying the resident of the propriety of whatever pecuniary engagements they chose to enter into with Chundoo Loll. The proof of this is apparent in the two transactions of the Aurangabad contract, and the sixty-lac loan which they persuaded Mr. Rumbold would prove highly beneficial to the Nizam's government, as well as to the British interest, but which, if properly investigated on the spot by an officer zealous in the discharge of his public duty, and the result of his inquiries reported to government, would probably have appeared to the latter in a much more questionable point of view, than it could possibly regard

them, recommended as they actually were, by the person best qualified to pronounce upon their merits.

"From 1816 until 1820, the affairs of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. appeared to have prospered according to their wish. They had completely monopolized the money market—they had acquired an ascendancy over the minister that rendered him the creature of their will, lavishing the resources of the state in salaries, pensions, and gratifications on themselves and families, and providing for every one, whom, from whatever cause they chose to patronize. Of the degree in which this power was abused the despatches of Sir Charles Metcalf, which accompanied this address, will exhibit the most glaring and disgraceful instances. Among others it is mentioned in his letter of the 15th ult. that a former moonshoe of Mr. William Palmer had an allowance from the Nizam's government of seven hundred rupees per mensem, and his brother seven hundred and fifty-five, and that when those individuals went to Mecca they received a sum of ninety-one thousand as advance of salary to bear their expenses by the way." He should think that no pilgrimages in a Catholic country to a Catholic shrine, was ever better paid than this pilgrimage to Mecca.

"In 1815 they had acquired a great accession of political influence in their nominal partner Sir William Rumbold, an acquisition which they well knew how to turn to the best account. Bringing no capital to the house—taking no share in the conduct of the details of their business for four years after he was invited to join the firm; it was enough for this purpose that Sir William was known to be under the special protection and patronage of the late Governor General, and believed by the natives in general to be nearly connected with his lordship by marriage. The impression this would produce on the mind of the minister, and generally at a native court like that of Hyderabad was well known to them, and it would appear by Sir Charles Metcalf's despatches already referred to, that their calculations had not been disappointed.

"From what other motive can it be imagined than to answer a purpose of the character above described, did Messrs. William Palmer and Co. invite Sir William Rumbold to become a partner in their concern? It was known he was involved in debt when he joined the house, and by his own statement he remained at Hyderabad but a few months in 1815, and did not return to that capital for four years afterwards, during all which time he was holding the situation of a magistrate of Calcutta.

"The house had also about the same time taken into partnership a member of the late residency, Mr. Sothby, who it is

known by his own statements, could not have brought them any accession of capital, as his pecuniary embarrassments were the cause assigned by himself for his entering the house; and as to any benefit to be derived from his assisting in the conduct of its concerns, it is distinctly disavowed both by himself and the other partners of the firm. Neither of these new partners, therefore, brought either an accession of commercial strength and credit to the house, or contributed to its success by any peculiar qualifications in conducting the details of its business. To what then, but to the impression that would be produced, that in Sir William Rumbold and Mr. Sothely the house possessed the means of exercising a powerful political influence, whether with the supreme government at Calcutta or at the residency, can be ascribed the selection made by Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. of those two gentlemen to be partners in their concern?"

The hon. proprietor continued to quote at considerable length, extracts from the papers, to prove the improper proceedings of the house of Palmer and Co. In one place it was stated, that "a man without property had been permitted to join the firm, merely because he was connected with the government. This was done to answer the object here described." (Mr. Hume asked "What object?") The object was clear enough. It was, by joining the house of Palmer and Co., to secure as much influence as possible in the court of the Nizam. They had taken this individual into partnership, though it was clear he brought no accession of capital to the house; for "his pecuniary embarrassments" was the cause assigned by Mr. Sothely himself, in his letter of the 18th of April, 1823, for his connection with the firm. This reminded him of an individual, who, being asked by a lady why he had turned banker? answered, that necessity had compelled him. So it was with this individual. It appeared that he was influenced by pure necessity. He was in close connection with the Nizam on the one hand, and with the government on the other. In those papers, various acts of deceit and unscrupulous imposition were pointed out, and severely commented on. It appeared that government found it exceedingly difficult to arrive at a knowledge of those who were connected with the firm, and of certain transactions, the history of which it was very important that the government should know. In order to come at that information, a series of questions was drawn up and submitted to the known partners Sir C. T. Metcalf, in his letter to Mr. Swinton, the secretary to government, on the 17th of May, 1823, observed, "Mr. W. Palmer declines to answer those questions, because it would be ignominious to betray confidence reposed in him;" and

he adds, "Mr. Lamb's reply is also a virtual refusal to answer those questions fairly." He then proceeded to observe, very justly, "It is evident that these gentlemen wish to avoid the exposure of those who have been concerned with their firm; and I do not reproach them for that; but of what sort is that commercial establishment, in which it would be ignominious to admit the partners? and what title but this firm shewn to patronage and favour, whose conduct during its whole existence, from its first application for support to the present moment, has been a tissue of imposition, concealment, deceit, falsehood, and treachery towards the British government, to whose fostering protection and influence it owes all its advantages?" In all this, Mr. W. Palmer sees no impropriety. Such were the words of Sir C. T. Metcalf; and why, he would ask, were the partners so unwilling to answer the questions put to them, if they were not afraid that scenes of usury and extortion would be developed? He now came, he believed, to the last letter with which he should trouble the court. It disclosed, to use the words of the government, "a scene of corruption quite unparalleled." This letter, which was addressed to Mr. Swinton by Sir C. T. Metcalf on the 18th of June, 1823, related to the list of allowances, on account of the Nizam's government, which had been paid through the house of Palmer and Co. The first part of the list consisted principally of the family stipends of the Palmers, and very considerable they were. Mr. W. Palmer 2,000 rupees, monthly allowances; Master John Palmer, 1,200; Master William Palmer, 1,200; Master Hastings Palmer, 1,600; Mr. R. H. Perwick, 800; and pay for forty sepoy, allowed to William Palmer on the disbandment of his cavalry, 300. "It appeared also," observed Sir C. T. Metcalf, that, in addition to those above-mentioned, Mr. R. Palmer, another member of that family, settled as a merchant on the coast of Coromandel, also received an allowance from the Nizam's government." The second part of the list contained the dependants of the same family, to the number of eight, who also had monthly allowances. "Of these," said Sir C. T. Metcalf, "Mohamed Saleh-oddin is the grandson of Mr. W. Palmer; Sheikh Alee Khan is the son-in-law of Mr. R. Palmer; Ramut Alee Khan, servant of Mr. W. Palmer; Sikundur Khan, son of the above. The remaining four are said to be about Mr. W. Palmer, but in what capacity, I am not informed." The third list consisted partly of dependants and partly of persons patronized by the house. It comprised twenty-seven persons, with different monthly allowances. In describing the individuals connected with this part of the list, Sir C. T. Metcalf said, "Mier Saleh-co

Doss belonged formerly to the *missal* of Mr. W. Palmer, when the latter was in the Nizam's service. He was retained with a party of the horsemen of the corps, and stationed with Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. for the purpose of aiding them in realising their assignments on the revenues. Mohamed Shuffee Khan is a talookdar of a district, patronized by Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. through whose influence he is said to have obtained his present situation. This allowance has no reference, I believe, to his office. Meer Jumal-ood Deen, said to have been recommended for this allowance, by Mr. W. Palmer; Meer Ghulam Mohie-ood Deen, one of the horsemen above referred to; Syed Khayr-ood Deen and Syid Mohamed belong to a native college established near to the office of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., Peer Mahomed, Mr. W. Palmer's butler. Mr. W. Palmer states, that he has no knowledge of the circumstances under which this allowance was granted, and was ignorant of the fact until lately! The allowance it seems is now to be discontinued, together with those of Jewaji, Mahomed Yusoof, Balkishun Dos, Mohamud Hossain, and Moiz-ood Deen. I do not accurately know what these persons may be, but they seem to be servants, Mr. Ogilvie has been described before. Mirza Jaffer Ali, Mirza Hydur Ali, and Mahomed Kasim, were pensioned at the recommendation of Mr. S. Russell, a partner of the concern of W. Palmer and Co. Of this list, generally, little elucidation could be obtained from Messrs. Palmer and Co., who, in most instances, referred us to the Nizam's minister, and the only information procurable from him was, that six or seven were recommended by Mr. W. Palmer, five or six by Sultan Hossain Khan, the former moonshree of that gentleman, and four or five by Sahab-ood Deen, his present moonshree. The mention of the former moonshree of Mr. W. Palmer, leads me to notice, that he had also an allowance from the Nizam's government of 7000 rupees *per mensem*, and his brother, Mohamed Nuzat Khan, 750 rupees *per mensem*. Moreover, when these gentlemen went to Mecca, they received from the Nizam's government 51,000 rupees, to bear their expenses, being the amount of their joint allowances for above five years. Such has been the waste of the public money on Messrs. W. Palmer and their dependants. Such are the names of charge with 25 per cent. interest accruing thereon, which the fictitious fifty-lac loan was invented to confirm. In the list of allowances transmitted by Messrs. Palmer and Co., the names of their native partner, Bunketty Doss, and his nephew, Kishun Doss, are not included, but it appears from the detailed accounts, that they also receive allowances from the Nizam's government, and have hitherto been sup-

plied with guards paid through Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. Perhaps Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. did not choose to put forward these facts, lest they should tend to confirm the impression produced by other facts, that all the members of the firm had received allowances from the Nizam's government, and thus lead to the detection of some which are still kept in the back ground. The allowance to Bunketty Doss, Messrs. William Palmer and Co. call "an honorary distinction, conferred on him in common with other arcars, without any application from any of the members of the house." (*Credat Judex, non ergo.*) "The amount of this honorary distinction," observed Sir C. T. Metcalf, "is not mentioned; it seems to be 500 rupees *per mensem*. The allowance to the nephew, Kishun Doss, 40 rupees *per mensem*, is called *palanquin allowance*." Having thus shown the influence which the house of Palmer and Co. had obtained over the Nizam's government, and the manner in which it had been applied, he (Mr. Poynder) meant to trouble the court very little longer. But before he proceeded further, he wished to point out, in the first place, what was *not* the question before the court, and he should presently come to what was the real question. He apprehended it was not whether the noble Marquess was positively culpable and criminal. If it were, the greatest division of opinion would prevail as indeed it appeared to prevail at this moment. He felt it to be his duty to echo what the Court of Directors said, with respect to the character of the noble Marquess. He acquitted him of every idea of corruption. But it was clear that there were friends and relatives in the way, whom it was desirous to serve. This was not dishonourable. But, he thought, they could hardly say, connecting the noble Marquess as he had done, with those transactions, from the beginning, that he had pursued a wise or prudent course, that he had not acted partially, that he had not betrayed a spirit of favouritism. That, however, was not the question. The true question was, whether the court was prepared on the papers before them, to come to a vote of thanks to the noble Marquess, and of censure on the Directors? He asked this question in the face of the court and of the country, and he would say, that the proprietors could not come to such a vote. He had perused those papers with attention. He had devoted a portion of days and of nights, which he could ill spare, to their investigation; and he must say, that it was impossible, from the entirety of these transactions, to come to the conclusion at which an hon. gentleman (Mr. J. Smith) and the hon. mover had arrived. The hon. mover took one particular position, and no other. He did not call the

court to the consideration of the general administration of the Marquess of Hastings; neither had he said a word in support of his motion. He called on the court to accede to his proposition on view of the Hyderabad papers alone. To those papers, then, he (Mr. Poynder) must adhere; and, looking to them, he had no hesitation in saying, that he could not agree to the hon. proprietor's motion. The hon. proprietor said, "you must take the noble Marquess on those papers, or not at all." He could not consent to that. No man ever imagined there was any personal corruption in the case of the noble Marquess. No man asserted it—no man felt it—no man thought it. But there were questions necessarily mixed up with this subject, which could not be lost sight of. Those grounds gentlemen must see could only be touched lightly and delicately. The hon. member felt that he was treading over burning lava, and, therefore, he jumped at once to his conclusion. In touching on the ground he now did, he himself felt the awkwardness of the task. (*Hear!*) But he would say to those who now called out, that they forced him and others into this predicament. But for them, the Marquess of Hastings might have rested in tranquillity, covered with stars, and ribbons, and honours. They, however, would not permit it. They forced those who differed from them in opinion to go into that sort of examination which he had this day done. They were called on to decide a question of very great nicety—a question which nearly affected the proceedings of the Court of Directors, of 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824; for, in discussion, they could not but condemn the acts of the Directors with regard to this subject, during the period he had mentioned, if they agreed to this resolution. The Directors had been treated with disrespect,—he might say that vituperation had been lavished on the gentlemen behind the bar, because they performed that which they conceived to be their duty. He had been astonished and grieved, when he heard such language, which he considered most uncalled for. All he contended for was this—that, if the proprietors agreed to the motion, they would virtually fix the stigma and brand of shame on the Directors for the last five years. Got rid of this conclusion they could not. Would they throw dirt also on the Board of Control? Gentlemen should recollect, when throwing dirt on their superiors, that some of it may recoil. Were Mr. Canning, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Wynd, to be considered as a body? Yet they had successively sanctioned the sending out of those despatches which gave so much offence to some gentlemen. The documents to which he had referred,

were not memoranda, or milk and water. They contained the imputation of a long course of transactions in India. Now, if these despatches were not justified by the exigencies of the case, what would any Board of Control have said?—what would they have done? If the Court of Directors had been weak and wicked enough, without necessity, to attempt to send out such despatches, government would certainly have stopped them. They would say, "you are making charges that are unsupported—a man of his inflexible temper should not sully it by any indiscretion." But the Board of Control said no such thing; they let the despatches go forth, "with all their imperfections on their heads;" and that, he contended, gave an additional authority to those documents. By the amendment, they approved of the despatches, and they were bound to do so at the same time that they admitted that he was attached to the character of the Marquess of Hastings. But the hon. proprietor wished to carry a resolution, which, while it approved of the conduct of the noble Marquess, cast a censure upon the Directors, for the five last years. Was this a proper way to treat a body of men, who were continually acting for their benefit? It did appear to him, that, if the motion were carried, it could not stop here. (*Hear!*) If it were agreed to, how could they avoid granting another £5,000 a-year to the noble Marquess—a proposition which had been negatived in the Court of Directors? Under these circumstances, he considered the amendment moved by the hon. Chairman, and seconded by the hon. Director, as the most proper course that could be adopted, for the interests of the Company and for the honour of the government both abroad and at home.

Mr. Hume would not detain the court by entering on the extended field of observation which had been occupied by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down; but he would show the court the situation in which they were placed; and, as men of honour and justice be called on them to come to an impartial decision. The view which had been taken by the hon. gentleman was, in every point of view, contrary to justice. This he would prove, if he were able to make the court understand the question that was before them. He agreed with the hon. gentleman that there were questions of great moment connected with these papers,—questions that concerned not only the Marquess of Hastings, but many others. It was a question whether Palmer and Co. would not come before the court, and demand its protection against outrage and injury;—it was a question whether the Marquess of Hastings should not receive remuneration; and, besides, these several other questions were connected with those papers. But

every unprejudiced man must agree with him, that the mode adopted by his hon. friend, was the only manner of clearing away the difficulties that surrounded the subject, and of ultimately doing justice to all the parties before us. He was not pledged to the motion of his hon. friend, on a former day, though, as it related to the general merits of the Marquess of Hastings, he thought it deserved support. On that occasion, an objection was taken, in *Bombay*, by an hon. friend (Mr. J. Smith) who had quitted the court. That gentleman said, "I cannot agree to this motion, because there is one point on which I entertain a doubt. I wish to know how far the Marquess of Hastings's character, his integrity, his honour, are implicated in these proceedings of the house of Palmer and Co. What did his hon. friend say?" "If there be (said he) a gentleman in this court who can bring a charge against the Marquess of Hastings, let him come forward—if there be any papers that can throw a light on his conduct, let them be produced. If they clear him, then I call upon you to reward him—if they impeach him, I shall be the very first man to oppose any grant to him." The consequence was, that a number of papers were ordered. One gentleman called for one paper—another for another—until they became voluminous. He, therefore, thought that the course taken by his hon. friend was perfectly straight-forward and right. What did his hon. friend next do? He said, "the papers are now before us let us see how far those documents implicate his character, or free his honour from suspicion?" He (Mr. Mansel) thought, that, where an honest investigation and decision was intended, men ought not to mix up different subjects, having different views and bearings. If they wished to act with fairness, they ought not to do this. He would explain his meaning. It might be, that all the hon. gentleman had said about Palmer and Co. was true—they might be great rogues—(here, however, he must deny the imputations that had been cast on them, and he thought they would bring a triumphant case before that court for compensation, which never was refused when injury was sustained) but still the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings might be free from all blame. The hon. gentleman had said that this firm was raised by the Marquess of Hastings, for the purpose of assisting Sir W. Rumbold, then saying nothing was farther from the fact. It was established by Mr. Boston, a most respectable individual, in conjunction with Mr. Dowdeswell, and a gentleman with their bar. These three individuals, with the sanction of the Governor General and the Court of Directors established the house,—so that the assertion of the hon. gentleman fell to the

ground; for the firm was established, and going on with business, when Sir W. Rumbold joined it. (*Hear, hear!*) It was most unfair, therefore, to proceed with garbled extracts and half statements—for he would say, that, from the manner in which the hon. gentleman had quoted those documents, it was impossible to understand the case. (*Hear!*) Every thing he had stated was founded on the charges made by Sir C. T. Metcalf, and they were founded on vague rumours. (*Hear!*) He entered his protest against such a course of proceeding; and, having shown that the Marquess of Hastings had nothing to do with the establishment, he would ask, could the court refuse to sanction the motion of his hon. friend? That house was, he conscientiously believed, established for the purpose of benefiting the finances of the company. Its establishment had the approbation of the Court of Directors. That court, on receiving despatches, which stated that such an establishment had been formed highly approved of it. (*Hear!*) When he stated those circumstances, he hoped the court would not suffer itself to be led away by that which had been asserted so unfavourably. Did it not follow from what he now said, that the Marquess of Hastings, as well as the Court of Directors, who approved of this establishment, might be perfectly free from the shadow of blame, and yet, that Palmer and Co. might have been guilty of acts of extortion,—guilty of every thing that was bad, (though he again denied that they had so misconducted themselves) as the hon. gentleman had asserted? Were they to blame the Marquess of Hastings, for acts with which he had nothing to do? It was most unfair to mix up the conduct of Palmer and Co. with that of the Marquess of Hastings. With respect to the amendment, it was a most extraordinary one. Ever since he had the honour of a seat in that court, a contrary practice had prevailed. He wished to know, whether the amendment emanated from the Court of Directors, or was the work of the individual?

Mr. Paterson said, it should be distinctly understood, that the amendment did not proceed from the Court of Directors, but from the mover and seconder of it individually.

Sir G. A. Robinson said, what he had done, was, as an individual.

Mr. Home asked, if the name of amendment and junction, whether such a practice as that which had this day been adopted, had ever prevailed before? Nay, the very contrary had been the practice. When the court was summoned for a particular purpose, the requisition was laid, and the gentleman who happened to be in the Chair would not allow any departure from it. What was the requisition of this day?

It was not to approve of the conduct of Mr. Adam and the other members of the Bengal government; yet the amendment went to that point. Why, then, did not the Chairman, whose duty it was to enforce order and regularity amongst the proprietors, pursue this known and proper course? They were ready enough to run wild on occasions, and the Chairman, who should rein them in, was himself in error. The requisition was, to consider how far the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings was implicated by the *indemnity* paper. That was the simple proposition. But the amendment introduced another subject. Now, what an outcry would have been made, if his hon. friend (Mr. Munro) instead of confining himself to the subject of the requisition, had attacked this and that character. If his hon. friend had done so, he would have said to him, "you are out of order—here is a limited question—and I expect a decision, *aye* or *no*." The present was a question relating to the character of a particular public servant, and he would say, that the Chairman had himself violated all order by the amendment he had moved on his hon. friend's resolution. What was that resolution? It is, "That this court, having taken into consideration that part of the papers which relate to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings respecting the transactions of Messrs. Palmer and Co. with the government of the Nizam, are of opinion that it contained nothing that tended to affect the private character, honour, or integrity of the noble Marquess." Now he said that his hon. friend had here kept to the very letter of the requisition, and in so doing had acted correctly. He (Mr. Hume) saw there would be some difference on this occasion; he felt that some alteration would be attempted, and, therefore, he wished his hon. friend to send in the specific words of his motion, and have them added to the requisition. This was done—but the request was not complied with. The reason was now obvious. This course was adopted to take the court by surprise, with the present amendment. He called on the proprietors to vindicate their proceedings, and to teach those who ought to conduct their business properly, that they should not act thus. Were this once permitted, they might, if sitting in judgment on the conduct of the parties or the late Chairman, be applied to by an amendment praising or blaming every individual belonging to the discussion. (Hear!) He wished his hon. friend to add his motion to the requisition, but it would not be done. The matter was now out—the court was to be taken by surprise. Now he would move the amendment. It set forth, "that the court saw no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the Marquess of Hastings, or any member of the Bengal

government." This was a sweeping proposition. But he was ready to meet the hon. Chairman on this point. He was ready to show, that the conduct of Mr. Adam deserved no such praise. That individual, he would, when the proper time came, impeach before the court. He would say nothing farther about him now. It would be a dishonourable act to do so; as it would be inculpating one man under pretence of extulpating another. But hereafter he would, on this subject, make an appeal to that body of Englishmen, to those British merchants, who never acted but in conformity with the principles of honour and justice. The amendment proposed thus. "at the same time, looking at the transactions of Messrs. Palmer and Co. with the native government at Hyderabad, the court might need its approval of the despatches of the 24th of May, 1820; 10th of November, 1821; 9th of April, 1822, and the 21st January, 1824." Those persons who approved of these despatches, were afraid of the cogent arguments contained in the protest of an hon. director, within the bar. His arguments had made a powerful impression upon every unprejudiced man who had read them. It was a manly, fair, and candid statement, and every person who attentively read it, must admit the soundness of its reasoning. One or two discussions on the subject of those despatches, would show where the cloven foot was; and he would then state what his opinion of those famous despatches was. But was there, he would ask, any proposition regularly before them, calling for the approval of those documents? There was no such thing; and therefore he contended, that those two additions to the resolution of his hon. friend were improper. Happy was he that this court would not suffer itself to be taken by surprise—happy was he that the Directors would speak for themselves, and show that this amendment belonged to the mover and seconder alone. But at the start of the proprietors, silent and present, protested against deciding on the question in this way. He pledged himself, if they wished it, to call a court to take into consideration the whole conduct of the government of India, in the case of Palmer and Co. He would then examine the paragraphs sent out to India on this subject, and examine the dispatches given respectively to those parties. It would then be seen, that the authorities at home had been and secondarily adopted the despatches of Mr. C. F. Mordaunt and Mr. Adam, and he would show, had decidedly contradicted themselves. The whole subject ought to have been fully considered, before the Court of Directors had ventured to give an opinion. If it were found that they were not borne out by circumstances, in acting as they had done, then

then, he would say, they ought to be censured; but, if their course of proceeding was a well-founded one, he would express an honest and proper approbation of their conduct. (*Hear!*) The hon. gentleman who had just sat down might have seen the amendment? He perhaps was in the secret. But was the court to be thus taken by surprise? Were they to agree to this amendment because the hon. gentleman read a number of extracts from the documents, without adducing a single argument? He would shew, that the dates of those transactions which the hon. gentleman had alluded to, would, if brought together, contradict each other, so as to prove, that either a misunderstanding or a feeling which he would not designate, had operated against the parties who were accused. (*Hear!*) He did not shrink from the subject, but he wished it to be brought before them, at a proper time, and in a proper manner. (*Hear!*) What was the situation in which they stood with respect to those transactions in India? He must notice that, because some arguments were used by the hon. gentleman which shewed that he was not acquainted with the subject. He spoke much of our transactions with the natives, and inveighed strongly against the enormous interest that was charged. But interest was a variable thing, depending on the value of money in the country where the money is lent, and on other local circumstances, though the hon. gentleman seems to think it should be the same all the world over. Here the legal interest was 5 per cent., in Calcutta it was 12 per cent. An Englishman talking of this latter rate, would perhaps say, "what an immense sum! Have you not the laws of England in India?" Yes, but in particular cases they must bend to circumstances. A curious thing had occurred even in this country, which, would, perhaps, surprise those who were astonished at the high rate of interest in India. The loans raised by Mr. Pitt and his successors yielded a bonus, over and above the interest, of £85,000,000—every shilling of it. He could quote chapter and verse in support of the fact. He would ask the hon. gentleman this plain question, and let him answer it fairly. Suppose he had a mortgage on his estate, at 24 per cent., would he (Mr. Hume) be a rascal if he lent him money at 18 per cent., to enable him to pay it off? This was the case with Palmer and Co. They lent the Nizam money to enable him to get rid of his difficulties. (*Hear!*) The rate of interest at Calcutta was 12 per cent.; but the borrower in a native state, beyond the line of British jurisdiction, where there were no courts of law, where there was no British protection, was obliged to pay higher rate of interest. The difference

was supposed to meet the risk. (*Hear!*) Every person could understand this. Surely the person who lent money had a right to secure himself; such was a plain exposition of a practice which had been described in such disparaging terms by the hon. gentleman. He would lay his claim when the time arrived, not on behalf of Palmer and Co., but of honour and honesty, to prevent useful and praise-worthy people from being put down by the cry of those who did not understand this subject. "O!" cried the hon. gentleman, "what a base, what a rascally imposition this is!" Why, high as was the rate of interest and insurance, still it was necessary to procure the money, in order to remove the Nizam's territory from the state of thralldom in which it was placed, and to pay the troops which we ourselves supplied. Through all the transactions of the Company, honest and honourable conduct was observed, and, if any thing more than another strengthened the power of the Company, it was, that, when the pay day came round the soldier received his allowance. If, by any chance, the pay got into arrear (and he had known arrears of eight months to be due) was a single shilling ultimately deducted from the soldier's allowance? No. But was it the same thing with the native princes? On the contrary, the troops of the native princes were generally in arrear; and it was one of the most important duties, on the part of the government of India, to see that troops, such as the Nizam's, who were commanded by British officers, and, should events render it necessary, were destined to assist the British forces, were regularly paid. If one thing was more beneficial than another in establishing a house like that of Palmer and Co. it was the facilities which it afforded for paying those troops, and liquidating the arrears. So far, therefore, from being bad or usurious, the mode taken to pay the troops was good and praiseworthy. The impression which the hon. gentlemen wished to convey to the court was neither founded on the practice of India nor was it borne out by the documents, and therefore he protested against the way in which he had treated the subject. How was the honour and interest of India best supported? it was said, by not interfering unnecessarily with the native states. Now, the Nizam's was a free state. And what had the argument of the hon. gentleman been? Why his argument went to this, that the Nizam had no right to grant pensions. "O!" said he, "he has granted pensions out of the public money." Whose money? Why the Nizam's own money. He (Mr. Hume) wished pensions in this country were as well-earned as some of those which the hon. gentleman had enumerated. He recently saw a paper, which was laid before the

the House of Commons, containing a list of pensions. A. so much, B. so much, without any reason assigned for the hon. Now he was sure the hon. gentleman would not, on any account, interfere with such pensions as these. He would say, "O! it is public money, and very well laid out." (*A laugh.*) What right had he then to quarrel with the Nizam? Had not the Nizam a right to grant pensions out of his own coffers? He would ask, who was this Wm. Palmer, who had been thus pensioned? He was, as he (Mr. Hume) had stated on a former occasion, the son of a distinguished an officer as any that had ever served in India. That distinguished individual had been a resident at different courts, and was adored by the natives of India. He spoke of his services from the time of Warren Hastings, down to the latest moment of his being employed. Were not the children of such a man to be respected? Ought not the recollection of their father's services to plead strongly for them? (*Heard.*) Were there not many men in this country who had little else on which they could lay claim to respect, and attention beyond the celebrity of their father's deeds? And was it just that this principle while it was allowed to operate in England, should be banished from India? He complained of, and objected to improper pensions, as much as the hon. gentleman would do; but he did not object to those pensions, because they were not improper. (*Heard.*) The hon. gentleman had spoken of the pensions granted to Mr. W. Palmer, and some of his family; but he had forgotten to state the answer which Mr. Palmer had given relative to those pensions. The paper which the hon. gentleman had read for an hour, was a letter from Sir C. T. Metcalfe, to the secretary of government. The parties concerned were ignorant of that letter until the house was overruled. — They never knew that there was any objection against them until the blow was struck. The hon. gentleman had not told the court that Mr. W. Palmer, whose pension gives him so much displeasure, was, for twenty-one years, in the service of the Nizam; and it was important that gentlemen should know this. They saw many instances of pensions given for services that were of little or no value compared with those of Mr. Palmer. If the Nizam found an able and able man, who had served him faithfully for twenty-one years, was he not to be allowed to reward his merit? It appeared to him that the hon. gent. had adopted the system pursued by the hon. Chairman, in moving the amendment. He stated his opinion, without giving the court any idea of what it was founded on. (*Heard.*) This he certainly had done. He had not furnished the court with the necessary data. But, to come

back to the point. The hon. gent. had been guilty, in a very high degree, of the sin of omission, which he must have been very often as prejudicial to individuals as the sin of commission. It was very easy to talk of the rascally conduct, the infamous proceedings, the scandalous imposition, of those who had been crushed by the hand of power.

Mr. Pender. I am not conscious of having used the word "rascally."

Mr. Hume said, he had taken down several of the hon. gent's expressions. — "Fragrant, treacherous, and treacherous," were epithets which he had frequently made use of, as applicable to the proceedings of the house of Palmer and Co. Surely, then, the hon. gent. took nothing by his motion (*a laugh*). He was really ashamed to repeat the hon. gent's words. Instead of adding to the hon. gent's blushing honour, they would have consigned him to blushing shame, and therefore he had refrained from repeating them. But, to return to the services of Mr. Palmer. In the war against Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, he was selected by Col. Stevenson to act as brigade major with the Nizam's troops, in which situation he gave the utmost satisfaction. Great credit was given to him for the plans which he formed for the defence of the city of Aurangabad when threatened by the Rajah of Berar. On a particular occasion, when the Nizam's troops were nearly defeated, Mr. Palmer volunteered his services, and was put in command of the whole of the Nizam's cavalry. There were, indeed, in these papers, a series of services that occupied upwards of two pages. Such a man and his connections deserved to be rewarded. Their pensions were well earned; and what had Lord Hastings to do with them? What would have been said, if his lordship had interfered and desired it to be notified to Clundoo Loh, the Nizam's minister, that he was wrong in advising his master to grant pensions? He would certainly have been censured. What doctrine did parliament and this court constantly inculcate? Why they said, that you should not interfere with the native princes. If, therefore, Lord Hastings had made any representation on the subject, it would have been considered an interference, and he would have been blamed. Nothing could be a greater proof of the estimation in which Mr. Palmer was held than the fact of his being put in command — of what? — Of the Nizam's horse, the most important force he had, and that, too, at a time when their defection must have been productive of the worst consequences. (*Heard.*) If he had received ten times the amount of what was conferred on him for his services, it would have been well-earned. Subsequent to the establishment of the house, he was ordered to qual-

a mutiny in Major Gordon's battalion; and when the Company's troops were ordered out on that occasion, he commanded the Nizam's horse. From his local knowledge of the position occupied by the mutineers, he was required to act as guide, which necessarily placed him in an advanced and prominent situation. On this occasion he was honoured by the public approbation of Lord Minto. And this was the individual whom the Court of Directors and the hon. gent. wished to bring into bad odour. Mr. Palmer was afterwards employed to preside at the court-martial held on the mutineers. The court passed capital sentence upon several of the mutineers; and Mr. Palmer had observed, that, had he considered himself subject to any other authority but that of the Nizam's government, he would not have exposed himself to the danger of being held amenable for his conduct, the business having been proceeded upon without a proper warrant. This, it should be observed, took place after the establishment of the house. The Nizam said, "I want your services; take the field, and do those duties which you have formerly done." In his opinion, the mixing up with this question any thing connected with Messrs. Palmer and Co. was extremely unfair and uncandid. The hon. gent. thought proper to speak of the Board of Control. He (Mr. Hume) imagined that the course he took was not likely to be pleasing to the three gentlemen he had mentioned. He thought the hon. gent. there spoke out of book, because what he said tended rather to lower than to raise them in the estimation of thinking men. The hon. gent. agreed in the general sentiment, that the honour and character of the noble Marquess were unstained, and yet he would couple that declaration, which ought to stand alone, with this amendment, which embraced other objects. In his opinion, the purity of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, admitted as it was by Mr. Smith, by the Chairman, and by the hon. gent. himself, ought to command a substantive and specific resolution. He thought he had, without any stretch or exaggeration in any way, so cleared the character of the noble Marquess, that the breath of calumny could not reach it. The Marquess of Hastings was a man—he was not infallible; and to say that he approved of every act of his, would be to assert that which was not fact. He would not—he could not go that length. But here was a tangible question, on which he was ready to decide. And he would ask, whether any credit was due to those, who united up other matters with this plain case? He pleaded himself, if necessary, to meet them next week on any of those subjects, which were separated from, and unconnected with, this question. The proprietors meet, Greek to Greek,

fairly. But, let them not be taken by surprise—let them not be prevented from doing ample justice to a character, which was admitted on all hands to be free from reproach.—(Hear! Hear!)

The Chairman—"Though I have already addressed the court, I hope the Proprietors will allow me again to trespass upon their attention for a very brief time. It is impossible for me to remain silent under the pointed—personal attack which the hon. Proprietor has made upon me.—(Hear! hear!) That is the reason which induces me to obtrude myself a second time on the notice of the court. The hon. Proprietor has said, that I am afraid!—The only fear I feel in—the fear of not doing my duty strictly and promptly. The hon. Proprietor has boldly asserted that I have neglected my duty, and that the cloven foot has been exhibited. I am your Chairman. Every Proprietor has an opportunity of seeing how I perform the duties which devolve on me, and I will not remain in this chair if I am to be subjected to such attack.—(Hear! hear!) The hon. member has accused me of entertaining fears on account of certain despatches to which I have affixed my signature, and he has also asserted that I have taken the court by surprise, and resorted to a trick. I fling back the accusation. It was the hon. Proprietor himself who wished to resort to trick. Hear it, gentlemen, who take an interest in the case of Mr. Adam! what has the Proprietor told you? He declares that he will impeach Mr. Adam; if so, and that the proposition which he now supports were carried, would it not be advanced as a triumphant and irresistible argument against the accused party? (Hear! hear!) I hope the court will weigh and consider well whether it is just or fitting that an individual, during his absence, should be thus held up to public odium? (Hear!) Great and exalted as the Marquess of Hastings is admitted to be, is he alone, I ask, to have justice rendered to him? (Hear! hear!) Is Mr. Adam, an able and excellent man, who has served the Company meritoriously and faithfully, to sit down under the imputation that he has committed acts which deserve impeachment? (Hear!) I call upon the Proprietors to defend that gentleman's honour and character. I can always defend my own. (Hear! hear!) I fear nothing except a deviation from truth, honour, and justice. (Hear! hear!) and I stand here to receive either your approbation or censure, according as you think me deserving. (A tumult of approbation!) I am always sorry to address the court irregularly. On this occasion, however, I could not avoid it; and I can assure the Proprietors that I feel a very strong degree of satisfaction, because I perceive by their manifestation of feeling that they approve of my conduct. (Hear!)

(*Hear!*) I now come to the next question. This court is summoned to consider the Hyderabad Papers: they are open to every Proprietor; and those who think proper have a right to deliver their sentiments on them. I, however, have not deemed it necessary to enter into any detailed argument. I followed the temporary course of the hon. Proprietor who introduced the motion. It is not a long nor a short speech that will decide this question.

The papers have been laid before the Proprietors, who will vote according to the view they take of their contents. If it had been necessary, I could have read the legal opinions which furnished the Court of Directors in their decision and, indeed, I feel it due to myself to request that they may be read (*Hear! hear!*)

The Hon D. Kinnaird rose

The *Chairman*—The hon. gent will allow me to proceed. I am in possession of the court. (*Cries of read! read!*)

The Hon D. Kinnaird still continued standing

The *Chairman*—Do you mean to speak to order?

The Hon D. Kinnaird said he did. Before a new motion was made, the first ought to be disposed of.

The *Chairman*—It is not a motion I mean to read the opinions as part of my speech.

The clerk was proceeding to read the opinion of Mr. Sergeant Bomanquet, when

The Hon D. Kinnaird called for "the case on which it was founded"

The *Chairman*.—The papers are the case comprised in this volume (alluding to the printed collection of documents)—if he wishes to have them read (*a laugh*)

The Hon D. Kinnaird "I presume some letter was sent to the law officers with those nine volumes."

A Proprietor said, the person who wished to read a document as part of a speech, had a right to read it as he pleased himself.

The clerk then proceeded to read the first opinion of Mr. Sergeant Bomanquet, as follows.

"I have perused nine volumes of papers relating to the transactions of the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co with the Nizam's government.

"From these papers it appears that the firm of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co was established at Hyderabad on the 13th Feb. 1814, and the approbation of the Bengal government given to that house as a commercial establishment, on the 22nd April in the same year.

"In July 1816 an application was made by W. Palmer and Co to the Bengal government for a licence to pro-

* The opinions of counsel having been left open at the East India House for the Proprietors to peruse, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity to transcribe them at length, rather than trust to an abridgement from our own notes

tect them from the perusal of the S. P. Geo. III. cap. 148, sec. 30, respecting loans to the native princes. And on the 3rd July 1816, an instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor General was given to the house, specifying the consent and approbation of the Governor General to the members of the said firm of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co doing of all acts within the territories of the Nizam which are prohibited by the act to be done, without the consent and approbation of the Governor in Council of one of the governments of the East India Company, first had and obtained in writing, until the said consent and approbation should be in like manner withdrawn. Provided however that the said W. Palmer and Co. should at all times, when required so to do by the British resident at Hyderabad for the time being, communicate to the said resident the nature and objects of their transactions with the government or subjects of the Nizam.

"This licence was communicated to the Court of Directors by the letter of the 3rd January 1817.

"But no notice appears to have been taken of it by the Court of Directors until the 24th May 1820, when a peremptory order was sent to cancel the licence.

"The receipt of this order by the Bengal government is acknowledged by a letter of the 14th November 1820, and on the 16th December 1820 the resident is instructed to refuse his sanction to any more pecuniary engagements with the Nizam, or his government; to impart this personally to the house, to prohibit the house from making or meeting any overture for such pecuniary engagements, to require of the house an acknowledgment in writing of the receipt of the communication and of their understanding that it cancelled the licence as to any future purpose, to state that the Bengal government considers the houses to consist of the following persons, viz.—

"William Hastings, a native of India; William Hastings Palmer, ditto; Sir William Rumbold Bart. English; Mr. George Lamb, ditto, and a native subject of the Nizam, whose name is not known; and to ascertain and report whether this was correct, adding the names of any other persons who might be partners in the house as required by the 13th paragraph of the Company's letter.

"A communication was accordingly made by the resident to the house by letter of the 1st January 1821; and acknowledged by them on the 15th January 1821, in which they state

"The firm of our house consists of Mr. William Palmer, a native of India; Mr. Hastings Palmer, a native of India; Sir William Rumbold, Bart. English; Mr. George Lamb, Esq. Indian; and

and Banketty Doe, a native subject of the Nizam.

"We have no other partners."

"The house appears to have had an account with the Nizam's government upon which interest was charged at 12 per cent. half yearly, or about 25 per cent. per annum; which account was not expressly sanctioned by the Bengal government. But there is a letter from the resident of the 30th of December 1816, in which he says, that an agreement had been made with Messrs. William Palmer and Co. for paying the Sikar troops in Berar 52,000 rupees per month."

"In the end of the year 1816, an arrangement was made with the house for the payment by them of two lacs of rupees per month, at Aurungabad, for the pay of the reformed hotees. This arrangement was expressly sanctioned by the Bengal government, and the house was to receive Tunkabs valued at 30 lacs per annum as security. The precise terms of the loan were not stated to the Bengal government. Upon these advances the same interest was charged, viz. 25 per cent. per annum."

"In May, 1820, a proposal was made, and sanctioned on the 18th July 1820 by the Bengal government for a loan to the Nizam's government of 60 lacs of rupees by the house. It was represented that the object of this loan was to enable the Nizam's ministers to effect great reforms, and to make a saving of 25 lacs of rupees per annum in the expenses of the state. The security for this loan was stated to be Tunkabs valued at 16 lacs per annum, which were to discharge the principal and interest in six years. But the particular terms of the loan were not stated to the Bengal government. It now appears that the interest charged upon this loan was nine per cent. half yearly, or about nineteen per cent. per annum; and that a bonus of 8 lacs was taken by the house of which no intimation was given to the Bengal government."

"It further appears that the real object of the loan of 60 lacs of rupees was in a great part to transfer an old debt of the house into that loan; and that the Nizam's government was but little relieved by it."

"By one of the latest statements of the resident at Hyderabad, it appears that the total debt of the Nizam amounted to Rs. 1,29,39,078, 6-5 of which there was due to Wm. Palmer and Co. Rs. 8,04,500."

"Considerable commissions appear to have been charged in the accounts, and large sums by way of allowances to certain members of the house upon different accounts from the Nizam."

"The papers do not show who were the partners of which the house consisted at the date of the licence of the 3rd July 1816."

"Mr. Metcalf, the Resident, in a letter of the 8th March 1825, gives an account of the persons who were understood to have been connected with it. He states that a Mr. Russell of the name but in relation of the late Resident, (who had been in the Madras Engineers, and employed by the Nizam's government, and who had built the Residency and other public works) was engaged with Mr. W. Palmer, and a native named Banketty Doe, from the commencement; that this Mr. Russell had a house within the residency gateway, where the business was carried on. Dr. Currie, the surgeon of the residency, was avowedly a partner from the commencement of the firm of W. Palmer and Co. He is said to have quitted the partnership in January 1820, (Mr. William Palmer says 23rd August 1819) but his retirement was not publicly announced till a considerable time afterwards, viz. January 1822. Mr. Henry Russell the Resident, is said to have been much connected with the house in the early part of its concerns, and to have derived profit from the transactions of the house. This, Mr. Metcalf, says, was understood, and he fears there is no doubt of it; but whether he was a partner, or received extraordinary interest for his money deposited, he cannot take upon himself positively to say. It is possible, he says, that he may only have received the ordinary rate of interest; and his friends think so; but the impression upon Mr. Metcalf's mind amounts to a conviction that he derived extraordinary profit. Mr. Metcalf states it, however, as certain, that he withdrew from the concern before either the Aurungabad arrangement or the pretended 60 lac loan. So that he had ceased to have any connection in interest with the house before those objectionable transactions occurred, and Mr. Metcalf expresses himself satisfied that Mr. Russell was ignorant of the bonus of 8 lacs."

"Mr. Charles Russell, the first Assistant of the resident, is stated to have been connected with the house; but in what way it is not exactly known. He is understood to have received twenty-four or twenty-five per cent. upon money deposited."

"Mr. Hans Sotheby, also a first Assistant of the resident, is stated positively to have been a partner. The period when he first became so does not appear; but he remained till after Dr. Currie quitted; since he signed the licence to Dr. Currie with the other partners of that time, among whom were Sir William Rumbold and Mr. George Rumbold. At what period either of these gentlemen joined the house does not appear. I should infer that Sir William Rumbold joined the house of William Palmer and Co. after the establishment of that firm. Mr. George Rumbold

Rumbold appears to have died soon after the date of his death is not stated. Mr. George Lamb, an avowed partner, was at that time surgeon at the residency, when he joined the house does not appear.

"On the 26th June 1831, an affidavit of Sir William Palmer and Sir William Rumbold respecting the partnership was sworn before Mr. Hans Sotheby, in the absence of the resident, and is recorded by the Bengal Government. That affidavit states that the partners of the house of William Palmer and Co. are as follows, William Palmer Esq., Sir William Rumbold, Bart., Hastings Palmer, Esq., George Lamb, Esq., and Banketty Dos, and that no other persons of any description have directly or indirectly any partnership with us, or any interest in any concerns beyond such as the public has in every other house of agency. We further declare that no public functionary at the head of any public office or department ever had any avowed or direct partnership directly or indirectly with us, or any interest in our concerns which could influence him in countenancing our dealings with the Nizam's government, or give him any means of deriving any personal advantage from them. We think it proper to add, that several individuals, natives and Europeans, who supported us with their capital at the commencement of our establishment, did, in consequence of such accommodation to us, derive benefits from our house; those were however such as we gave them, from private friendship or a sense of private and pecuniary obligations to them; but we repeat, that although we have made this declaration for the purpose of being perfectly explicit, no person or resident at the head of any public office or department of government, or any one to whom we looked for public support or influence, have had any such benefit, and that no persons of any description but the above named partners of our house, have been associated with us in any way since the time we first entered into treaty for the loan we negotiated for the Nizam's government.

"In answer to an inquiry respecting the period to which the above affidavit referred, Mr. Wm. Palmer, in a letter of the 19th December 1832 says, that it refers to the period at which the present house was established.

"Mr. Metcalf, on the 21st December, asks when the present house was established? Mr. Wm. Palmer answers by letter of the 24th, that it was established on the 21 Saffier Hijree 1259, corresponding he believes to the 11th February 1814. In reply to an inquiry of the Bengal government, what persons now or heretofore attached to the residence were directly or indirectly partners in the house or participated in the profits, Mr. Wm. Palmer

declines to answer, alleging that it would be a breach of confidence.

"At the close of the last volume of these papers the subject remains very incomplete. Mr. Metcalf was still prosecuting inquiries, the result of which might shortly be expected, and without which, no satisfactory opinion can be formed upon the merits of the whole case.

"As no particular questions have been proposed to me, I am not very certain what the point is to which it is wished that I should direct my attention. In the above statement I have confined myself to certain prominent circumstances affecting the conduct of those who have been concerned in the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. in a legal point of view, passing over numerous topics which in other points of view may be deserving of the most serious attention.

"On these circumstances I beg leave to submit the following observations:—

"1st. Supposing the instrument given to Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. under the hand and seal of the Governor General on the 3d July 1816, to be legally available as a protection against the penalties of the 37 Geo. III. c. 142. for any purposes, I think that its operation must in law be confined to those persons who were actually partners in the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. at the date of the licence, and that it would cease to afford any legal protection after the junction of any British subject as a partner in the house, who was not a partner on the 3d July 1816.

"2d. I think the contracts for all loans at a greater rate of interest than twelve per cent. per annum, are illegal and void, notwithstanding the above licence, or any sanction which they may have received from the Bengal government.

"3d. I think that all the partners in the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. who have received interest at a greater rate than twelve per cent. have thereby rendered themselves liable to be sued for penalties in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Mr. Strettel, the Advocate-General, on the 19th July 1816, appears to have intimated his opinion to the Bengal government, that such loans, though made out of the Company's territories might be void; but he thinks that the penalties are confined to transactions within those territories. Mr. Spatke is of the same opinion on both points. The ground upon which the penalty is thought to be confined to the receipt of usurious interest within the Company's territories is, that such penalty is to be recovered by suit "in the Supreme Court, at Fort William, in Calcutta, or in the Mayor's court in any other of the said Company's settlements where such offence shall have been committed;" the meaning which is supposed to be, that a suit cannot be instituted in the Supreme Court unless

unless the offence has arisen within the limits of the presidency of Bengal. But this seems to me to be a mistake. The offence prohibited applies to the East-Indies generally; and it appears from other parts of the act, and particularly from the 24th section, that the act contemplated the punishment of offences committed within the territories of native princes, in the Supreme Court. That section prohibits all persons holding office in the East-Indies from receiving gifts, &c. from any of the Indian princes or powers, under certain penalties, to be recovered on conviction of the offender in such Supreme Court at Calcutta, or in the Mayor's Court in any other of the Company's settlements where such offence shall have been committed. Among the very words employed in the 30th section with regard to usury. The true meaning of the words appears to me to be, that the penalty may be recovered in the Supreme Court, wherever the offence may have been committed in the East-Indies, and in the Mayor's Court if committed in either of the settlements wherein they were situated. Indeed the words "where such offence shall have been committed;" are not grammatically applicable to offences committed within the presidency or settlement of Fort William, no such presidency or settlement being mentioned, and it cannot be supposed that the remedy was to be confined to offences committed "at Fort William in Calcutta." In the opinion lately given by the Attorney and Solicitor General, the prohibition is considered to extend to the whole of the East-Indies; and Mr. Stretzel and Mr. Spankie seem to have thought so too; and if that notion be correct, it is natural to suppose that the means of recovering the penalties were intended to be co-extensive with the prohibition.

"4th, I do not think that any suit for penalties should be commenced after the lapse of three years from the receipt of any usurious interest.

"5th, But I think that after three years the Nizam might sue for the recovery of sums paid above the legal rate.

"6th, I do not think that any parties could be sued in England for penalties under the statute for taking usurious interest.

"7th, I think that all partners in the house (not being natives) who have knowingly concurred in any of the above mentioned loans, and to whom the protection of the license may not apply, are liable by law to be prosecuted for a misdemeanor by virtue of the 37 Geo. III. c. 142. sec. 28.

"8th, And that such a prosecution may be instituted against offenders either in India or in England.

"9th, To form a prosecution in England, it would be absolutely necessary to

resort to an information under the provisions of the 24 Geo. III., or to apply to the Attorney General to file an information *ex officio* after which it would be requisite to apply for a mandamus for the examination of witnesses in India. It is quite impossible to procure evidence in the first instance to lay before a grand jury as a foundation for an indictment. The circumstances, however, which the papers detail, are in my judgment at present too incomplete to make it proper either that an information should be filed by the Company, or that an application should be made to the Attorney General for that purpose.

"10th, If any person should be prosecuted for having concurred in loans to the Nizam as a partner of the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., who was not an ostensible partner at the date of the license, and should attempt to protect himself by such license, a question would arise how far the license was a legal instrument within the contemplation of the 37 Geo. III. c. 142. Such a question it may perhaps be desirable to avoid, more especially as the license was allowed to remain without observation from the Court of Directors, for more than two years after it was communicated, when it was directed to be cancelled as to all future purposes. But if such a question should arise, my humble opinion is, that the instrument would be deemed invalid in a court of law, no persons being named, and no particular transactions specified as the objects of the consent and approbation which the instrument conveys, no definite time limited for the continuance of its operation, and no provision made requiring a previous communication to the Governor General, or any other agent of government, of the transactions to which consent and approbation is prospectively given, but a plenary indulgence is granted as to all matters prohibited by the 37 Geo. III. to all persons being members of the firm of Wm. Palmer and Co. until the same should be revoked; with no other condition imposed upon such persons, but that of communicating to the resident, the nature and object of their transactions with the Nizam and his government, when required so to do.

"All servants of the Company are liable to be prosecuted for disobedience of the orders and instructions of the Court of Directors, as far as a misdemeanor at law; by virtue of the 35 Geo. III. c. 52. s. 65.

"11th, It appears to me that the proceeding by information in the Court of King's Bench, filed by the East India Company, and the mandamus for the examination of witnesses in India, given by the 13 Geo. III. are applicable to the misdemeanors created by the 35 Geo. III. c. 52, and 37 Geo. III. c. 142, though it is probable that a question would be raised

by the defendants upon this point. In what manner the foregoing principles are to be applied to the several persons concerned, or supposed to be concerned, in the late loans to the Nizam, must, in a great measure, depend upon the additional information to be expected from India.

"I will venture, however, to offer some observations to the committee, in the present state of the case.

"Though the partners now in India, may, in point of law, be liable to a suit in the Supreme Court for penalties, it must be observed that the opinion entertained by two successive advocates, generally has been to the contrary; and I think it therefore highly probable, that the general understanding in India, during the time when the transactions in question took place, may have been conformable to those opinions. Moreover, it is clear, that although the Bengal government was not informed of the particular terms of the loans, the members of council were fully aware that the advances to the Nizam were made at a higher interest than 12 per cent; and with that knowledge they expressly sanctioned these two principal transactions in question. Under such circumstances it may not be thought becoming, that the East-India Company should direct any actions to be brought for penalties, of which a society would be liable to the Company.

"With respect to the criminal prosecutions, Mr. W. Palmer, and Mr. Hastings Palmer bring natives, have incurred no guilt under the 37 Geo. III. c. 122. s. 25, by lending their money to the Nizam, whether the licence of the 3d July, 1814, be valid or invalid. And though they may have been concerned as partners with British subjects in making loans, which such British subjects were unauthorized to make, it is doubtful whether they, being natives, would thereby incur guilt under the statute, as was observed, in the case answered jointly with the Attorney and Solicitor General. A prosecution of those persons therefore cannot be deemed advisable, if any other course can be resorted to for attaining the ends of justice.

"Sir Wm. Rumbold would, in point of law, be liable to prosecution, if he joined the partners subsequently to the date of the licence; but his connections with the Nizam, so far as related to his own interest, were open and avowed, and were certainly sanctioned by the Bengal government to have received the consent and approbation of the Governor General in Council. Mr. Geo. Lamb appears to stand in the same situation as Sir Wm. Rumbold. Mr. Geo. Rumbold, being (as Mr. Lamb) never named, may be left out of the question. Mr. Currie was certainly

a partner in the time of the licence, and his connection with the house is stated to have been perfectly undisguised, and may therefore be considered as sanctioned by the licence, if any effect is to be given to that instrument, and his acts have been sanctioned by the countenance of the Bengal government.

"Mr. Russell, the engineer, seems to have been much in the situation as Dr. Currie at the commencement, and, as the date of his retirement is not specified, I cannot form the precise opinion respecting his responsibility.

"Mr. Henry Russell, the resident, is believed by Mr. Metcalf, to have been interested in the house at an early period, but to have withdrawn before the two principal transactions. The nature, the extent, and the period of his interest, are at present unknown. If he had any interest in the company clandestine. But the information is not at present of a nature sufficiently precise and circumstantial, to justify a criminal charge against him. The further investigation of this subject, may be very important with reference to the course to be adopted towards other parties. It does not appear that Charles Russell, the first assistant, had any concern as a partner in the house, though he may have received large interest for his money. If he lent his money for the purpose of its being advanced to the Nizam by the house, knowing that some of the partners were unauthorized British subjects, he would come within the prohibition of the statute. It is probable, however, that he believed the transactions of the house to be authorized by the British government.

"Mr. Hans Sotheby, also a first assistant of the resident, is distinctly stated to have been a partner, and as he signed the release to Dr. Currie, he must have been so during the arrangement and arrangement, and probably during the period of the sixty loan. The existence of his interest in the house, though not positively asserted, and supported by the capable of proof, does not seem to have been avowed. If his junction was subsequent to the date of the licence, he could not be protected by it; and even if his interest existed at the date of that instrument, I think that, if questioned, it would not avail him in a court of justice. In the situation which he held, he cannot fail to have known of the transactions with the Nizam, and his knowledge might, I apprehend, easily be proved. If, therefore, the fact of Mr. Hans Sotheby's partnership should be confirmed by additional information, it appears to me that he will be liable to a prosecution under the 37 Geo. III. and consequently, Sir William Rumbold, Mr. George Lamb, and Dr. Currie also, (even if entitled to protection

in respect of loans made by themselves, would be liable to prosecution for being concerned with him.

"I am not sufficiently acquainted with the orders and instructions of the Court of Directors, and the servants of the Company, to say, whether the acts of the several members of the residency before mentioned in becoming partners in the house of William Palmer and company, may render them liable to prosecution under the 73 Geo III c 53 without reference to the particular prohibition of the 37 Geo III respecting loans to native princes. Here, however, it may be observed that the Bengal government appear to have considered the establishment of the house of W. Palmer and Co at Hyderabad, both for commercial purposes, and for the purpose of transacting pecuniary concerns with the Nizam is an object beneficial to the British interests, and that the countenance afforded to the house, and the sanction given to its transactions, both by the government and the resident, may have led persons in the subordinate situations of the residency, to suppose that they were rather promoting than opposing the views of government, in lending their assistance to advance the prosperity of so favoured an establishment. In a prosecution for a misdemeanor, these circumstances could not fail to have their weight with the court, when measuring the degree of punishment to be imposed on the offender.

"In conclusion I beg leave humbly to suggest to the committee, that as the house of W. Palmer and Co., did not obtain the liquidation of their debts from the Nizam, but through the influence of the British government, the most effectual means of countervailing extortion and usury are in the hands of the Indian government, and would be found in limiting the interference of that government respecting the debts of the Nizam to the house to such an amount as may be consistent with the principles of equity and justice, upon a fair statement of the amount of all monies, actually and bona fide advanced, and the legal interest due thereon. By so doing, all persons who now have any interest in the house, whether avowed or concealed, will justly suffer the loss of all unlawful gain, and though some persons who may have been concerned in illegal transactions may accept punishment, in consequence of their having since withdrawn themselves altogether from the house, and settled all accounts with it, yet it will operate upon those who have most abused the countenance afforded them, including Mr. W. Palmer, and Mr. Hastings Palmer, upon whom no legal proceedings can properly be advanced.

(Signed) "J. B. BOSANQUET."

"*Essex's Free Press* Nov 27 1834"

When the second opinion of Mr. Bosanquet was about to be read,

Mr. R. Jackson asked, whether that opinion was given by Mr. Bosanquet of his own opinion?

The Chairman answered, that it was not. It was founded on despatches received by the Court of Directors, and sent to Mr. Bosanquet for his opinion.

The hon. D. Lindsay said, the date of the last paper was November, 1823, why was it not printed with the others?

The Chairman answered, that the result would be seen, when all the opinions were read.

The hon. D. Lindsay—"Why not print them now?"

The Chairman—"I have no objection."

The hon. D. Lindsay—"It is impossible for us to wade through all those legal technicalities on the moment."

The Chairman—"Let the opinions be read, and then the court can decide whether they shall be printed or not."

The clerk then read the three following opinions.

"I have perused a further collection of papers relating to the affairs of Messrs Palmer and Co of Hyderabad, consisting of the second supplementary volume containing the Bengal political letter of the 6th May, 1823, and two additional volumes containing in the first Bengal political letters of the 16th June and 1st July, 1823, and in the second Bengal political letters of the 26th and 31st July, and 4th of August, 1823, with their respective enclosures.

"These papers state a few additional circumstances respecting the partnerships of the house of William Palmer and Co and set in a very strong light the fraudulent character of the sixty lakhs loan, and the criminality of the house of William Palmer and Co in that transaction."

"It appears that Mr. William Palmer, either alone or with partners whose names are at present unascertained, carried on business at Hyderabad for some years previous to 1814. That he had partners there can be little doubt, for having alone signed the accounts relating to that period, he alleges as a reason in a letter to Sir Charles Metcalfe, that no partner of the present establishment, except Buntkey Dass was concerned with the dealings to which those accounts refer, and being called upon to state what persons, if any were, his partners at that time, he declines so to do. In the year 1814, Sir William Rumbold states that a proposition was made to him to join William Palmer, Sir, Curjee, and Mr. Samuel Russell, (of the Madras engineers) who intended to establish a house of business, which proposition he then declined. In 1815 he went to Hyderabad and became a partner in April of that year with William Palmer, H. Palmer, Dr

Currie

Currie, and Bunketty Doss, did not agree that Mr. Sotheby should receive a share. He does not think that Mr. Sotheby had any connexion with the house or the partners before that time; and Mr. Sotheby's connexion ceased in February, 1820, since which time he has not received more than 12 per cent. for his money. Sir William Rumbold says, that Mr. Samuel Russell was not a partner when he joined the house. Dr Currie was a partner from its formation in 1814, and continued till he left India. Sir William Rumbold says, that neither Henry Russell nor Charles Russell had any connexion with the house in 1815, nor, as he believes, afterwards. He states that Mr. Sotheby received a dividend on the profits, but had nothing to say to the conduct or management of the house; and when his connexion with it ceased in February, 1820, he received a compensation for retiring. He states that the house had become involved in transactions, which made Mr. Sotheby's connexion with it appear in a different light "to us," and he was offered his option of retiring or becoming an active partner. Mr. William Palmer and Mr. Hastings Palmer decline to answer questions respecting their partner Mr. Sotheby's account respecting himself, contained in a letter to the government, and also a memorial to the Court of Directors, agreeing substantially with the account of Sir William Rumbold. He states, however, that Dr Currie was a secret, and not an avowed partner; and that he did not know of Dr. Currie being a partner till some time after his own arrival at Hyderabad. Mr. Russell, of the Madras engineers, was openly acting as a partner when he arrived. He represents his own retirement to have arisen from his own reflection upon the impropriety of his connexion with the house during an absence from Hyderabad on leave. He does not know of Mr. Henry Russell or Mr. Charles Russell having been partners. Mr. Lamb is stated by Mr. William Palmer to have joined the house in July, 1820, and Mr. Lamb professes ignorance of the concerns of the house prior to the time when he joined it. Nothing further appears to shew that either Mr. Henry Russell, the resident, or Mr. Charles Russell, the first assistant, were ever connected with the house as partners. The affidavit made by Mr. William Palmer and Sir William Rumbold, is stated by Sir William to have been made for the express purpose of satisfying the mind of Lord Hastings, that Mr. Russell, the resident, was not a partner; and it is said to have been given to his Lordship accompanied with a letter explanatory of its object; and that it was not intended as an official document, and the communication Sir William Rumbold says, might have been withheld, if they had been desired to make it

through the officers of government. Mr. Sotheby states that the circumstances of his having been connected with the house were made known to Lord Hastings, and as he acknowledges that affidavit, as he has since learned, was framed with a view to avoid exposing him, and to satisfy the mind of Lord Hastings respecting Mr. Russell; but he says he never saw or knew of the affidavit till it was brought to him to be sworn.

It does not, therefore, appear, from anything that these papers contain, that Mr. H. Russell or Mr. C. Russell ever were partners in the house of W. Palmer and Co. That Dr. Currie was a partner from the year 1814 till he returned to England in 1819, and Mr. Sotheby from 1816 till February 1820, is very clear; but there is no ground for imputing to either of these gentlemen any partnership during the last years of the Sixty Lac Loan. At the period which that transaction embraces, the partners, according to these papers, were Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. H. Palmer, Sir W. Rumbold, Mr. G. Lamb, and Bunketty Doss.

It now appears from Sir C. Metcal's examination of the accounts rendered by Messrs W. Palmer and Co. that the transaction of the Sixty Lac Loan was entirely fictitious, and that no advance of money whatever was made to the government of the Nizam on account of that loan, though the objects held out to the Bengal government as an inducement to sanction the proposed loan, were the great reform and retrenchment to be effected in the Nizam's government by means of the money to be raised through that loan; that the debt of the Nizam to the house on various accounts amounted at that time to sixty lacs and a fraction, the whole of which was running at 25 per cent. interest; that the transaction, in fact, consisted in the transfer of fifty-two lacs of this old debt to the house at 25 per cent. to a new account at 18 per cent. called the Sixty Lac Loan account, a bonus of eight lacs being taken by the house as a compensation; that the only advances which had been made on account of retrenchments in the year of the pretended loan, and which were comparatively small (about 4½ lacs), were made and charged in the accounts running at 25 per cent.

It is stated that the house required the Nizam on account of the Sixty Lac Loan, Rs. 1,70,000 of which eight lacs were immediately cleared as bonus; and, on the 25 per cent. account,

Rs. 50,799

making, together, 30,09,990 while the sums advanced, exclusive of interest and allowance to members of the house, and persons paid through them, amounted

amounted only to 10,000, and this was charged in the 25 per cent. account.

"It was stipulated in the terms of the loan that the house should receive assignments of revenue of the value of fifteen lacs per annum, which it was stipulated pay off the interest and principal in five years. I presume that assignments were obtained accordingly, and yet, at the end of three years, the debt on account of the Sixty Lacs Loan is stated to amount to fifty-three lacs.

"The transaction, therefore, appears to have been a gross fraud practised both upon the British government and that of the Nizam, the object of which was to obtain the interference of the British government with the government of the Nizam as a security for the liquidation of large existing demands of the house upon the Nizam; to get into their possession additional assignments of the Nizam's revenues and to take an enormous profit in the shape of bonus, under pretence of making a large loan to the Nizam for the benefit of his government.

"This I think amounts to a conspiracy in all the persons concerned except Bunketty Doss, and I am of opinion that they may be prosecuted for that offence either in India or England, according to the place in which the accused parties may be found. It is a misdemeanour, committed in the territories of a native prince in alliance with his majesty, by his majesty's subjects, and may be prosecuted as such.

"If it should be determined to institute any criminal prosecution for the purpose of punishing those who have abused the confidence of the British government, and brought such extreme mischief upon the government of the Nizam at Hyderabad, I am of opinion that a charge of conspiracy will be the most eligible form of proceeding, since it will embrace the greatest offenders, and will be calculated to display their conduct in the amplest manner. If this course should be adopted, it will be right to lay such a selection of the papers before the Attorney General as may enable him to form an opinion upon the case, with a view to his filing an information against the parties in England, if he should think the guilt of the parties of a nature to call for his interference. Should he for any reason decline to file such information, it will still be open to the Company, if they think fit, to file an information under the statute.

"On the information being filed the necessary evidence may be obtained from India under a mandamus.

"A question, however, of much importance occurs in this view of the case; viz. Whether Mr. Henry Russell, though

"I understand that Mr. W. Palmer and Mr. Hastings Palmer are natives of the British territories in India."

not shown to be a partner, appears to have been the dupe or the abettor of Messrs. William Palmer and Co.? For if he were the latter, he would be equally guilty of the conspiracy with the others, and liable to a criminal prosecution. It is Sir C. Metcalf's opinion, that Mr. Russell was deceived by Palmer and Co., and Sir C. Metcalf must have had the best possible opportunities of forming a judgment upon the subject. If any faith is to be given to Mr. Henry Russell's early communications, he entertained a good opinion of the minister Chundoo Loll; and if he believed in the minister's sincerity, he might honestly recommend the loan as the best arrangement that could be made with a view to the proposed retrenchments, under an impression that they were to be carried into effect. In the letter of government it is said, 'so completely had the minister succeeded in blinding the late resident himself on the spot, that within a month after the negotiation of this pretended loan, Mr. Russell reported that the money raised had been judiciously applied, and that a reduction of useless establishments had been effected to the extent of 22 or 23 lacs per annum.' It might appear incredible that Mr. Russell should have been deceived when he made this statement; if in the following year when the minister was called upon to render an account of the appropriation of the money to the new resident, he had not given in details of expenditure to an amount exceeding by seven lacs the whole loan. Mr. Russell's information, a month after the loan, must have been founded upon the representation of the minister; there could not then have been time to detect any falsehood in the minister's statements, and Mr. Russell did not remain long before he was succeeded by Sir C. Metcalf; and that gentleman on the 17th of March 1821, speaks of the loan as convenient, and says, that it may assist the prosperity of the country; that the interests of the Company are not injured by it; and that, with the exception of the high rate of interest, he sees nothing in the conduct of the house to require the interference of the government.

"If Mr. Russell lent his character of British resident to assist Messrs. Palmer and Co. in the fraud which they committed upon the British government, and upon the Nizam, he is the greatest of all the delinquents; but if he be innocent, he must, I should suppose, be indignant at the deception of Messrs. Palmer and Co. of which he was made the unconscious instrument, and will be a very important witness in the prosecution of the offenders. He must, I think, be made, either a defendant or a witness.

"Against Mr. Charles Russell there is no ground of charge; and neither Dr.

Currie

Currie nor Mr. Sotheby are involved in the charge of conspiracy respecting the pretended loan.

"The offences against the statute of lending money to the Nizam's government without authority, appear to me to be of minor importance, when compared with the charge of fraud in the pretended loan. Moreover, so far as regards Dr. Currie, though Mr. Sotheby says that his partnership was not open and avowed, yet it is spoken of by Sir C. Metcalfe as having been public; and it is said by William Palmer, that Dr. Currie had acted under his recognised privilege of a medical man and the opinion of a member of council upon the subject. If therefore Dr. Currie's connection with the house was not unknown to the government, which there seems to be some ground to suppose, it might hardly be advisable to prosecute him merely for being concerned in transactions with the Nizam's government, while the license to the house was understood to be in force.

"Mr. Sotheby's case does not fall under the same consideration in this respect. His partnership being secret, had no sanction from the government. But it may deserve consideration whether, after the determination of the Governor-General not to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Sotheby, expressed in his address of council, the substance of which seems to have been conveyed to Mr. Sotheby, any legal prosecution against him should be commenced; more especially when the Court of Directors are enabled to pursue the line which the Governor-General has adopted, with a view both to the punishment of the individual, and to future example by suspending him from the service for any further time, or dismissing him altogether, if his conduct should be thought to require it.

"It is necessary to add, that the above opinion is founded upon the representations of the accounts contained in the papers submitted to me, and not upon a personal examination of the accounts themselves.

"J. B. BOSANQUET."

"*Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 21, 1824.*"

"*Lincoln's Inn, 27th February 1824.*

"Dear Sir:—I have read the papers sent to the Chairman by Sir William Rumbold, and have also had an opportunity of looking at the accounts; but I have found no reason to alter the opinion which I have already expressed, that a criminal imposition has been practised upon the Bengal government by the members of the house of Wm. Palmer and Co.; whether larger sums of money may or may not have been advanced between February and August 1820, to Chundoo Lohi, than would have been advanced if the sanction of government to the pretended loan had not been ex-

pected, still I am of opinion that the Sixty Lac Loan is a scintillous transaction and a fraud. It cannot escape observation, that all the money advanced is debited in the Hydrabad account, which was a general account with the minister upon interest at two per cent. per mensem; whereas the pretended Sixty Lac Loan, professed to be made at eighteen per cent., at which interest the advances should have been charged if considered as anticipations of that loan subject to the expected approval of the government.

"I am, Dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) "J. B. BOSANQUET."

"Henry Smith, Esq."

"*Lincoln's Inn, 28th September 1824.*

"Dear Sir:—I have perused the Hydrabad papers, and agree with Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet in thinking that in the execution of the criminal proceeding being instituted against the members of the firm of Wm. Palmer and Co., the best course will be to charge them with having conspired to obtain, by false representations, and for their own private ends, the sanction of the Bengal government to the Sixty Lac Loan. The payment of arrears to the troops, the reduction of unnecessary establishments, the advancing of money for the improvement of the country, the discharge of debts to soucaras and others, were stated to the government as the principal objects of the loan, whereas the greater part of it is said to have been applied in pursuance of a previous understanding between the parties to the discharge of debts, due from the government of the Nizam to the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., and this was effected by a mere transfer of the old debt to the account of the loan, without any advance being actually made, or any reduction of expenditure having been either accomplished or intended. I cannot, however, help entertaining considerable doubts as to the result of a prosecution in this case, not merely from the complicated nature of the accounts and transactions, (of the effect of which, in a criminal prosecution, every person conversant with the proceedings in courts of justice must be sensible) but also from the circumstance that one object of the loan was expressly stated to be the discharge among other claims, of the debt due to Wm. Palmer and Co., and it certainly is more than singular that after this was stated both in the letter of the minister, and also in the note of Wm. Palmer and Co., no inquiry was made by the Bengal government, as to the amount of that debt, so as ascertain what sum would be applicable to the other purposes of the loan. It appears that on the Aurangabad and the Berar soucaras account, both of which were incurred with the knowledge of the government for public objects of importance, there was then due to the house of Wm.

Wm. Palmer and Co., upwards of thirty lacs of rupees, and which therefore they were entitled to deduct from the loan, or to have immediately repaid out of it. The extent of this deduction cannot, therefore, I think, be made matter of charge against Wm. Palmer and Co., particularly as the Bengal government, although the existence of these accounts must have been known to them, does not appear to have made any inquiry upon the subject. Independently of these sums, very large payments were made to the minister, while the loan was in contemplation or in progress, to the extent of upwards of thirty lacs, reduced by receipts during the same period to about twenty-two lacs, and, it will no doubt be considered that these large advances would not have been made except upon the confidence that the loan would take place, and that they were therefore in substance to be considered, and were by the parties at the time considered, as made in respect of the loan, and that, as to the application of them by the minister, the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. is not to be held responsible. I am aware that upon these advances interest at the rate of two per cent. per month is charged in the account, and therefore it may be fairly argued that they were not advances on account of the loan, which was fixed at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum, but still, I cannot help thinking, notwithstanding the circumstance, that in the event of a trial a jury might be disposed to consider that the advances, though not made specifically and in terms on account of the loan, were made with reference to, and in contemplation of it, and that it was for the minister to make the proper application of the money. Another ground of charge arises out of representations as to the extent of the loan; though stated to amount to sixty lacs, it consisted in fact of only fifty-two lacs, the difference being retained by way of bonus. But here again it is remarkable, that the Bengal government did not require any engagement or even distinct communication as to the terms of the contract. The subject was discussed, but all information upon it was deliberately, and after much consideration, suppressed. They appear to have satisfied themselves with general and vague reasoning and inference, when, if specific information had been required, it must either have been fully communicated, or if a false representation had been made, it would have afforded a distinct and precise ground of charge against the house. As to the explanation attempted by Sir W. Rumbold, it is certainly anything but satisfactory; it is directly at variance with the accounts rendered by the house, and operates therefore strongly against him. Upon the whole, however, of this case, and after considering it in its different bearings, I

do not at present see any way so clearly to a successful result, in the event of the prosecution, as to lead me to think that I ought in the discharge of my duty as Attorney General, to file a criminal information against the parties. I beg leave to add, that I shall always be ready to listen to any further suggestions or explanations which it may be thought right to submit to me upon this important subject.

"I am, Dear Sir, &c.
(Signed) "J S CORRIE."
Edward Lawford, Esq."

"I have perused a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, relating to the transactions of the house of William Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad, referred to in a minute of a secret committee of correspondence, of the 5d November, 1834, whereby I am requested to state whether I concur in the doubt entertained by the Attorney General, as to the result of a prosecution in this case; making any suggestions that I may have to offer in the present state of the question.

"That the members of the house of William Palmer and Co. have fraudulently conspired to obtain the sanction of the Bengal government to a fictitious loan of sixty lacs of rupees to the Nizam, for the purpose of better securing a large portion of their own debt, and of putting an exorbitant profit of eight lacs of rupees into their own pockets, I am very strongly led to think by the documents which the case furnishes. But, whether this charge could be made out so clearly upon evidence, upon a criminal prosecution, and could be presented so free from circumstances calculated to influence the mind of a jury, as to insure a conviction, is a very different question.

"In the two first letters of the correspondence between the minister and the house of Palmer and Co. relating to the loan, no mention is made of the liquidation of any debt of William Palmer and Co. The objects specified by the minister are the improvement in the condition of the country, the reduction of troops, the discharge of debts to the soucars, and the advance of tuckavie to the ryots. In the answer of Palmer and Co. they say the sums required for the public purposes mentioned in the minister's letter, must be considerable; that they should be able to raise the necessary sums without the co-operation of the bankers and moneyed men, whom they must apprise of the purpose for which it is required. Moreover, they say their best security will consist in the assurance that the sum which is taken up by the government will be really sufficient to accomplish the double object of discharging the whole of the public debt, and the general improvement of the affairs of the government. The two next letters

mention the discharge of the debt due to them in the following manner:—the minister says, "I require the sum of about sixty lacs of rupees to discharge the arrears of troops, as well as those who will be reduced, to clear off my debt to soucars, and that to you, which I was obliged to incur on account of the expenses of the war, and to advance tuckavie to the ryots, which is indispensably necessary for the improvement of the country." And Palmer and Co. in reply, "acknowledge the receipt of a proposal for a loan of about sixty lacs of rupees for the purpose of discharging the arrears of troops, including those to be retained, as well as those to be reduced; clearing off the minister's debts to soucars; and that he owed to them, and for advancing tuckavie to the ryots. The minister in his letter to the resident, enclosing this correspondence, speaks of the discharge of debts to soucars and others, on account of the expense of the war, many of which stand at a high rate of interest; and adds, that the negotiation of this loan through Messrs. Palmer and Co. will enable him to reduce the establishments to the annual amount of twenty-five lacs of rupees, according to a statement which he annexes.

"The real transaction was this—the general Hyderabad account of Palmer and Co. with the minister, is credited with a sum of sixty lacs of rupees, as the amount of the loan, with which the minister is debited in a new or loan account. At the same time the general Hyderabad account is debited with the balance of the Aurangabad account

Of the Borar

soucar account - 20,57,219

With a bonus upon the loan of - 8,00,000

* Together—41,75,888

When the last balance was struck which preceded this transaction, (viz. February, 1820) the whole balance of the Hyderabad account against the minister was only -

4,63,979

So that admitting advances to have been made in anticipation of the loan as alleged, and for public purposes, they cannot have exceeded upon that account the sum of

13,60,139

13,60,112

46,00,000

"The whole of the sums, however, which were advanced, were charged at the usual interest of 2 per cent. per annum instead of eighteen per cent. per annum; the interest of the sixty lacs of rupees which it appears pretty evident that the advances were not made on that account.

"The balance struck upon the Hyderabad account, next after the transaction in question, is against the minister

20,55,416

The balance next preceding having been

4,63,979

Making a difference against the minister upon this account of } 16,92,477

Notwithstanding the charge of 60 lacs against him upon the loan account.

"Such is the operation of a transaction by which the Nizam's government is charged with a loan of sixty lacs of rupees, which is to have the double effect of clearing off the whole of the public debt and the general improvement of the affairs of the government.

"But while I state the circumstances which induce me to think that a fraud has been practised upon the Bengal government, I feel the difficulties with which a criminal prosecution would be attended. The first of these is, that the foundation of the charge being an alleged imposition upon the Bengal government, whatever tends to shew, either that the Bengal government know, or might have known, or might reasonably be supposed to have known any of the circumstances objected to in the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Co. must be received in answer to the charge. And if the case should lead a jury to think that the government was informed, in some respects of the imconduct of the house of Palmer and Co. and neglected to inform itself in others, when an opportunity was afforded of so doing, they would probably be reluctant to find a verdict charging the defendants with any criminal imposition upon that government.

"The principal topics of which the defendants might avail themselves are these: the mention of the discharge of the debts of Palmer and Co. in the correspondence as one of the objects of the loan; the knowledge of the Bengal government of the existence of other debts due to that house, besides those which it had expressly sanctioned; the omission to inquire into the nature, the extent, and the interest of those debts; the knowledge that some of the debts to the house bore a higher interest than twelve per cent; the extraordinary character and general terms of the licence; the knowledge on the part of the head of the government, that Mr. Sotheby was a partner during a part of the transactions which

which it might be supposed to be the object of the loan to cover, the return of the account of the house unexamined upon one occasion when transmitted, that the loan having borne a less interest than the debt, the bonus might be only a compensation for the reduced interest, and as the terms of the loan were not particularly enquired into, that which actually took place cannot be distinctly shown to be inconsistent with what was professed, the extent of advances actually made within the year in anticipation, as will be alleged, of the loan, and upon the faith that it would be sanctioned in consequence of the approval of the Resident that such advances were applied to some public objects, and some reforms effected, in addition to which will be urged the danger of raising a criminal charge upon inferences from complicated accounts.

"Under these circumstances, notwithstanding my persuasion of the guilty conduct of the parties I concern with the Attorney General in the doubt which he has expressed respecting the result of a criminal prosecution and which does not think, after mature consideration of the case submitted to him by the Company, that he ought, in the discharge of his duty as Attorney General, to file a criminal information against the parties, I cannot advise the East India Company to resort to the extraordinary power with which they are invested by statute for great public purpose, of filing an information by their own authority.

(Signed) "J. B. BOSANQUET

"*Lawyer's Jan, N^o 18, 1821*"

The court having been put in possession of the legal opinion —

The *Chairman* observed, that a sufficient reason for the non publication of the opinions just read with the papers printed for the use of the court, was supplied by the opinions themselves, for while there were doubts as to the expediency of instituting legal proceedings against any parties, it would evidently have been improper to publish them. Instead of inducing the Court of Directors to alter their opinion as to the conduct of the Bengal government, the documents first read would rather have a tendency to strengthen them in it. He had observed a smile upon the faces of several honourable proprietors, when that part of the opinions was read which doubted of the successful result of a prosecution, on account of the license being allowed to remain without observation from the Court of Directors for more than two years after it was communicated. In explanation of that circumstance he would observe, that the license was granted on the 3d July, 1816, but was not communicated to the Court of Directors until the 3d January 1817.

Here a Proprietor asked the reason of

the omission of the two last names from the printed document.

The *Chairman* in answer said, that no names were affixed to the document which had been sent to the Court of Directors, and that they had merely transcribed it.

The Hon^{ble} D. Kinnaird asked, why the *Atty-General* had not signed the same affixed?

The *Chairman*, in order to explain this fact said, that he is giving authority to negotiate loans which could not be legally done without being under the seal of the Company and the hands of the Governor-General in Council. The license was communicated to the Court of Directors in a letter dated 3d Jan 1817, which contained no less than 488 paragraphs, only four of which had relation to that subject, and to those four paragraphs there was nothing to direct particular attention. The letter had not a magnificent reception, and its despatch was very slow, and it did not reach the Court of Directors until the next week. The Court of Directors had not yet met, and the letter was not presented before the meeting was pitched. He would however say, as a reason why an answer was not immediately returned to the letter, and he trusted to be able to excuse the Court of Directors from the charge of negligence. The *Treasurer of India* (Mr. Johnson) had then received the letter, and it was for some time before it was disposed, and another gentleman, who was at that time the next assistant, was unequal to taking up the subject, these circumstances, in addition to the length of the letter, there being no clue to direct the attention of the Court of Directors to the clauses respecting the license, were the causes of the delay in sending out an opinion on the matter. The Court of Directors had been counselled by an honourable proprietor (Mr. Hume) of uncorrected opinion, and they had refused to advert to motions such as Mr. Kinnaird had uttered to them, that it was his intention to bring forward this day. He (the *Chairman*) had no hesitation in saying, that so far from showing any want of courtesy or respect to the hon^{ble} members, he was one who would have had no objection to the publication, but his colleagues were of a different opinion. They thought that it might have been changed, or even abandoned altogether, and he said, were in doubt whether such a communication could be made consistent with the opinion of the court. He gave the court his thanks for the attention bearing day had given him, and apologized for having detained them so long.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said that the first time

that the Court of Directors had acknowledged that the Marquess of Hastings' letter had drawn their attention to the subject of the license for the loan to Messrs. Palmer and Co., was in a letter to the noble Marquess, of the date of May 24, 1820. In that letter, it is stated, that the affair appeared to them so important as to demand a separate despatch. He (Mr. K.) would ask whether the Court of Directors had only just then received the letter from the Marquess of Hastings, dated the 3d January.

The *Chairman* said the letter reached the Court of Directors in May 1818.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird remarked on the inconsistency of allowing it to remain for two years unanswered, though it was thought a sufficiently important affair to demand a separate despatch.

The *Chairman* replied, that the circumstances he had before mentioned, viz., the death of the Examiner, and the severe illness of the next in office, and the peculiar character of the despatch itself, combined to cause the delay.

Mr. Twining and Mr. R. Jackson rose at the same time; the latter gentleman moved, that the protest of an hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) against the resolution of the Court of Directors, which approved of the despatch to the Bengal government relative to the Hyderabad loan, be read.

The *Chairman* observed, that Mr. Twining was in possession of the court.

Mr. Twining thought that if the old adage, that a great book was a great evil, were true, the bulky document before them might well be considered a great misfortune. (*Laughter*) It was not to be wondered at, that a matter drawn up with such order and method should have been the cause of some disorder; and he was in doubt whether his hon. friend (Mr. Poynter) was not in some measure out of order when he travelled through the papers and occupied himself rather with discussing the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Co., than that of the Marquess of Hastings. But his hon. friend on the other side had been even with him, for he had run through the whole list of Scotch pensions. Whatever might be the grounds upon which those pensions were granted, he was at least sure, that if persevering industry, and indefatigable activity had any influence, no one could be more entitled to a pension than that hon. proprietor. (*Hear and laughter*) He had expected from the moderate manner in which the question then before the court had been introduced by the mover, that they would have come to a speedy termination. Though, in his opinion, the house of Palmer and Co. was not of necessity involved in the consideration of the question before them, yet he apprehended that other parties had a claim upon their atten-

tion, he alluded to the Court of Directors, who had been so careful in preserving the Company's interests in the course of the affairs then under the notice of the court. He thought they, as well as the Marquess of Hastings, were entitled to their thanks; and he intended to submit a resolution, which in effect, embraced those two objects. He was sure that whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, in regard to the unhappy transaction (he thought he might use that term) at present under the notice of the court, there could be but one as to the general character of the Noble Lord's administration. When he (the Marquess of Hastings) went to India, he easily overcame the many difficulties which presented themselves in the administration of affairs in that empire.

During the nine years he conducted those affairs, he displayed all the energy and activity of youth; succeeded in uniting in a brilliant way the qualities of a warrior and statesman, and showed himself a worthy representative of regal authority. When they looked at the illustrious character of the noble Marquess's administration, it was the more to be regretted, that his name should be mixed up with proceedings which had stirred up unpleasant feelings. Those proceedings had been the subject of inquiry, and, there, should not be discussed longer. He was aware that opinions different from those expressed by him, were held by others on this subject, and that those opinions had been drawn up in a protest entered by an hon. Director. He felt it a great misfortune that it was out of his power to discuss the several points of the document he alluded to, on account of the character of the individual who had framed it. The honour and purity of Lord Hastings' motives were admitted by all, and he thought it not irrelevant to consider how far that opinion may be connected with a confidence in the purity of the motives of the Court of Directors. It must be expected, that the longer the discussion continued, points would be continually brought into view, and would most likely give rise to difference of opinion. Were it possible to adopt a course, which, while it would avoid compromising the honour and dignity of the noble Marquess, would also leave the honour and dignity of the Court of Directors untainted, he had no doubt, they would all depart from that house in a better humour, than if they continued discussing the question in the tone latterly assumed. He could have wished that some individual better calculated than he, had expressed the opinions he had given utterance to. The only object he had in view was to act in consonance with the good disposition of the court. He would then trouble the court with reading his

his resolution, which he had written in court, for he had come quite unprepared for such an event. He could not but apologize to the hon. mover and seconder of the amendment already before the court, for moving another which was to supersede that. He moved that, after the word "that" in the amendment, there be placed the following, in substitution of those already standing—"This court consider with peculiar satisfaction, from a perusal of the papers laid before them, on the proceedings at Hyderabad, that there is nothing brought forward respecting transactions of the house of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., which in any degree involves the character, for integrity and purity of motive, of the most noble the Marquess of Hastings; but that, at the same time, this court feel called upon to acknowledge with satisfaction, that the Court of Directors in framing their despatches relative to the proceedings at Hyderabad, have been influenced by an earnest wish to prevent the adoption of pecuniary transactions with the native powers of India—considering that such transactions may produce effects injurious to the best interests of this country, as connected with the government of India." In his opinion, that motion would operate in a great measure in allaying a considerable portion of unpleasant feeling. They might learn from experience the danger which attended any pecuniary transactions with the native powers of India. But the Marquess of Hastings knowing more of the character of the natives, than the Court of Directors, might probably not have such strong objections to the proceeding, in consequence of entertaining less doubt of its propriety, than the Court of Directors, who, in his opinion, had acted throughout the affair with no feeling of private animosity or jealousy, but with a pure and honourable view to promote the Company's interests. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Dixon rose to order. He submitted, that the court could not entertain two amendments at the same time. He was desirous to be informed, whether the sixty lakhs loan was made up of old debts, or in money? He stated, however, that his object in addressing the court was, to call their attention to the lateness of the hour, and to suggest the propriety of adjourning the discussion, for which purpose, he believed, a motion might at any time be made. The despatches, which had been read from the papers, had had the effect of clearing up certain points of the question before the court, of which, he was not before perfectly informed; and he thought that they were bound to acquit the Marquess of Hastings of all impropriety of conduct, if it could not be proved to demonstration, that he either directly or

indirectly sanctioned the proceedings of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. The conduct of the noble Marquess ought not to be mixed up with that of Messrs. Palmer and Co. With respect to the amount of the interest of the loan, he would observe, that whatever might be thought of a rate of 12 or 25 per cent, by gentlemen acquainted with Indian affairs, he was sure that there was no Englishman, who would not think such a rate monstrously exorbitant. The hon. proprietor concluded, by moving the adjournment of the question to a future day.

Sir J. Doyle seconded the motion. He had wished to make a few observations on the question, but he was sure from the exhausted state of every body about him, that any further discussion must be unpleasant.

The Chairman said, it would be most convenient to adjourn till next Friday, and put the question accordingly.

Mr. Carruthers complained of Mr. Dixon's conduct. He had risen to speak to order, and after expressing his sentiments on the subject under consideration, had moved an adjournment.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay thought that Friday might not be a convenient day to adjourn to, as a call of the House of Commons was fixed for that day.

The Chairman had chosen Friday, because that day would interfere least with the other business of the court. As to the call of the House of Commons, he did not fear it. He had been a member of parliament for 18 years, and knew very well what it was.

Mr. Twining wished to know, whether his amendment was to be seconded next Friday, and was assured by a proprietor that he would second it.

The Chairman said, that only one amendment could remain before the court at one time.

Sir G. Robinson said, if the mover and seconder of the first amendment consented to withdraw it, the hon. proprietor's motion would, of course, be the one upon which the sense of the court would be taken.

The question "that this debate be adjourned to Friday next," was then put and carried without dissent. The court separated at five o'clock.

East-India House, Feb. 18.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, was this day held, by adjournment, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the Hyderabad papers now before the proprietors, for as they respect the conduct of the most noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor General of India.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

Mr. Pattison rose and announced, that in a future stage of the debate he would deliver his sentiments upon the main question, but he rose at present merely to say, that a paper had been put into his hands which was of the following import.—"An old proprietor begs to submit to the Court of Proprietors, the following documents and resolutions of the Court of Directors, relating to the Marquess of Hastings, which ought to be read in the pending discussion"—the first, was a paper, dated the 7th January, 1824, and signed by Messrs. Elphinstone, Daniell and Mills." The last-mentioned gentleman was out of the question in the present debate, being much better engaged, and more pleasantly situated elsewhere; for he had been just married. (*A laugh*) But for the other gentleman whose names were adverted to in the paper, as well as himself, indeed he was sure he might include Mr. Mills also, he could assure the court, that the paper had never been circulated by them directly or indirectly, and that they had neither knowledge nor information of any description about it. (*Hear, hear!*) While on his legs, he begged to draw the attention of the court to one circumstance which he thought it was necessary they should know;—it was a document which he wished to have read in the words of the Court of Directors, communicated by letter to the Marquess of Hastings, on the 16th of last July, explanatory of their former resolution when his salary and other matters touching him were under their consideration.

The Chairman reminded the hon. Director, that he was advancing rather too rapidly and prematurely into the business of the day, for it was his duty before his hon. friend proceeded farther, to state to the court the regular question for debate, and afterwards, to give a little information of explanatory papers which lay on the table of the court, for the use of the proprietors.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird also wished to have the requisition read, in pursuance of which, this court had been convened.

The original motion and amendment were here read, for which *vide* debate of the 11th instant.

The Chairman then rose and said, that he wished to inform the court, that on the 16th inst., the Court of Directors had issued further papers and documents, which had reference to this subject, which were now laid on the table for the use of the proprietors.

Mr. Pattison again rose, and was called to order by Mr. Carruthers, who claimed precedence as having first risen.

Mr. Pattison said, that all he wanted now, was to have the letter of the 16th of July, read:—he did not mean to speak to

the question at that moment, but would rather reserve himself until a later period of the discussion. Still, he had, as a Director, thought it right that the proprietors should know what the Court of Directors had done in this business—he wished they should have the whole information before them.

Mr. Widdiug concurred in the propriety of their having the fullest information before them upon the general question, although he disapproved of reading any *ex-parte* statement as a squib for the present effect.

Mr. Samuel Dym reminded the court that all the worthy Director (Mr. Pattison) had called for, was to have a particular paper read, which he thought would throw further light upon the general question, and enable them to debate it upon a more extensive ground. He did not understand him to wish to make an *ex-parte* speech, but only to call for a paper throwing further information upon a very grave subject.

Mr. Raby enforced the necessity of strictly observing the forms of order; no gentleman, whatever his situation might be, ought to be permitted to deviate from strict order. It was incorrect for any member of the court to put in one paper at one time, and then call for another and another in this detailed manner.

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird agreed in the necessity of a strict and impartial observance of form, but they should bear in mind what had been the course taken by the Chairman during the former debate. He first made his opening speech, which was a long one, concluded by a motion. In the middle of the same debate he made another speech, introducing an enormous lot of papers, the reading of which so exhausted him, that he was obliged to call in the assistance of the clerk alternately, and even the clerk had too hard a task. (*A laugh*) As far as form went therefore, it was the Chairman who had set the example of irregularity. If it were the opinion of the court, that they ought now to depart from an irregular course, then they ought not to follow the Chairman's example, but reject it.

Mr. Freshfield said that all the Chairman had now to decide, was, whether the worthy Director (Mr. Pattison) was out of order. Those who supported the latter, and censured the former, were wrong. It seemed, to have two bad precedents instead of one. (*A laugh*)

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird replied, that he did not want the bad precedent repeated, but rather wished the worthy Director to restore the order of their proceedings, by not following the example which had been set to him.

General Thornton begged to state to the court, the result of his experience for a long time as a member of the House of Commons.

Committee where it was always allowed to call for the reading of any paper connected with the subject of debate without the member so calling for it, being thereby precluded from his privilege of speaking in a future stage of the proceeding.

This course, he thought, is not only convenient in practice, but quite consistent with common sense. It was, therefore, anxious to hear the contents of the paper, to which the hon. director referred. Let the court have all the light which could be thrown upon the discussion, and the sooner they had it the better.

Mr. Pattison repeated that he was only anxious to have the fullest information before the court. If, by calling for the letter in question, he would be supposed to have forfeited his right to speak again in the debate, all that he should say, was, that the letter though short, would be better than any speech of his three hours long. The formal impediment, from Mr. Freshfield (if it were regular to name a number of the court) came with little effect from him, as he had himself introduced matter, and a paper in a similar manner to the court, and who, was nevertheless, he knew, prepared to give them a long speech on this question. If he were incorrectly informed, then he would ask the hon. proprietor, whether he felt that his former speech precluded him from making another on this subject? If he did, then he (Mr. Pattison) would be content to pair off with him. (Cries of *hear* and *read*.)

Mr. Freshfield wished to set the hon. director right. There was no question before the court, when he had the honour on the former day, of putting one to the Chairman. Being aware of the requisition which had been presented, he had merely asked about certain opinions, that were known to be in existence, connected with the subject, and then moved for their production. He did not say a word on the present question, and as the court had not heard him as yet raise his voice, respecting the Hyderabad papers, it would not be reasonable to deny him the opportunity of doing so. There was, therefore, no inconsistency whatever in his conduct, nor any reason for pressing his name into a public notoriety, for which he had no ambition.

Mr. Poynder and Mr. Carruthers rose at the same moment, and were interrupted with cries of "*read*."

The Chairman said that the regular course of proceedings was, for him to read the question; and then put it for debate. He could have no objection to read also any particular paper, if called for by the court. When he had so far proceeded, he thought Mr. Carruthers was in possession of the court to be gin.

Mr. Randal Jackson (who had on the previous occasion moved the adjournment)

said, that who was in possession of the court, was a distinct question from that which had been agitated. He thought, that he himself was, from the fact of his having risen when they had last adjourned. At present, however, all that was asked of the Chairman, was to have the courtesy to read a particular paper, which was supposed to contain information that would be of use to them. (Cries of "*read*" repeated.)

[The clerk then read the answer, dated East India House, 15th July 1821 transmitted by the secretary to the Marquess of Hastings, in reply to his letter, dated Naples, 21st April, as follows.]
Extract letter to the most noble the Marquess of Hastings, dated 15th July 1821.

"My Lord. I am commanded by the Court of Directors, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to the court by your Lordship dated at Naples on the 21st of April last. The circum-stance of that letter not having reached this House until this afternoon of the 18th inst., when it was delivered to a messenger belonging to their secretary's office by a person unknown to the messenger will account to your Lordship for the apparent delay in answering it.

"With respect to what passed in the Court of Proprietors on the 14th of March and the reply of the Court of Directors of the 11th of March last, to your Lordship's letter of the 16th of February preceding, on the subject of certain paragraphs which had appeared in the public newspapers, reflecting on your Lordship's character, I am commanded to state, that the court abstain from contradicting the allegations in question, from a sense of what they owed to themselves as a public body, and of the inconveniences which they apprehended would be entailed upon them by an official notice of anonymous accusations, the origin and authors of which, were to them equally unknown. Whilst they regret that any pain or anxiety should have been occasioned to your Lordship, by the reserve which they observed on those occasions, the court disclaim all intention by that reserve, of countenancing or suggesting any inferences unfavourable to your Lordship's reputation.

"The sentiments entertained by the court on the measures of your Lordship's government, have been conveyed to the Governor General in Council, the only quarter to which they can be regularly communicated, and for the support of those official communications only, do the Court of Directors hold themselves responsible. From this responsibility they would not escape if they could by devolving it on any officer of their establishment. But whilst the court cannot admit that their silence when a question is put to them

them respecting an individual, necessarily implies the existence of an unfavourable sentiment on their part, towards the individual whom such question may concern; still less, can they concur in the doctrine, that when they have occasion to express partial dissatisfaction with the proceedings of any functionary of the Company, they are bound to prefer against him a criminal charge."

Mr. Carruthers then rose to speak to the general question. He regretted that nothing had been done during the adjournment to reconcile the difference of opinion which prevailed upon this subject; he had hoped that the interval would have been used to promote such a reconciliation, and that some mutual friend would have come forward and endeavoured to put an end to these adverse feelings, by the proposal of some intermediate course. This not having been done, he was led to infer, that it was found to be impracticable; and in entering upon the examination which had now become unfortunately necessary, he should endeavour to imitate the conduct of the hon. gent. (the Hon. D. Kinnaird) who had on the last occasion received, as he deserved, the gratifying approval of their highest authority, for the temperate manner in which he had introduced the question. If he had understood him right, he had expressed a hope, that every Proprietor came to this consideration, after having examined the evidence submitted to the court, with a patience and diligence suited to its importance; he hoped he had done so, for that sentiment was candid and liberal. He (Mr. Carruthers) presented himself before them, determined to give his vote, or his verdict, upon the evidence which had been laid before him, deliberately and conscientiously—unmindful of passion, prejudice, or party influence. (*Cries of hear!*) In thus discharging his duty, he was indifferent to all censure, come from whence it may, always at the same time wishing to avoid that which would justly expose himself to animadversion. The hon. member for Mithurst (Mr. J. Smith) had stated, that he considered this question had been reduced to a narrow compass, for that it was admitted by all, that the Marquess of Hastings was an honourable man. He was ready to say with that hon. member, that he believed the noble Marquess to be an honourable man; but though he yielded this admission, he was bound to carry the question further—he was still bound to ask himself this further question—Do I, or do I not believe that the Marquess of Hastings, from an unfortunate predilection through Sir W. Rumbold for the house of Palmer and Co., did commit himself in this particular transaction? he was obliged to say "yes" to this interrogatory. He carried the question further: "Do I or do I not be-

lieve the members of the Court of Directors to be honourable men?" Yes, he did, and he would add, that he entirely approved of their political letter to the Marquess of Hastings, which had been produced on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir G. Robinson. He would state to the court the evidence upon which he had formed the opinions that he had just expressed to the court; but, first, he would entreat them to grant him that indulgence of which he stood in so much need, while he stated his reasons, which he should do with as much brevity as was possible, repeating that he would endeavour to imitate the example of his hon. friend who had opened the debate, in a manner so enviable to his temper and so creditable to his feelings, notwithstanding the weighty task which he had to perform. In turning over the voluminous mass of documents which had been circulated for the use of the proprietors, he found in page 5 an instrument framed by the Marquess of Hastings, as gov.-general, individually—it was the licence which his lordship had himself granted in this business, and detailing the reasons by which he was influenced on the occasion. The licence expressly states, that "the Gov. General has taken into his consideration the benefits resulting to the government of his Highness the Nizam, and to the commercial interests of the territories of his said Highness, and of the neighbouring provinces of the Hon. the East-India Company, from the transactions and dealings of the firm of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. established at Hyderabad, in the territories of his said Highness, and is of opinion that the maintenance and extension of the dealings and transactions of the said firm of Palmer and Co. are a fit object of the encouragement and countenance of the British Government," &c.; so that from this extract it was clear that the intention of the licence was to promote "the benefits resulting to the government of his Highness the Nizam," and not to establish any exclusive privilege. He implored the court to attend to dates in following him through his details of these transactions. With respect to the licence which he had just referred to, he was clearly of opinion, that it was in direct contravention of a special act of parliament, the 13th of George III., which prohibited British subjects from entering into any transactions with any company or persons in India, which had been established for the purpose of great and public utility in India. Yet, in the face of this act of parliament, had this licence been granted to Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and it was expressed to be so granted for the beneficial advantage of the British government in India, as well as that of his Highness the Nizam. It was in this manner that the money transactions in question had originated between the house

house of Palmer and the Nizam; and it was clear that at the time they were permitted, there existed among the members of the Council of the Governor General a great opposition to the licence, and that another plan was proposed, to obviate the dangers attributed to the operation of this specific contract. In page 45 of the papers, there was a minute of council, dated the 17th June 1820, in which the Governor General states, at the end of the document, "I recur, then, to my position, that they who impugn the plan, are under the obligation of this alternative: they must record that they think the existing distresses and apprehended subversion of the Nizam's government a less evil than the possible consequences of the projected remedy, or they should shew some other practicable course, through which the minister can effect what we have enjoined." He also found that, after this, both Mr. Adam and Mr. Stewart were still desirous of some other plan for adjusting the affairs of the Nizam, rather than that proposed through the medium of Messrs. Palmer and Co.; they thought that as the business was intended for the service of the Nizam, and not of Messrs. Palmer, it was desirable that a course more applicable to the case should be pursued. They, therefore, jointly proposed two other methods for a loan, in preference to the licence. One was, that the loans which were deemed necessary to be advanced to the Nizam to put his almost ruined and shipwrecked affairs into any condition, should be found by the treasury and government of Bengal, and advanced upon the secured revenues of the Nizam's territory. That proposal fell to the ground, for the Marquess of Hastings took the opinion of the Advocate General (Mr. Spankie) upon a legal question, whether the government could carry such a project into execution? He should make no comment upon the way in which his Lordship had framed the question, he had submitted for the opinion of counsel, or whether it could have drawn any other answer than that it had received; but in examining the papers further on, he found, in page 53, Mr. Adam's minute of the date of the 12th July, 1820, in which that gentleman still evinces great anxiety to have some other plan devised for the Nizam, than that of Palmer, and says, "I am concerned to see that the plan of assisting the Nizam by the advance of a loan from the British Government, is attended with such disadvantages to the Governor General. I certainly did not conceive it to be open to the objections urged by his Lordship and Mr. Pentland, nor on any other grounds materially exceptionable; and, with the utmost deference for the authority that has pronounced against it, I must continue to regard it as preferable, in every point of view, to the measure

recommended by the resident at Hyderabad. I imagine Rajah Chundoo Loll to entertain too just a confidence in our good faith, and in the sincerity with which we are co-operating with him in the reform of the administration at Hyderabad, to suspect us of any insidious design in tendering the loan directly from ourselves." What was that course? why, that the loans for the Nizam should be raised by open competition among the monied men at Calcutta, and from the glut of money at the time in that city. Mr. Adam and Mr. Stewart entertained a hope, that a loan could be raised there on advantageous terms; for whom? not for the house of Palmer, but of the Nizam.

The Hon. D. Kinnaid, "In what year was that glut of money in Calcutta?"

Mr. Curuthers, "In the year 1820, but that has nothing to do with the force of my argument. I merely wish to shew what were the opinions avowed at the time by members of council respecting this license."

The hon. D. Kinnaid, "I only wish you to state the date when you assert there was this glut of money in the market of Calcutta, for I am, at the time you spoke of, positively dispute the fact."

Mr. Curuthers, "What I am referring to is to be found in No. 46, of the minute of Mr. Stewart, and in the 14th and 15th paragraphs; the year was, I think, 1820; but I again hope to be spared further interruption, as I am unaccustomed to address a public assembly, and to be allowed to proceed with my argument."

The hon. proprietor then proceeded to state, that as the great question of relieving the pecuniary embarrassment of the Nizam, was the avowed cause of granting the licence to the house of Palmer, it was thought by the members of council he had named, that an open competition was the best way of raising the necessary loan, and that it might be had upon advantageous terms from the glut of money then in the market. *Hear, hear!* from Mr. Kinnaid. That, at least, was a reason fairly applying to so feasible a plan. When he got to page 206, he found in the third paragraph, the Marquis of Hastings' minute, dated the 27th May, 1821, in which he persevered in giving the exclusive privilege to Messrs. Palmer, and still opposed all the repeated different modes suggested for relieving the embarrassments of this unfortunate native prince. "There then only remains what Mr. Adam still thinks feasible, without a guarantee, the raising the loan at a cheap rate of interest from the monied men of Calcutta. I can have no objection whatever to the trial, if the persons invited to subscribe shall be given to understand that they are not to look to this government for a particle of support, in the event of the Nizam's breach of

of faith with them. I must not be made indirectly the cause of any amount subscribing his money on a fallacious security. There must be no supposition, that although government professes not to pledge any support, it would, in the hour of need, shield the creditors from any laxity on the part of the Nizam's government." He must repeat, that he was still at a loss to find any adequate reason why the Marquess should have persevered in granting this exclusive privilege to the house of Palmer and Co. His Lordship also went on to state, being anxious it should go abroad, that the license was intended for the benefit of the Nizam, and not for Messrs. Palmers; that "It would be required by me, that the person, who negotiated the loan should be brought to me by the political secretary, who should, in my presence, explain to them, that in no possible case would the interposition of this government be exerted for them, and that the resident would be enjoined, by an order from the Governor General in Council, consonantly to the commands of the hon. court relative to the loan of Messrs. Palmer and Co.) not even to employ good offices for them with the minister. That a loan would be procured here, after such an indispensable explanation, other than at an interest which would utterly defeat the object, seems to me a visionary hope. If Mr. Adam continue to think the arrangement practicable. I trust he will take such steps as may ascertain whether it be so or not. I repeat, that I have no objection to the attempt, but should wish it to be successful, provided I assure myself no one is taken in by a misconception of the ground on which he would have to stand." He must say again in open day, that he was at a loss to reconcile this conduct of the noble Marquess with what he (Mr. Carruthers) felt to have been the propriety of the case. He had gone with patience regularly through this whole book,—(pointing to the printed papers)—from his avocations, which he was always proud to acknowledge, and the pressure of his business in the day, he was obliged to read the papers until late hours of the night, and when he had arrived at page 733, he was almost induced to have put the book from him, for he found that it was at that part he should have begun, where he was led to hope he might have finished. He had reflected upon what he had then seen, and felt that he was not bound to follow the letter written by the Marquess of Hastings to Sir Wm. Rumbold on the 4th January, 1815, although that was to be deemed a private letter (Mr. D. Kinnaird "no, it is a public one"). Still he thought he could not excuse for reading this letter (cry of read). It begun thus—

"My dear Sir William: The account you have given of the house of Palmer

and Co. as Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I inclose you a letter to the resident, couched in terms which will ensure to you his attentions, and most earnest good offices." He (Mr. Carruthers) certainly did not quarrel with his lordship for using his good offices so far. "The partners speculate that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house, to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them; (Hear, hear!) it is a fair and honest calculation." Here the Governor General felt the value of his patronage, and so did the other parties. (Hear!) But he goes on to state, and here he admired his lordship's free and candid expression of opinion. "The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow, must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here." But he came to the latter part of this letter, which he confessed had a strong influence upon his mind. This was most important. (Mr. Hume, "that is not in in the letter.") He again begged not to be interrupted. "Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you, by any other British partnership." (Mr. Hume "read on.") He begged the honourable proprietor would let him go on. (Mr. Hume, "Yes, but you read half a sentence and then stop; why not read the whole sentence, and then give your comment?") He repeated his request to be allowed to go on in his own way, whilst he read this further passage, "by any other British partnership to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted." Why not, if it were for the benefit of the Nizam, have it to be done, "by any other British merchant?" (Hon. D. Kinnaird, "the next line will tell you.") He meant really to go on if allowed without this interruption. Could any man living read that passage, and not be convinced that the noble Marquess wished, in this instance, to prevent the competition which the markets of Calcutta were about to afford? It was impossible to read this conviction. He begged to be excused. "It is a public one," said he to the Nizam, "and I am bound to read it." I thought it was a private one, and that I might be allowed to read it. He of government, for the public firm be signified. No new firm could have such a plea." And he asked, why not, if all this were intended for the benefit of the Nizam, and not for the maintenance of an exclusive privilege? (Hear, Hear! from Hon. D. Kinnaird.) He begged

begged again to repeat the words, "It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident,"—mark the words, "at the request of our resident." They would see how his lordship was borne out in that observation, by referring to page 2 instead of page 733, to the letter of the resident, which enclosed one from Messrs. Palmers' soliciting the countenance of government, and merely says—"The establishment of a commercial firm at Hyderabad, framed upon the principles, and conducted in the spirit of an English house of business, will, I have no doubt, prove a source of general convenience and benefit." (Hear!) Does the resident request the Governor General to give to the house of Palmer an exclusive privilege? no such thing, and therefore he contended the Marquess was not borne out by his subsequent statement. He again referred the court to the last paragraph of this unfortunately fatal letter, from the Marquess of Hastings to Sir Wm. Rumbold, which was the keystone of the whole transaction, and which was so conclusive against certain parties. (Hear, hear! from the hon. D. Kinnaird.) Why did the noble Marquess, in the conclusion of that letter, state "that no new establishment could have such a plea—?" (Hon. D. Kinnaird, "The reason was, they had already rendered services.")—Yes, but did the resident at Hyderabad ask for this exclusive privilege for Messrs. Palmers? again, he would say, he asked for no such thing.—Where had he asked for it? Why not any new establishment have such a plea? why not have the power of asking for the same privilege, and requesting the same protection? He had now gone through this unfortunate letter, he saw enough there of competent and complete evidence, that the Marquess of Hastings had been most unfortunate, in permitting himself, out of regard to Sir Wm. Rumbold, to have given this exclusive preference and license to Messrs. Palmers in July 1816. If he felt that that court stood in the situation of a grand jury, he would desire no other evidence than that furnished by this letter, to ground their proceeding upon. On recurring to other parts of these papers, he saw in the political letter written by the noble Marquess to the Court of Directors, on the 27th Decr., 1816, the accompanying declaration, which was a statement of affidavit, in which he stated, "that in this case, we were, however, such as we gave them from private friendship, or a sense of private and pecuniary obligations to them; but, we repeat, that although we have made this declaration for the purpose of being perfectly explicit, no person or resident at the head of any public office or department of government, or any one to whom we looked for public support or influence, have had any such benefit; and that no persons,

aiding the deceptive affidavit voluntarily tendered by Mr. W. Palmer and Sir Wm. Rumbold, and the delusive character of other statements furnished by the house, we are afraid that little reliance can be placed in the account current, which may be prepared by them in compliance with your requisition." But they would see how the Governor General justified their course of proceeding, and here he was compelled, from the nature of this subject, to pass backward and forward among these papers, and had to call their attention to page 735, to Lord Hastings' letter of the 10th June 1821 to Sir Wm. Rumbold, in which he said, "I apprized you long ago that it was expedient for the firm to define upon oath, whether or not any British public functionary, had at any time had pecuniary transactions with the house which could influence him in countenancing your dealings with the Nizam's government?" After reading this, let them turn to page 158, to the date of the 26th June 1821, which was written sixteen days after this matter, and not long ago, as set forth in the affidavit. On the subject of this affidavit, there was one question to put, before whom was it sworn? before whom was the following deposition taken?

"We, the undersigned, William Palmer and William Rumbold, do hereby make oath and declare, that the partners of our house at Hyderabad, called by the name of William Palmer and Co. are as follow:—William Palmer, Esq.; Sir William Rumbold, Bart.; Hastings Palmer, Esq.; George Lamb, Esq.; and Bunketty Doss; and that no other persons of any description have, directly or indirectly, any partnership with us, or any interest in any concerns, beyond such as the public has in every other house of agency. We further declare, that no public functionary, at the head of any public office or department, ever had any avowed or direct partnership, directly or indirectly with us, or any interest in our concerns, which could influence him in countenancing our dealings with the Nizam's government, or give him any means of deriving any personal advantages from them.

"We think it proper to add, that several individuals, natives and Europeans, who supported us with their capital at the commencement of our establishment, did, in consequence of such accommodation to us, derive benefits from our house. These were, however, such as we gave them from private friendship, or a sense of private and pecuniary obligations to them; but, we repeat, that although we have made this declaration for the purpose of being perfectly explicit, no person or resident at the head of any public office or department of government, or any one to whom we looked for public support or influence, have had any such benefit; and that no persons,

persons, of any description but the above named partners of their house, have been associated with us in any way, since the time we first entered into treaty for the loan we negotiated for the Nizam's government."

It was sworn before Mr. Hans Sotheby, first assistant to the resident at Hyderabad. It was with great pain he was forced to remark upon this fact, which was mixed up in this unfortunate transaction, that Mr. Sotheby was himself a partner in the house; he knew that to be the case, he knew the contents of this affidavit, and yet he allowed these gentlemen to swear he was not a partner in their firm—to have to make these allusions was a most painful duty. Further on, in that memorial of Mr. Sotheby's, in page 711, they would find that he admitted, in a memorial to the court, that he was a partner in the firm before Sir Wm. Rumbold had joined it, and his words are, that "the proposal originated in the private and personal friendship of Mr. Palmer, who was only desirous of stipulating, on one hand, that he should not suffer any possible loss which might accrue, and on the other, was desirous that the advantage which the business might derive from the extension of its capital in the sum advanced by your memorialist, should be enjoyed by him," and Mr. Sotheby justified himself in forming the original connection, "as a means of doing justice to his creditors, and for relieving himself from embarrassments which prudence and economy were insufficient," at a former period, to overcome in a most expensive part of India. But again he must remind the court, that here was not only a clear admission of the partnership, but that Mr. Sotheby knew the contents of the affidavit, which he had nevertheless permitted to have been sworn before him. If they went on to page 716, paragraph 19, of that memorial, they would see that the Marquess of Hastings knew him to be a partner both before and after Sir Wm. Rumbold joined the house, and yet he was the subscribing magistrate to such an affidavit as the noble Marquess had transmitted, and with all this knowledge of what had been done, he was contented to place this man as the government agent at Moorshedabad.

It had been said in the course of these proceedings, that the Marquess of Hastings was a great military chief and statesman—he readily admitted the eminence of these services, and that they had placed his name (as had been said) on the pedestal of honour, covered with military garb, and clothed with stars and ribands most deservedly won. It was most painful, then, to reflect that this unfortunate transaction with the Nizam had raised a dim cloud over the brightness of such fame: it was not only unfortunate

for his Lordship, but it was equally so for the Nizam, whom he professed to befriend, and who participated in the general loss sustained by those who had embarked their capital in the firm of Palmer and Co., and who became ultimately involved in the general ruin of the house. Having gone thus far, he would say, that the question was not now before them, what were or were not the claims upon their consideration in behalf of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Let them be brought forward specifically for distinct consideration, and he should be found ready, if that firm had not received proper justice, to give his vote that it should be dealt out to them—he would ever be found on what he felt to be the side of justice, and always arguing *ad rem*, and not *ad hominem*. He wished it should also be understood that he had read the protest of the hon. Directors, who had dissented from the majority of their court; but with the greatest respect for the opinions of these gentlemen, he must be permitted to say, that their protest as little touched the question of this day, as did Lord Hastings' programme, which left out altogether the private letter, of so much importance in the consideration. With reference to the former days' discussion, he confessed he was exceedingly surprised at that part of the honourable proprietor's (Mr. Hume's) speech which advocated an exclusive privilege. Accustomed as he had been to identify the hon. gentleman's name with every liberal and comprehensive commercial view—always looking upon him as the enemy to jobs of whatever kind, the opponent of corruption wherever he found it, and of sinecure places wherever they were found to exist,—always thinking that, for an assiduous perseverance in this course, the hon. member founded his claim (and deservedly too) for public confidence and favour;—(Hear, hear, from Mr. Hume!) that he was looked up to as the sworn enemy of usurious loans and exclusive contracts, and the uniform opponent throughout his political career of all restrictive systems; he was, he must repeat, quite astonished at the line of argument taken by the hon. gentleman, and so at variance with his formerly acknowledged sentiments, that he was almost at a loss to find any argument which made him so suddenly change his position. He was exceedingly surprised at this apparent inconsistency in the hon. member's conduct, and said, "as well, wonders will never come of it, we now come back to the question which he meant to put to himself this day; and in doing so, he should follow the example of the hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. John Smith), and ask himself—"Do I, or do I not, believe

believe the Marquess of Hastings to be an honourable man? I answer, that I believe he is—Do I, or do I not believe, that the Marquess of Hastings, from an unfortunate predilection for the house of Palmer and Co., arising in his mind from his connection with Sir Wm. Rumbold, alluded to in his private letter to Sir Wm. of the 4th January 1815, did confer an unjustifiable license to Messrs. Palmer, to the prejudice of other British establishments?—My answer to, and my verdict upon this second interrogatory is, I do believe he did." Another question then he ought to put to himself, and it was this:—"Do I, or do I not, believe the other members of the council in India to be hon. men? My answer is, I believe they are hon. men." And here he could not refrain from the expression of his unqualified astonishment, at an intimation which was given by the hon. member (Mr. Hume). He was both astonished and surprised at it—astonished from the boldness of the intimation to impeach Mr. Adam, which was quite unjustified by any thing he had either read or heard of that gentleman; and surprised, because of knowing the fact and talents in debate of the hon. member, that he should have let out so prematurely and unnecessarily, if he entertained it, the future intension upon which he had so resolved. If any such impeachment should ever ensue from this inquiry (and it was ungenerous to hold out the threat if it were not intended to be followed up) he would predict that Mr. Adam would pass through the ordeal with pure and untainted honour. He now came to the last interrogatory upon which he meant to pronounce his verdict—"Do I, or do I not, believe that the Court of Directors stand justified in their proceedings in this affair, and in their political letters which were transmitted in consequence of it, upon the evidence set forth in these documents? I say yes, I do believe they stand justified, and that had they not done so, they would have forfeited their claim for confidence, and infringed the provisions of their oath of office." For their conduct, then, in this affair, he thought them entitled to the thanks and vote of the Court of Proprietors upon this question.

He then proposed the following resolution, which was carried by a large majority, and the proprietors who were present, rose in honour of the Court. The resolution was, "That the Court of Proprietors do hereby declare, that they are of opinion, that the Court of Directors stand justified in their proceedings in this affair, and in their political letters which were transmitted in consequence of it, upon the evidence set forth in these documents." This was the whole question.

(*Continued in next No.*)

Mr. General Sir John Doyle, and Mr. Russell rose at the same moment.

Mr. Doyle declared that he merely wished to have read the resolution of the 3d March 1824, which passed on the printing of these papers.

The clerk here read the following resolution—

"That there be laid before this court all such papers and documents, respecting the loans made by Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad to his highness the Nizam, as may enable this court to decide on the merits of any claim which the Marquis of Hastings may have on the further liberality of the Company."

General Sir John Doyle then said, "I rose, Sir, for the purpose of addressing you on the question, but as I find a respectable proprietor (Mr. Russell) has risen for the same purpose, and with a preferable claim, as he is I understand about to address you in defence of his own character, I waive my claim of precedence, and willingly give way to an honourable proprietor so situated (*Hear, hear!*)"

Mr. Russell said, that when this debate began last Friday, he had not the honour of being a member of that court, nor would he on this day occupy a place among them, were it not for the terms in which his name had been mixed up in some of these proceedings. He did not mean to complain of passages in their printed papers, for these he had already seen, and answered; but his complaint was against the published opinions of the Attorney General, and the other counsel, promulgated in the speech of their chairman, and which they were now told lay on the table of the court for the information of the proprietors. Now with respect to these papers, the facts which form the bases of the opinions contained in them, were either assumed, or asserted—in other words, the opinions of counsel are called for upon an hypothesis, and to expound what would be the law if such and such facts were proved. The existence of these assumed facts, and the supposition founded upon them, lead to assertions which were made, not only without any adequate ground, but actually without any ground at all—not only without truth, but without any thing like evidence of truth, and made merely upon the assertions of those who were themselves deeply interested in maintaining one side of the question. This assumed statement, this hypothesis, to ascertain hypothetically what would be a consequence in certain contingencies, naturally enough involved further hypothesis in the opinions of counsel; so that at last they came to a hypothetical conclusion, or, in plain English, to no conclusion at all. Without entering into the form in which this particular subject had been referred to counsel, he might be permitted to state, that the real and just way to obtain counsel's opinion, was to call on them to state the law on any given point, and to suggest the ground and course of bringing the

the matter submitted to them before a proper tribunal. But when, as in this case, their counsel told them they had no ground to stand on if they went into a court of justice, that they could not look a jury upon it in the face, were they to have such opinions, so framed and so given, made the instruments and vehicles of personal attacks upon others? (*Hear, hear!*) Were these opinions to be sent forth to the world, insinuating against those who were the objects of them that they were either the dupes or the abettors of a conspiracy to defraud—was this to be tolerated? If the ground he stood upon be English ground, he need only state such a proposition to expose it to general abhorrence (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Besides they should recollect, that the opinion of counsel was generally taken upon one side of a case only, and ought not surely to be adopted as a substitute for all other modes of proceeding to be taken at once as the accusor on the part in evidence of the conviction, and the punishment. If it were allowed to him or I led to my mind to state his own case and to apply it in this way would he not have the power of usurping the possession of my rental man's estate in England and of having the character of any man private in the dirt? (*Hear, hear!*) When the vote of the 4d March was passed, eleven months ago, for the printing of these papers, he applied to the Court of Directors for access to certain documents for the purpose of preparing a vindication of his own character. He was not aware either then or now, that there was any occasion for secrecy or concealment. The papers were at the time ordered to be published and some of them must have been then in the hands of the printer. Had it been permitted to him on that occasion, as an act of justice, if not of consideration for an old servant—had it been permitted to him, he should have had the opportunity of placing his vindication along with the other papers which were published for the use of the proprietors, and would have been spared this detail, which could not fail to be irksome to the court at this period. He had read all the published papers with as much diligence and care as any other member of that court, and with, he might be permitted to add, additional information, such as great local experience furnished him, that enabled him to have fresh light for his guidance. (*Hear, hear!*) He wished therefore to declare, that, with the fullest information before him, he was prepared to vindicate the character and complexion of all the transactions arranged in these voluminous papers (*Hear, hear!*) He was not at all prepared to say, that because he was prepared to approve of these transactions in India, he was necessarily ready to arraign

the conduct of the Court of Directors, who had disapproved of them at home, for they had acted without having the full information before them of which the case was susceptible. The real merits of the question could only be decided upon a full hearing of both sides. He solemnly repeated, that were he not satisfied, as he had declared he was, with the fairness of all these impugned transactions his voice, instead of being raised for their defence, should have been heard the loudest against them.

Hear, hear! He would now state the reasons which governed his judgment upon the whole of this transaction. The first matter to which it was necessary to refer, was the 60 lac loan made in the year 1820. It had been asserted, and this too by lawyers, that this loan was fictitious and for two reasons, one of which was that it was fictitious for what it did consist of, and the other, for what it did not. It was said, that in the instruments for this loan the parties were allowed to transfer an accumulation of an old balance, which had not been officially sanctioned to the account of government where, when so transferred, it became necessarily sanctioned. Now to this assertion he had to reply, that there was not at the time of this transaction one single rupee of unsanctioned balance then standing in the books of Messrs Palmer and Co.—he was in a condition to prove this to have been the fact when that loan was sanctioned (*crus of Hear!*) Respecting the latter of Sir William Rambold which had been lately printed, he (*Mr Russell*) had this to say, first presuming that he went not only upon the credit of Sir William's statement, but after having himself examined and proved the accuracy of every thing which it contained, he wished thus to be perfectly understood though he read the statement, for convenience sake, from the printed paper. When the house of Palmer and Co. had made this loan, they had a separate account with the Nizam's government. It was said, why not have kept the Nizam's pecuniary account in one, instead of three separate heads? To those who are unacquainted with the real nature of transactions like these, it would indeed appear desirable that such an account for the sake of perspicuity should be kept singly, but those who are conversant with these transactions, that is, those who are conversant with the Nizam's government, are well aware that the Nizam's accounts were kept separate, and that the convenience of the British Government in India, but also for the convenience of the Nizam himself, and that they were rendered to him according to the terms and manner best adapted to his own financial arrangements. It was for this reason that the ac-

counts with the Nizam were kept under three separate heads, the Berar Sowar account, the Aurungabad account, and the Hyderabad account. The first account related to the expenses incurred by the Nizam in bringing into the field certain irregular cavalry, which he (Mr Russell) had recommended him to organize, when the Pindarree and Mahratta war was apprehended. It was quite obvious, that unless some adequate provision was made for the sustenance of this cavalry, the British government in India must have dispensed with their services. It was one of the crying evils of the Indian native troops, that they wanted food, and, to supply it, wanted pay. (*a laud, and Hear!*) One of the great and distinguishing advantages of British troops over all others, was, that being assured, as they were, of regular pay, they acted with steady and determined valour, and equal discipline. (*Hear!*) The same means which had been so well applied to British troops, had been with equal advantage provided for the native troops of India, and the result was, that they had now in their Indian territory whole regiments, composed of black faces, ready to stand or fall with officers who had white ones. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) So much for the provision made in the first account. He could not himself speak positively how the first proposition for this loan had originated—he had communicated the fact to the government in the manner in which he had been informed of it. He need not trouble the court to read that which he supposed the proprietors had already perused, namely, the answer of the government, in which they approved of the proposition. He did not know whether there was then present in the court any military officer who had served in this campaign with any branch of the army of the Deccan, but, if there were, he would appeal to that officer as to the services rendered by those troops. He would ask, whether they had not conducted themselves like brave and active soldiers?

Col. Fitzclarence said, he had served at the period alluded to, and he never saw better troops in his life. (Hear ')

Mr. Russell continued: "He thanked the gallant officer for the trouble he had caused by the excellence of his troops. In the first place there were about one hundred men in each company who were sent to the front during the war. He said that the troops of the Maine Cavalry were doing very well in the ranks of the army in its own immediate command." "These sometimes amounted to fifty or sixty who, possibly, had not the means of procuring funds for the liquidation of arrears. He (Mr. Russell) therefore called on the Maine's minister to take on himself the payment of the troops, and to settle the subordinate ac-

counts afterwards with the officers in the best way he could. This was considered the most clear and easy way of proceeding, since it would have been very embarrassing to the minister if these accounts had been mixed up and confounded with others. With respect to the Aurungabad arrangement, it arose thus: it was observed by Capt George Sydenham that the troops were not regularly paid, and, from his (Mr. Russell's) knowledge and experience, he was convinced, that if they were not paid well they would not fight well. Capt Sydenham mentioned this to Mr Palmer, and that gentleman noticed it to him. Mr Palmer observed, and he gave him credit for the statement, that he did not anticipate any immediate advantage to his own establishment, but that in adopting an arrangement which he (Mr Russell) had said would be useful to the service, and therefore acceptable to the English government, he hoped, on that ground, he would be entitled to future support. The money, in this case, was to be levied by a sirmants on certain districts of the Nizam territories. Those troops belonged to Bern, and it was therefore deemed necessary that the accounts relative to them should be kept separate. The only remaining account was the Hyderabad account, which consisted of a variety of miscellaneous articles which he did not deem it necessary to detail. By the printed papers it appeared that, on the 16th of Feb 1820, the balance on these three accounts was as follow:—

	Rs.	A P
Aurangabad balance	13,50,826	6 6
Bihar Suwar ditto	18,36,825	12 4
Hydrabad ditto ..	4,64,979	2 3
	<hr/>	
Rs	36,51,631	5 0

tail. (*Hear!*) I willingly submit to government the whole of my books: I wish to conceal nothing. (*Hear!*) I know that serious discussions have taken place in Calcutta; and I am so satisfied of the justice and integrity maintained in this transaction, that, if I were to choose a ground on which the conflict should take place, it would be this." (*Hear!*) Those accounts he (Mr. Russell) sent to Calcutta; they were subsequently returned to him, with direction that he should restore them to Mr. Palmer. It appeared, however, that they had been circulated amongst the members of the government, and closely examined; for, when they came back to his hands he observed some pencil marks, which shewed that some person had taken the trouble of comparing them. Now, although the accounts were submitted to the government at Calcutta, and the arrangement was approved of, it was asserted that the rate of interest was not known. This was very extraordinary, for the balance was kept separate; there were detailed interest accounts, and, at the top of every page, the rate of interest charged was specified. (*Hear!*) He thought it could not be doubted that these accounts were read in Calcutta, for Mr. Fendall, in one of his letters, stated the interest on the Aurungabad account to be 21 per cent. Now, when Mr. Fendall stated that in his place, and no person said otherwise, or made any observation on that statement—and when the amount of interest was marked on the top of each page—it could not be said, that government were in the dark on that occasion. (*Hear!*) At the time when the loan was made, there were due to the house by the minister, on two accounts, the Aurungabad and the Berar Suwar accounts, Rs. 37,87,652, but, on the Hyderabad account, the house owed the minister Rs. 1,36,090, and they held at the time *tunkas*, or assignments, which had since been realized, to the amount of Rs. 10,56,711. These two sums made an aggregate of Rs. 11,92,742, which, deducted from Rs. 37,87,652, the minister's actual account in Feb. 1820, left a balance of Rs. 25,94,910 due from the minister to the house, and there was no portion of this sum that was unsanctioned by the government. That body knew the money had been paid—they knew, and they shewed they knew, the rate of interest charged by the house. The Aurungabad and Berar Suwar accounts, on which this balance of 25 lacs of rupees was due, were both sanctioned by government, and that, too, at the rate of 24 per cent. The advance carried an interest of 24 per cent, the loan of 18, which, together with the bonus of eight lacs, equivalent to 24 per cent., formed a net interest of 20½. What benefit, then, could the house of Palmer

and Co. derive from the transfer of those balances to the loan? The only operation which such a transfer could have produced was, as common arithmetic would shew, to induce a loss of 9½ per cent., the difference between 24 and 20½ per cent. It would be clearly an advantage, therefore, not an injury to the Nizam, if the balances had been transferred, since the rate of interest became thereby so much reduced. Having said so much relative to the sums of which the balances were not composed, he should now advert to that of which they were, in fact, constituted. He observed it stated in the correspondence, which was to be found in the Hyderabad papers, that no cash payments had been made on this loan—that, in truth, nothing had been paid. But it would be found, on reference to the account, in pages 620, 621 and 624 of the Hyderabad papers, or in page 26 of Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, that, at five different payments, upwards of 48 lacs of rupees were advanced. (*Hear!*) This comprehended a period, beginning about the middle of February, and ending about the beginning of August. But it was said, that the first two or three of these payments ought not to be taken into account, because the contract for making the loan was not dated until the month of May. Now, supposing it to be assumed, that the date of the contract must be taken as the beginning of the loan, and that nothing advanced prior to that period should be included in the account, still it appeared, that the actual cash payments made in the months of June, July, and August, amounted to 34 lacs of rupees. Some partial objection might be made to this; but, in his opinion, it formed a complete answer to the assertion that the loan was fictitious—that no cash payments whatever were made. He must also call the attention of the court to a very remarkable fact, the object of which was to shew that the loan was a *bond fide* loan, and not, at all, fictitious. In page 27 of Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, an account was given of the advances made to the Nizam in the years 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819, being the five years preceding that in which the loan was made. At that time Rs. 14,41,542 were paid to the Nizam by Palmer and Co. to the Nizam, and this was at the rate of Rs. 6 per cent. on the advances made by the Nizam to the British Government, and the Nizam's Government, for the sum of Rs. 24,00,000, which was advanced to the Nizam in the years 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819, being the five years preceding that in which the loan was made. The advances made to the Nizam were not the cause of the Nizam's Government being embarrassed, as compared with former years, there being no other reason for it, and he thought he was glad to learn what that reason was. This rate of advance did not of course begin, because the loan began

and ended in the six months. He had stated that, from February to August, thirty-eight lacs of rupees were paid in cash by the house to the Nizam's minister; and it was a remarkable fact, that when Sir C. Metcalf called on that minister for an account of what had been received, he mentioned the identical sum, thirty-eight lacs. (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Russell) did not know any reason the minister could have had at the time to give a false or fabricated account. No cause whatever was adduced to justify the supposition that he spoke otherwise than truly. At two subsequent periods the minister gave the same account. He had always stated that this was the amount of cash payments he had received at Hyderabad on account of the loan. When first called on, he said that sixty-seven lacs of rupees had been received, and this was eagerly seized hold of as a proof that his statements were not correct. This, however, was easily explained. There was no word in the Persian tongue which was exactly synonymous with our word *loan*; the word "*qur*," which signified debt, generally, would be the term used in making any inquiry about a loan, and understanding it in that sense, the minister had spoken of the entire debt due by the Nizam to the house. It was in consequence of this error that the minister had invalidated his own statement, since he admitted that fifteen lacs of rupees had been received beyond the fifty-two lacs of payment on account of the loan, and the eight lacs of *bonus*. It did not, it seemed, strike those who made this observation, that the minister was not speaking merely of the loan, but of what had been borrowed from the house altogether. (*Hear!*) The minister was afterwards asked, what was received specifically on the loan. He

	Rs.	
received at Hyderabad,	38,54,957	1 9
at Aurungabad - -	13,45,042	14 3

making, exactly, - 52,00,000 0 0 to which, if eight lacs of *bonus* be added, they had at once the whole amount of the loan. (*Hear!*) Sir C. Metcalf had however discovered, that twenty-two lacs of rupees had been paid by the minister to particular troops that had been disbanded; and, therefore, because the minister had paid a certain sum for the house, Sir C. Metcalf inferred that the balance ought to be the amount of the loan. This he attempted to explain, and the speaker had some difficulty in doing so, in consequence, it was a misapprehension. The first objection was that the loan was too much, then that it was too little, and, presently, he came to the conclusion, that it consisted of nothing at all. (*A laugh.*) Now surely, when gentlemen came forward on such a subject as this, where the fortunes, and

what was dearer still, the characters of individuals who had held high situations in society, were at stake, it was not to be tolerated that they should proceed upon light rumours or ill-founded reports.— (*Loud cheering from the left side of the court.*)

A Proprietor.—We want to hear what Mr. Russell says: we are very anxious to hear it, and it is most injudicious conduct on the part of his friends to interrupt him in this manner.

Mr. Russell continued.—What he meant to say was, that when they saw the same persons objecting to the same transactions in different modes, they should be very slow in giving credence to their arguments and assertions.—(*Hear!*) In addition to the thirty lacs of rupees, a sum of 49,275 rupees was charged to the minister for jewellery, and 97,513 rupees for miscellaneous purchases; these sums running through the same six months he had already spoken of. He might say, that the amount of these sums was in itself so inconsiderable, that it was not at all sufficient to vitiate the loan. But, if it were deemed necessary to conceal the furnishing this jewellery and these miscellaneous purchases; if it were necessary that the whole payment should appear to have been in money, how easy would it have been to have paid the rupees with one hand, to have sold those articles, and to have received back the specie with the other. The amount of the sum charged for jewellery was not one lac of rupees, and it was not to be supposed that Chundoo Lall received it either to bedizen himself or his wife. Any person in the court who happened to have known that minister, must admit that no man ever dressed more plainly. He always wore plain white, with ordinary leather shoes, divested of every particle of jewellery, glitter, or ornament. On some very particular occasions, in order to shew respect to the Nizam, he wore round his neck a string of pearls, which one of his servants would scarcely have exhibited. The jewellery was purchased for distribution, as was the eastern custom, on public occasions. Those pieces of jewellery which were denominated *rucums*, were given away as presents at court; and a man's greatness was estimated according to the number of *rucums* he could display. They heard of presentations at court here, and of the gracious reception which individuals met with from their sovereign. In the East, the proof of a gracious reception was to be inferred from the presents that were made. They were considered as a part of the public expenditure. There was an office in which those jewels were kept and registered; and it was part of the duty of the minister to provide a proper supply. With respect to the other charge, for miscellaneous purchases,

chases, it was laid out chiefly in cloths and glass. The glass, he believed, was for the minister, and the cloths were for presents. These charges were, however, so very inconsiderable, that they did not weigh a single feather in the loan. He thought he had now answered the objection, that the loan consisted entirely of unsanctioned balances; and next, that it was a loan without cash payments. There was, however, another objection; he alluded to the arrangement of the loan, which left the advances entirely at the disposal of the minister, who might make any internal arrangement he thought fit; this charge affected the house, and it affected him. It had been made to affect the house, though, he thought, most unreasonably; because, as the firm had made the contract with the minister, they were bound to pay the money to him, and were not responsible for the after application of it. If the charge applied at all, it applied to him; he had been employed by the government to put in order the Nizam's affairs, and he thought the immediate reduction of expense was the best plan he could pursue. It had been objected to him, that, in the month of September, six months after the loan had been concluded, and before he quitted Hyderabad, he had reported that twenty-three lacs of rupees had been applied by the minister to the reduction of the Nizam's debts. He was conscientiously of that opinion; he declared, upon his honour, that when he made the report in question he believed it to be true, and he now declared that he still believed it, the minister had never deceived him, and he had no right to suppose that Chundoo Loll would gratuitously deceive him on that occasion. But, if there were deceit in the case, he was not the only person deceived; for a considerable period afterwards, on Sir C. Metcalf making an inquiry of Chundoo Loll, the latter informed him that he had made a further reduction to the amount of sixteen lacs, making a total of forty-one lacs of rupees. Sir C. Metcalf did not give credence to this, but Chundoo Loll challenged him to the proof. He says, "Those people whom I have sent away are very much dissatisfied with me. I have dismissed some of the troops, who are not very likely to tell falsehoods in my favour. There are the men at your door; if you doubt that I have made these reductions, examine them. I challenge investigation into the truth of what I assert." These were his words; and, if this course were not adopted, if the minister's statement were not repelled, he was surely entitled to credit. Surely Sir C. Metcalf, who shewed no unwillingness to undertake work which would be very unpleasant to other persons, if he could have thrown Chundoo Loll's assertion into the dirt, would have done so. He said, that he did not believe Chundoo Loll's statement to

be accurate—but still he admitted that a considerable reduction had been made, though he could not specify the amount. A farther objection was made to the loan, namely, that it consisted of a transfer from one account to another. Now he could not perceive how that fact, standing alone, could be advanced as an objection to the loan. If the entries on one account were bad, transferring them to another would not make them good; and, if they were already good, the transfer could not make them better. Was it to be said, when a merchant proceeded to copy entries into his ledger, that he sat down to effect purposes of fraud and dishonesty? because every entry that appeared in the ledger, was previously in some other account. He would say, and he defied contradiction, that loans made in India were formed precisely on this principle. An hon. gentleman behind the bar well knew the manner of conducting those loans. Persons were instructed to receive subscriptions to those loans, and a period was appointed when the subscriptions should commence. When the subscription to the loan was completed, acknowledgements, bearing interest, were given to the parties; and when the proper period arrived, the whole was combined—principal was added to interest, and the entire was referred to the general register of transfer. What was the difference between the transfer in the books of Palmer and Co. from that which took place in those transactions? Palmer and Co. were to advance a certain amount of rupees: they were not, however, to do this in one day; but, as the minister called for money, they were to provide it. Of course, they made their payments and their entries according to the applications which they received and answered, and, when the proper period arrived, they transferred the whole to a separate account; not to an old account, but to a new one, of which it alone almost formed the basis. (*Hear, hear!*) The interest charged by Palmer and Co. on other transactions, had been very much objected to. He was not surprised to hear such an objection as this in England, because it was difficult to explain to persons in one country the reasons which prevailed in another. He would say, now, when these transactions were made, the interest was in fact a discount, and different persons had different habits and notions. He would speak of the various rates of interest in the same as to say that a commodity was dear or cheap. But that difference of opinion must be considered, and a comparison with what obtained in other countries, but with reference to this country in which the transactions took place. If Messrs. Palmer and Co. gave 14 per cent. interest when the Nizam might have procured no

ney elsewhere for 23 per cent., then the charge was exorbitant. But if the charge, whatever it might be, was the lowest the Nizam ever paid, and such he believed was the fact, then it was a moderate charge. It was called a monstrous charge—and, compared with the charge in England, it was. Gentlemen would stare at interest of 17 or 18 per cent. on 'Change, though they would be glad of it. (*A laugh.*) As he understood the word "monstrous," it meant something that was unusual. Thus 5 per cent. at Hyderabad would be monstrous, for such a thing had never been heard of there (*a laugh*); and 18 per cent. would be considered equally monstrous here, where such a rate of interest was wholly unknown. But he would contend, that the lowest rate of interest recognized in the country where the loan was made was not monstrous. As to the bonus, it must be considered as part of the interest. It raised the interest on the loan from 18 to 20½ per cent.; it made an addition of 2½. The bonus gave a sum of about 2 per cent. on the principal of the loan, after deducting certain expenses. This had been charged against the house as an inordinate profit, which the partners had shared *instantly*. It was called "the booty," which they had hastily put into their pockets. Now, notwithstanding such hardy assertions, it was impossible for any man to read those papers, and not to see that not a single shilling of it had been paid. (*Hear.*) The assignments for principal and interest were sixteen lacs a year. One half-year's instalment of eight lacs had been paid; and when the firm gave credit for that first half year's instalment, it was supposed by Sir C. Metcalf and others, because they saw the figure "8," at the head of the page, that the sum there entered was the bonus. (*Hear, hear!*) If mistakes of this kind were committed, if misrepresentations of this nature were promulgated, what reliance could the proprietors place on the accuracy of those who fell into such palpable errors? (*Hear!*) He did not mean to say that they wished to send forth false statements; but they did go out to the world sanctioned by their authority, and they were calculated to deceive those whose province it was to act as judges. It was surely very hard, that individuals, who had not erred, should be punished for the mistakes of others. The loan was to consist of fifty-two lacs of rupees, and was to be repaid, in a given time, with sixty lacs. Therefore, the first payment which reached the house, was to be considered as liquidating in part the sums advanced by Palmer and Co., and so on, with each succeeding payment, until fifty-two lacs were paid—then, and not till then, when the loan was concluded, could they arrive at the eight lacs which were intended as bonus. This bonus,

had been spoken of as if it were something monstrous—as if it were a sort of bugaboo—as if no such thing had ever before been heard of. This was pointed out as "the head and front of offending," on the part of Palmer and Co. But, let the court look to their own loan of the year 1818, which was not very long before the loan was contracted for by Messrs. Palmer and Co. At that period, a loan was raised at Hyderabad for sixty lacs of rupees, and the bonus was seven lacs and 80,000 rupees, which was within 20,000 rupees of the bonus on the loan contracted for the Nizam. In 1819, another loan was made, and a bonus of five lacs was secured on sixty lacs of rupees. Therefore, it was clear that the mere fact of bonus or no bonus had nothing to do with the integrity of the loan. The amount, undoubtedly, was another thing. If the terms had been higher than those on which the Nizam had raised money before, or could have procured it at that time, then the charge would have been exorbitant; but if he got it as low as it could possibly be advanced, then the bonus must be allowed to have been a proper one. He could refer to the letter of Sir W. Rumbold, and there it would be seen, that, on looking over the books of the firm, it was found that Palmer and Co. had themselves paid 18, 20, and 24 per cent. interest, on the money borrowed by them to supply the Nizam. (*Hear!*) Why, then, should a mercantile body be charged with fraud and dishonesty, when they actually received a less amount of interest on some parts of this transaction than they had themselves paid? (*Hear!*) If they could have raised the money at a lower rate of interest, they would have done so. But the soucars, the native bankers, saw their advantage. They knew the house could not command funds, and that they would be therefore obliged to seek assistance from them. They were in consequence compelled to meet the demands of the soucars, and they paid 24 per cent. which was more than they charged the Nizam, the interest and bonus on the loan being 20½ per cent.

He would here beg permission of the court to try back a little. He had omitted one important feature of the loan, when arguing that it was not fictitious. When an accusatory statement was made to government on the subject of the loan, it was said, that it was nothing more than equitable to allow Messrs. Palmer and Co. to make their defence; it was deemed just that they should be heard, not before the government came to a decision, for it appeared their minds were made up on the subject, but before they proceeded to punish the parties. But it appeared, that they altered their determination. Prompt measures they thought were the most proper;

and on the 2nd of July, 1823, they declared their sentiments without waiting for any explanation. (*Hear H*) He wished here to draw the attention of the court to a short letter from Sir C. T. Metcalf, to Messrs Palmer and Co as it related very much to the charge of this being a fictitious loan. It was as follows:—"Gentlemen, it appearing from your accounts, that, at the time when you obtained the sanction of the British government for a loan of 60 lacs of rupees to the Nizam's government, that transaction was effected by a transfer of fifty-two lacs from your former Hyderabad account, to a new account, with the addition of eight lacs bonus, as a compensation for the reduction of interest on the said fifty-two lacs, from 2 per cent. per annum to 1½ per cent. per annum, and there being no appearance of any payment at that period, which can be considered is a loan of sixty lacs, or any other specific sum. I am directed by the hon. the Governor General in council, to call on you to state, whether the conclusion above noticed as drawn from your accounts, be correct or otherwise, or to furnish any explanation of the transaction that you may judge to be satisfactory." The answer of the house was—"we beg to submit to you, for the consideration of the right hon. the Governor General in council, that the whole of the loan of sixty lacs of rupees, was not a transfer of an old account, but was a new loan negotiation, and was supported by the several payments in cash or otherwise, which followed the balance of 1,63,9-9 rupees, 2½ annas, as exhibited in our accounts." There was here a clear reference to the balance sheet, which was to be found in page 620 of the printed papers. Messrs Palmer and Co in their answer, proceeded thus:—"We beg further to state, that we conceive the misapprehension of the government has arisen from the manner in which our accounts have been kept, and which was unavoidable from the circumstance, that the negotiation for the loan was in progress prior to the termination of the year, at which time the minister could not fulfil his part of the engagements, and all entries of payments by us, made in negotiation, was necessarily debited to him in the general accounts till the end of the year, when the new loan account was distinguished."

"We have already had the honour to submit to you the circumstances of the transfer of rupees 20,37,515, 7 annas, on account of the auzars, which we have already considered, (being in fact a return of the minister's own assets) as equivalent to a cash payment. Our letter of the 14th October, 1822, having already explained the nature of this claim against the Nizam's government, we will not intrude upon your time by any further details. The balance of rupees 4,63,979, 3 annas,

before referred to, could alone be considered, in fact, as the transfer of an old debt. We beg further to be permitted to call your attention to the notoriety, and to the circumstances, which attended the re-constitution of this loan. We invited our commercial correspondents in Calcutta and Madras, to engage with us in the transaction. We made a similar reference to the native bankers at this place, with whom we had commercial intercourse. Our proposition was declined by European houses of business, and was acceded to by the native bankers, only, on our agreeing to a total change of the rates of dealing which had subsisted between us. They proposed to accumulate us with their funds, provided the former balance at their credit, in common with the advances then made us, were held by us at 16 per cent. per annum, instead of 9 and 12 per cent. as formerly. As their funds were then so invested on current account, they took advantage of our pecuniary embarrassments, and raised the interest on the bulk of their property, by repeated transfers to 21 and 24 per cent. which was the general rate of interest allowed, by us to them, till the advances from your treasury enabled us to adjust their accounts in June and July last.

"We hope it will be admitted, that had the loan been the transfer of an old account, we neither could have had the necessity, nor any purpose, in resorting to the market for money, when its immediate tendency was not only to subject us to a higher rate of interest on what we then borrowed, but on all former balances.— We beg to submit to you, that about one half of the amount of our loan was thus borrowed, and although in the occupation of the mounted men of this place, it was held unprofitably by us on our exclusive responsibility, occasioning the necessity of a bonus to cover us eventually from loss."

Such was the case, and such the answer. Now for the comment. That was to be found in page 749. There obtaining on the answer of Messrs Palmer and Co to his letter, Sir C. T. Metcalf expressed himself thus:—"That reply is similar to some production that comes from that quarter, containing and abusive, and in many respects completely untrue; the couched statements therein respecting that firm are entirely untrue, and he knew them to be so." He then proceeded to explain how he came to know that to explain the matter better, he now could do so more fully than elsewhere, than by the way of a newspaper, "but your paper," he said, "is not mine, you will excuse me from saying it, you desire?" Would it be believed that Sir C. Metcalf took up his pen at all? (Hear, hear!) Mr. Comstock stood on the lion proprietor to read more of Sir C. Metcalf's

letter, and then he would see the reason of his conduct.

Mr. Russell said, he had no objection. Sir C. Metcalf went on to say,—"Instead of stating what sums they did actually advance on account of that pretended loan, they argue that it ought to be inferred, that there must have been a loan to the Nizam's government, because they were themselves obliged to obtain funds. This is by no means a necessary conclusion; for, having above sixty lacs locked up in the hands of the Nizam's government, and having still to feed, for their own advantage, the minister's lavish waste, and having also to supply, for their own profit, the wants of others, with whom they had dealings, there were abundant reasons why they should endeavour to obtain additional funds. The assertion, that a sum of between four and five lacs is all that can be considered as a transfer of old debts, does not require any comment. How they could venture on such an assertion, in the face of their own accounts, is utterly incomprehensible. The pretence that the transfer of the whole balance of 20 or 21 lacs, on account of Bazar soneas, was equivalent to a cash payment, is too preposterous to require remark. This point has been discussed in one of my former despatches. In the document herewith transmitted, Messrs. Palmer and Co. state, that the bonus of eight lacs was intended to cover them from eventual loss on account of their exclusive responsibility. In their accounts it was represented, a compensation for reduction of interest. I apprehend that their explanation cannot be deemed satisfactory; I shall therefore proceed to execute the instruction which I have lately received regarding them." He was glad that the hon. proprietor had given him an opportunity of reading the whole of that dispatch, because it proved that Sir C. Metcalf did not take notice of the statement of Palmer and Co., that statement being, that, if he would look to a certain page in the accounts, he would there find the items of which the loan was composed. (Hear, hear!) It appeared to him, that of all the modes which could be devised for giving the government a clear and proper notion on this subject, that which had been pursued was the plainest and best. Messrs. Palmer and Co. were to be turned to such an account, that he would find the information they gave him would suppose, as Sir C. Metcalf had done, that, that he imagined there were no such entries, or that they were entries not connected with the loan. It was, that the statement, contained in the name of Messrs. Palmer and Co. was merely passed over without a word of notice. Another charge made against the nearest of the loan was, that it was quite illegal. Now,

on the subject of illegality, he must, with all due deference, observe, that it was still a moot point, whether the rate of interest taken in the Nizam's territory came within the scope and operation of British law. The legal authorities in India held one opinion: they said it did not. The legal authorities in England advanced another opinion, they maintained that it did. Now he did not mean to assert that the opinion of the law officers in India was the best, but he would say, that when conflicting opinions arose—when Mr. Strettell, and at a later period, Mr. Spankie (whose opinion was formed on an elaborate review of all the statutes connected with the subject), stated that the law did not reach contracts entered into in the Nizam's country, it was too much to accuse Messrs. Palmer and Co. with having wilfully acted in an illegal manner. It should also be recollected, that the opinion of Mr. Strettell was not surreptitiously obtained by the house, for the purpose of defending and justifying themselves after they had acted improperly. When they were about to make the loan to the Nizam's government, they felt that it would be necessary to demand more than 12 per cent. interest.—They, therefore, addressed a letter to Mr. Strettell, requesting his opinion. The letter they sent was not amongst the printed papers, but the answer to that letter was. Mr. Strettell then stated, that he had no doubt whatever of the law on the subject. In his opinion, the parties had a right to take more than 12 per cent. Therefore, even supposing his opinion to be erroneous, and that the opinion of the counsel here was right, still, so far as the conduct of the house was concerned, their justification was complete. (Hear!) In a moral point of view, they had committed no wrong, for they acted under the best advice they could procure; and he thought that, even in a legal point of view, they were right. (Hear! hear!) He had been told, that when parties acted by advice of counsel—when they submitted themselves to the control of counsel, although they might be in error, still they were always very leniently dealt with. The circumstance of their having taken legal advice, so far as punishment was considered, was never lost sight of. On this ground, certainly, Messrs. Palmer and Co. had a very strong claim to consideration. The uncertainty of the law on this point had been alluded to by Mr. Canning, in a speech which he delivered in the House of Commons when he was about to proceed to India as Governor General. At that time, he, of course, devoted his mind to the duties which he was likely to be called on to perform; and, probably, he had turned his attention to this particular subject. Mr. Canning said, the law was so doubtful on this point, that it required a declaration

ratory not to let it at rest; and he called on his right-hand friend, the President of the Board of Control to introduce a measure for the purpose of defining it. If Mr. Canning, and Mr. Stratford, and Mr. Spinkie entertained such opinions of the law, could any unbiased person blame Palmer and Co. for the line of conduct they had adopted? (*Hear!*) He contended whether the transaction was legal or illegal, that the justification of Palmer and Co. on this point was complete.—(*Hear!*) But if it be capable of proceeding in this way; if indeed there was a breach of the law, then very high authority had been guilty of allowing individuals to take more than twelve per cent. interest. To prove this, he would call the attention of the court to the Bengal regulations of 1793 and 1803. Those regulations were similar to the statute law of this country. They were the statute laws of the Bengal provinces, and were framed for the guidance of the judges in the Company's courts beyond the town of Calcutta; they were drawn by the law officers of the crown, and the Company; passed by the Governor-General in Council, by virtue of powers which the statute vested in him, registered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature, and laid yearly upon the table of the House of Commons.

The fifteenth Bengal regulation, framed in 1793, directed the courts of judicature not to decree higher or lower rates of interest than the following:—if the cause of action shall have arisen before the 28th of March 1780, on sums not exceeding 100 rupees, thirty-seven and a half per annum; on sums exceeding 100 rupees, twenty-four per cent. per annum. If after the 28th of March 1780, on sums not exceeding 100 rupees, twenty-four per cent. per annum. The Bengal regulation thirty-four, of 1803, appeared to have had reference exclusively to the territories then recently acquired from the Nizam Vizier. It directed, that where the cause of action shall have arisen before the 10th of November 1801, on sums not exceeding 100 rupees, the interest should be thirty per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding 100 rupees, twenty-four per cent. per annum. Now the first of these regulations was passed twenty years after the 12 Geo. III. which was now said to have limited the rate of interest to twelve per cent. over all India; and the second regulation was framed thirty years after the passing of that act, ten years later than the 37 Geo. III. and six years anterior to the 37 Geo. III., yet it directed the judges in the Company's courts to decree thirty per cent. per annum in some cases, and twenty-four per cent. per annum in all others, where the debts were incurred before the 10th Nov. 1801, in the territories which the Nizam Vizier then ceded to the Company. Now he contended, that the territories of the Nizam at that time, and of the Nizam at the

present day, were similarly situated. They were native princes, in alliance with the British government, and it was only by the Nizam's being so in alliance, that the law could extend to his territories at all. If, in 1763 and 1803, a higher rate of interest than twelve per cent. was sanctioned; if the judges were desired to award thirty per cent. interest in territories similarly situated with those of the Nizam at present, why should those who now required a higher rate of interest be visited with reproach and vituperation? Why couple ignorance of the law with a wilful determination to be wrong? If the act of the 33 Geo. III. had been supposed to restrict the rate of interest all over India, certainly neither of the regulations he had cited would ever have been framed. Surely, if that act had been considered to extend to the territories of native princes, the regulation of 1803 would not have been passed. It now came to another part of the subject. In order to cast a slur on the house, and to injure him, it had been insidiously alleged, that he had a personal interest in the establishment. In a letter which he some time ago addressed to the court, and which had been printed and published, he stated, that many years ago he had advanced a sum of money to the care of Mr. S. Russell, an old and valued friend, who resided at Hyderabad, and whom he requested to employ it at that station. Such transactions he believed took place every day. Those who were not in the habit of conducting money speculations, constantly entrusted their capital to others, who better understood the mode in which it was most likely to be profitably employed. Why did he (Mr. Russell) afterwards withdraw his property? Because he thought that the transactions which Messrs. Palmer and Co. were getting into were objectionable; not objectionable in themselves; he never so considered them, but objectionable to him personally. (*Hear!*) When did he withdraw, it was the next question? He withdrew it at a time when there was a speculative establishment, and when profitable speculations had been set on foot. It was a period of amazing fortune, that was the very time at which he said he had withdrawn his property. How could he have withdrawn his property, if he had not seen the inquiry, how it was conducted? He withdrew it so soon after the establishment was so precipitately dissolved, that he was of his old friends, and of the court, Mr. S. Russell, and of the house of Palmer. They were all of opinion, not that opinion that it was objectionable, but that Mr. Russell was not to be allowed to proceed, and that the house should be dissolved. There might be some objection in court, who was not to be taken into the account, and he desired the court to get up and say, that the relations between him and Mr. Palmer were not perfectly notorious.

It would, perhaps, be contended, that he was influenced, at that period, by partiality. The truth was, that those parties actually quarrelled with him, and they had continued on bad terms ever since. Did he withdraw from apprehension of any thing unpleasant to himself, respecting these transactions—or did he ever support the parties from a feeling of that kind, or on that account? If he had done so, if he had withdrawn from apprehension, would he have come to an open rupture with them? Would he have given them an opportunity of speaking ill of him? He had given them an opportunity of doing so—and, that they did not seize hold of that opportunity, afforded the best proof that they had no reason to censure him. It had also been alleged, that his brother, Mr. C. Russell, had a connection with Messrs. Palmer and Co., which was continued up to the day he quitted India. He would give a short and decisive answer to this assertion—it was utterly and entirely unfounded. (*Hear!*) He did not see it stated, in any of the papers, that he (Mr. Russell) had any interest, direct or indirect, in any of the proceedings that had been alleged against the house. If such a suspicion existed, he would only meet it verbally, as he had already done in print, by a solemn, total, and unqualified denial. (*Hear!*) Again, it had been asserted, and some reference had been made to the fact, by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Carruthers), that the Nizam might have procured money elsewhere at a lower rate than the loan was contracted for. He however, would say, after 50 years' experience at Hyderabad, that he could not have procured money, from any other person, at a more reduced rate of interest. With regard to the Aurangabad transaction, which he believed to be the largest the house ever had with the Nizam, it appeared, from the statement in page 17 of Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, that, in four years, from 1818 to 1822, the actual payments made by the house amounted to 121 lacs of rupees, or 1,000,000 sterling; and that, on the sum so advanced, the charges of the house (the amount every species of charge, interest, agency, commission, every item that could come under the head of charge) amounted to six lakhs, or 600,000 rupees, which was but a small charge of six per cent. on the principal payments. If gentlemen would look at these accounts, they would find that, in 1821, they not only raised no charge of interest, but they themselves sustained a charge of interest; the payments of the Nizam, at those two periods, having exceeded what they had advanced, so that they could not but be more clearly, than the Nizam could have borrowed money at a lower rate of interest, he would

call the attention of the court to a circumstance which occurred in 1820. An attempt was made in that year to negotiate a loan of 6½ lacs of rupees for the Rajah of Nagpore. The resident there wrote to the resident at Hyderabad, requesting that he would issue proposals for the loan. Proposals were accordingly sent forth, and the lowest offer was 24 per cent. The loan was to be made through the resident at Hyderabad, by whom it was to be received, and by him it was to be paid over to the resident at Nagpore. So that, besides 24 per cent, there was the additional charge of transmitting it to Nagpore, and afterwards, when the payments came round, of sending it back again to Hyderabad. Now, if under a regular guarantee, the two residents could not borrow money, for less than 24 per cent, what possible reason was there to suppose, that the Nizam could have got it for less? (*Hear!*) The Nizam's government had, in fact, no credit. The money men had no confidence in them; and a reason might be found in the printed papers to show why that was the case. Chundoo Toll, when negotiating about the liquidation of the Nizam's debts, cleared up this point completely. Sir C. T. Metcalf said, "you have provided for the payment of Palm and Co, but here is money due to the native bankers, how do you mean to pay them?" "Pay them!" answered the minister; "why I don't mean to pay them any thing at all. (*A laugh*) They have received interest over and over again,—they have got a great deal too much, and I will give them no more." (*Hear!*) When the minister wanted money, and could not apply to any other source, he was content to pay a high rate of interest to the native bankers; but the moment he found that he could procure a supply elsewhere at a more reasonable rate, he turned round upon them, and said, "I don't care a straw for you—you have had interest enough; and I'll pay you no more." Under such a system as this, was it likely that persons would lend money without the guarantee of the British government? He thought that argument was conclusive in defeating the assertion, that the Nizam could have borrowed money at a cheaper rate elsewhere. But this was not all Sir C. T. Metcalf, at the time, was endeavouring to raise money for the Nizam, at Hyderabad. From the statement contained in Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, page 113, it appeared, that "the Dookan of Mahomed Bazar, of Begum Bazar, advanced a sum of 60,000 rupees to the minister, on the resident's guarantee; but arranged matters so as to acquire 54 per cent, for a two months' loan." This was at the rate of 33 per cent per annum. The charge did not appear distinctly under the form of interest. The

the arrears will rapidly increase, until the pressure becomes insupportable for the troops, and relief impracticable on the part of the government." Now he (Mr. Russell) wished the court to recollect, the particular crisis of their affairs, when Messrs. Palmer and Co. entered into the Aurangabad contract, which answered in every respect. They were then in the middle of the most critical and perilous war, that they had ever been engaged in. The danger in which they were placed did not arise from the opposition of declared enemies—but from the disaffection of pretended friends and allies. Poona and Nagpore declared against the Company. To whatever quarter you turned your eyes, there was danger to be apprehended. Hyderabad was the only court and capital that remained true, faithful, and steady to its connection. (*How, Sir?*) He felt himself justified in claiming the merit of this; and he would not suppress his conviction, that if at that time he had but held up his finger, the Nizam would have turned against the Company. This could not justly be denied—though he knew it was stated to the world, that it had been denied. In 1818, when the Aurangabad contract was made, money was so scarce, that in Calcutta, the houses of business, even depositing Company's paper, were borrowing at 12 per cent. In 1823, when with great difficulty, Sir C. Metcalf could borrow from the native bankers, on the security of the English resident, a very small sum, at 12 per cent. peace prevailed throughout the whole of India, and money was so plenty, that, in Calcutta, the houses of agency allowed only 6 per cent. on fixed, and 4 per cent. on floating balances. Thus, it appeared, that, in 1823, when there were no extraordinary difficulties to be encountered, Sir C. Metcalf, who could scarcely get food for his soldiers, fighting in the ranks, was obliged to pay at Hyderabad, on a small sum, an interest which was double the amount of that charged at the same time at Calcutta. What good objection, then, could be brought against the terms of the arrangement with Palmer and Co. In 1818, when the same relative proportion of interest prevailed between Hyderabad and Calcutta, if, in the midst of the war, he (Mr. Russell) had allowed the interest to be reduced as to the Company's advances, what operation could he have performed to the Company's service? Nay, he would have been said to him, if he had, 'the consequence, been called upon to account for his conduct' (*How?*) It was objected to him, at the time, that money could be borrowed at one rate in Calcutta—another—for it was quite unnecessary for the Company to advance money to the troops. He did not suppose that they could not have

It would, perhaps, be contended, that he was influenced, at that period, by partiality. The truth was, that those parties actually quarrelled with him, and they had continued, on bad terms ever since. Did he withdraw from apprehension of any thing unpleasant to himself, respecting these transactions—or did he ever support the parties from a feeling of that kind, or on that account? If he had done so, if he had withdrawn from apprehension, would he have come to an open rupture with them? Would he have given them an opportunity of speaking ill of him? He had given them an opportunity of doing so—and, that they did not cease hold of that opportunity, afforded the best proof that they had no reason to censure him. It had also been alleged, that his brother, Mr. C. Russell, had a connection with Messrs. Palmer and Co., which was continued up to the day he quitted India. He would give a short and decisive answer to this assertion—it was utterly and entirely unfounded. (Hear!) He did not see it stated, in any of the papers, since he (Mr. Russell) had any interest, direct or indirect, in any of the proceedings that had been alleged against the house. If such a suspicion existed, he would only meet it verbally, as he had already done in print, by a solemn, total, and unqualified denial. (Hear!) Again, it had been asserted, and some reference had been made to the fact, by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Carruthers), that the Nizam might have procured money elsewhere at a lower rate than the loan was contracted for. He, however, would say, after 20 years experience at Hyderabad, that he could not have procured money, from any other person, at a more reduced rate of interest. With regard to the Aurungabad transaction, which he believed to be the largest the house ever had with the Nizam, it appeared, from the statement in page 17 of Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, that, in four years, from 1818 to 1822, the actual payments made by the house amounted to 111 lacs of rupees, or 1,000,000 sterling; and that, on the sum so advanced, the charges of the house (the amount every species of charge, interest, agency, commission, every item that could come under the head of charge) amounted to 45 lacs, or 400,000 rupees, which was less than a charge of six per cent. on the principal payments. If gentlemen would turn to the accounts, they would find that, in 1820 and 1821, they not only made no charge of interest, but they themselves sustained a charge of interest; the payments of the Nizam, at those two periods, being extended what they had advanced, they were not credit to the house. But to speak more clearly, and that the Nizam could have borrowed money at a lower rate of interest, he would

call the attention of the court to a circumstance which occurred in 1820. An attempt was made in that year to negotiate a loan of 6½ lacs of rupees for the Nizam of Nagpore. The resident there wrote to the resident at Hyderabad, requesting that he would issue proposals for the loan. Proposals were accordingly sent forth, and the lowest offer was 24 per cent. The loan was to be made through the resident at Hyderabad, by whom it was to be received, and by him it was to be paid over to the resident at Nagpore. So that, besides 24 per cent, there was the additional charge of transmitting it to Nagpore, and afterwards, when the payments came round, of sending it back again to Hyderabad. Now, if under a regular guarantee, the two residents could not borrow money, for less than 24 per cent, what possible reason was there to suppose, that the Nizam could have got it for less? (Hear!) The Nizam's government had, in fact, no credit. The moneyed men had no confidence in them, and a reason might be found in the printed papers to shew why that was the case. Chundoo Loll, when negotiating about the liquidation of the Nizam's debts, cleared up this point completely. Sir C. T. Metcalf said, "you have provided for the payment of Palmer and Co., but here is money due to the native bankers, how do you mean to pay them?" "Pay them!" answered the minister; "why I don't mean to pay them any thing at all. (A laugh) They have received interest over and over again,—they have got a great deal too much, and I will give them no more." (Hear!) When the minister wanted money, and could not apply to any other source, he was content to pay a high rate of interest to the native bankers; but the moment he found that he could procure a supply elsewhere at a more reasonable rate, he turned round upon them, and said, "I don't care a straw for you—you have had interest enough; and I'll pay you no more." Under such a system as this, was it likely that persons would lend money without the guarantee of the British government? He thought that argument was conclusive in defeating the assertion, that the Nizam could have borrowed money at a cheaper rate elsewhere. But this was not all Sir C. T. Metcalf, at the same time, was endeavouring to raise money for the Nizam, at Hyderabad. From the statement contained in Sir Wm. Rumbold's letter, page 113, it appeared, that the Dookan of Mahomed Bam, of Begum Bazar, advanced a sum of 50,000 rupees to the minister, on the Nizam's guarantee; but arranged matters so as to acquire 51 per cent, for a two months' loan. This was at the rate of 3.3 per cent per annum. The charge did not appear distinctly under the form of interest. The

lender gave bills on Jauina and Aurungabad, at a premium of one per cent. whilst they were marketable at a discount of 2½ per cent. This sum of 3½ with two per cent. interest, gave the amount stated. Here money was borrowed at the rate of 99 per cent. per annum, although the sum was only 80,000 rupees. (Hear, hear!) He would now refer the court to page 40 of Sir W. Rumbold's letter, which would shew the result of the endeavour made by Sir C. Metcalf to raise money at Aurungabad, after the contract of Messrs. Palmer and Co. had been put an end to. Sir C. Metcalf had declared, "that the arrangement had been effected at a considerable charge to the Nizam's government, which, with proper management, might have been avoided." When Sir C. Metcalf perceived it necessary to borrow, he was not wanting in zeal and diligence—and yet it would presently appear, that he found it extremely difficult to raise money. The picture he gave of the army was truly deplorable. In some instances, he declared he had found the troops fainting in their ranks for the want of proper sustenance. He would, with the permission of the court, read the entire passage from Sir W. Rumbold's letter. "An end having been thus put to the Aurungabad contract, Sir C. Metcalf, of course, pursued that method, in providing for the payment of the troops, which, in his judgment, ought to have been followed originally. He did, no doubt, the best he could, both for the Nizam's government, and for the troops; yet what was the result of his experiment? at the expiration of a year and a half, in Nov. 1823, he himself described it in the following remarkable terms:—"The payment of the regular troops has been effected only by incessant attention on our part. At first I trusted to the minister's positive assurances, that he had actually supplied the requisite funds, but it at length appeared, that a portion of the troops had been for five months without receiving any pay, and that, in some instances, the recruits had fainted in the ranks from the want of wholesome subsistence. It became necessary to give more direct attention to this subject, and, partly, by continual urgency, partly by persuading the native bankers to advance money at 12 per cent. interest, and partly by occasional recourse, in emergency, to the extreme measure of advancing cash from the treasury on the security of the Peishwah, the money has lately been paid with tolerable regularity. The subject will, however, continue to require incessant attention, for no reliance can be placed on the most solemn promises of Chundoo Loh, and if the payment of the troops be left to his management, without continual inquiry and urgency on our part,

the arrears will rapidly increase, until the pressure become insupportable for the troops, and relief impracticable on the part of the government." Now he (Mr. Russell) wished the court to recollect the particular crisis of their affairs, when Messrs. Palmer and Co. entered into the Aurungabad contract, which answered in every respect. They were then in the middle of the most critical and perilous war, that they had ever been engaged in. The danger in which they were placed did not arise from the opposition of declared enemies—but from the disaffection of pretended friends and allies. Poonah and Nagpore declared against the Company. To whatever quarter you turned your eyes, there was danger to be apprehended. Hyderabad was the only court and capital that remained true, faithful, and steady in its connection. (Hear, hear!) He felt himself justified in claiming the merit of this; and he would not suppress his conviction, that, if at that time he had but held up his finger, the Nizam would have turned against the Company. This could not justly be denied—though he knew it was stated to the world, that it had been denied. In 1818, when the Aurungabad contract was made, money was so scarce, that in Calcutta the houses of business, even depositing Company's paper, were borrowing at 12 per cent. In 1823, when with great difficulty Sir C. Metcalf could borrow from the native bankers, on the security of the English resident, a very small sum at 12 per cent. peace prevailed throughout the whole of India, and money was so plenty, that, in Calcutta, the houses of agency allowed only 2 per cent. on fixed, and 4 per cent. on floating balances. Thus, it appeared, that, in 1823, when there were no extraordinary difficulties to be encountered, Sir C. Metcalf, who could scarcely get food for his soldiers, fainting in the ranks, was obliged to pay at Hyderabad, on a small sum, an interest which was double the amount of that charged at the same time at Calcutta. What good objection, then, could be brought against the terms of the arrangement with Palmer and Co. in 1818, when the same relative proportion of interest prevailed between Hyderabad and Calcutta? It is in the midst of the present crisis, he (Mr. Russell) had allowed the native bankers to advance as to 100 lakhs of rupees, on what co-operation could be expected to the Company's service? And what could have been said to him, if he had, in consequence, been called upon to account for his conduct? (Hear, hear!) He would not say, that, at the time, if money could be borrowed at one per cent. interest, another—for it was quite a small sum—was necessary for the use of the regular troops. He did not mean to say that they could not have

fought without the Nizam's troops, but in their absence they must have fought at great disadvantage; and a protracted warfare would most probably have ensued.

If the war had not been brought to a speedy conclusion, they would have been put to the expense of lacs, nay, of crores of rupees, in prosecuting a number of consecutive campaigns. In a time of war it was not wise to higgie about a rupee. He now contended, that the money was borrowed at as cheap a rate as possible, and more they could not expect. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been accused of negligence in not representing to the government what was going on. Now, as to the expression of surprise on the part of the Court of Directors, that he had not done so, in conformity with their order, he should merely observe, that that order did not reach Hyderabad until he had left it. But, he did, in fact, report the particulars of those transactions. They were distinctly exhibited in three accounts. The Berar soucar account was laid before government. The detailed account of the Aurangabad contract, exhibiting the rate of interest, (24 per cent.) had also been furnished; and the Hyderabad arrangement was likewise produced. They were all of them before the Bengal government. As to the Hyderabad transactions, they were so miscellaneous, that unless a daily account were made out, it was impossible to embrace them all. The government, however, were furnished with an outline, sufficient to acquaint them with the nature and object of those transactions; and on the balance of that account he had shown, that the house had not a claim on the Nizam for a single rupee. He would now, in justice to the house, enumerate the advantages, which, he thought, their conduct had produced. He believed, that, but for the assistance afforded by Messrs. Palmer and Co. the Nizam's government could not have been supported during either the peace or the war. In his opinion the conduct of that house had mainly contributed to benefit both the Nizam's government and that of the Company. Without the assistance which Palmer and Co. had given, the Nizam could not have brought his troops into the field at all—much more in such a state of order and discipline as to enable them to co-operate with the Company's forces. He (Mr. Russell) had induced the Nizam with the money of that house, to form a body of troops, commanded by English officers who had acted most serviceably during the war; and who, at this present moment, when a sanguinary contest was raging on their frontiers were perfectly capable of defending the territories of the Nizam; thus giving to the government abroad an opportunity of withdrawing the Company's forces from that country, for the purpose of employing them in any other place

where the exigencies of the time might require their presence. Therefore, he must say, that those gentlemen were entitled to the liberal consideration of the East India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the substantive question before the court, the personal conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, he could have no undue bias, no prejudiced feeling on the subject. He never saw the noble Marquess in his life, and had no intercourse with him, but what arose out of his official duty. But, in common with his fellow proprietors, he entertained a due sense of that noble person's great merits, and extraordinary services. (*Hear!*) Although remuneration for those services had been kept from the noble Marquess, he (Mr. Russell) would never remain silent, when it was necessary that his voice should be raised in the defence of that illustrious individual, who was entitled to, and would receive, the gratitude of his country. (*Hear, hear!*) With regard to the amendment that was proposed, he called on the proprietors to weigh its purport, to mark the end for which it was designed, and to consider the consequences to which it would lead. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped nothing would be done to shut the door against future discussion, for which Messrs. Palmer and Co. put in their claim. In one of the legal opinions, he found it stated, that though the Company had no grounds for bringing the house into a court of justice, for trial and punishment, they held, in their own hands, the means of inflicting punishment. That by the intervention of the government abroad, Messrs. Palmer and Co. might be mulcted in a sum of money. What that sum was, had already been estimated. Already had Mr. Palmer been mulcted in a sum of £500,000 in India. Was it allowed, in a free country, without inquiry or trial, to inflict such a punishment as this? (*Hear, hear!*) If such were the case, he would advise gentlemen to seek refuge in the security of the inquisition; (*hear!*) for there could not be any security here. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that hon. proprietors would clearly and distinctly understand what the effect and operation of this amendment might be;—and that they would abstain from doing any thing that might affect the claims of Messrs. Palmer and Co., till they had carefully and patiently examined both sides of the question. Could any gentleman, he would ask, come to a fair decision, without having first made himself thoroughly master of Sir W. Rumbold's letter? He did not mean to say, that any man's letter was, without examination, to be received as true. All he would say, was, let it be considered. If right, let it stand—if wrong, let it be rejected. (*Hear!*) Those whom he had the honour of address-

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sing, must have minds very differently constituted from his, if they could lay their heads quietly on their pillows, without considering, most seriously, the circumstances to which he had referred. (*Loud cries of Hear!*)

Mr. *Freshfield* said, it was impossible not to have heard, with interest, the speech of the hon. gentleman who had just addressed the court. It was interesting, from the manliness with which he had delivered his sentiments,—and it was also interesting, because he was speaking in his own defence. The hon. gentleman had, undoubtedly a right to defend himself, if he supposed that any attack had been made upon him, and he paid the utmost attention to his observations, even, at the expense of some very valuable time. He would, however, put it to the court, whether much of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, all he would say, except the few last sentences of his speech, might not have been spared. He would be one of the last men to decide against the claims of Palmer and Co. If they had been harshly dealt with, he would be ready to hear their complaint. Whatever vote he might give this day, he certainly did not mean to conclude against them. He would not trouble the court with that which he did not understand, and could not explain, the subject of the accounts of Messrs. Palmer and Co.; but it appeared to him, that without going minutely into these accounts, he might come to a decision very readily on the real question moved by the hon. mover. When, however, the subject of the accounts of Palmer and Co. was introduced by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell), he was of opinion that the hon. proprietor might have told them the whole story. He had informed the court, quoting from Sir W. Rumbold's able letter, that thirty-two lacs of rupees were advanced to the Nizam, between Feb. 1820 and the July of that year. (The Hon. *Douglas Kinnaird* — "August.") Certainly not—between July and August the advance was said to have risen to thirty-nine lacs. As the hon. gent. had not been interrupted by him, he hoped he would not receive any unnecessary interruption from the hon. gent. At the same time, he was willing to be corrected if he was wrong. Up to the beginning of August, it appeared, then, that thirty-two lacs of rupees were supplied. Now, he had learned from a published statement of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, that, early in the month of February, 1820, this Sixty Lac Loan was under consideration. The matter was referred to him, he being then resident at Hyderabad, in order that he might have the "sanction" of government given to the arrangement. (Mr. *Russell*. "Guarantee") He contended that the term used by the hon. proprietor, was not

"guarantee." He stated in his letter, "so satisfied was I that government would not grant the sanction called for, that I refused to forward the representation to Calcutta." This occurred early in 1820. At that time, and long after, no one fact or statement appeared to shew that any sanction was given to this Sixty Lac Loan. (Mr. *Russell*. "Not to my knowledge.") This had to do with more than his casual knowledge, for he had stated (and the court were in possession of that statement) the following fact:—"I find," said he, "amongst my papers, a copy of a note written by me to Sir W. Rumbold on the 1st of May 1820, in which I say, 'that I have just received a letter from the minister, which alters, in the most essential manner, his original proposition. He before stipulated for the sanction of the resident, but he now stipulates that I, the resident, should call on the house to make the loan!' Now, could any one doubt that, at this time there was no sanction—there was no settlement for a loan, between Palmer and Co. and the minister? Here was the representation of the minister to the resident, which the latter incorporated in a note to Sir W. Rumbold. At that moment, it appeared the minister was requesting him to call on the house to furnish a loan; and they had it in evidence, that at the very same moment Palmer and Co. were making advances to the Nizam's government without any sanction whatsoever. This, on the hon. proprietor's own shewing, was the course that was pursued at the very time when the minister was soliciting his interference to induce the house to make a loan. He would say but a single word more with reference to the hon. proprietor. It appeared to him that he had proved rather too much. In taking merit to himself, he had, perhaps, gone somewhat too far. He had not alarmed the fears of the proprietors, but roused their caution, when he told them with gravity, that if he but held up his finger, the Nizam would have turned against this government!—(*Hear!*) Yes, if he held up his finger, the Nizam would become unfaithful to his generous ally, after having received the most munificent treatment at his hands!—after having his territory enlarged by the exertions of that ally! Was he bound to this country by gratitude? Was he influenced in his conduct by the power of England? No; it appeared that he was entirely guided by the finger of the hon. resident. (*A laugh!*) If so much depended on the prudence and integrity of a gentleman holding the rank which the hon. proprietor at that time held, how much more most necessarily depend on the prudence and integrity of a Governor General? (*Hear!*) He mentioned this part of the subject, not because he had any thing to do with the question, but because it had been forced

forced on the notice of the court. One other point on which the hon. proprietor, as well as the hon. member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume) had adverted to, he wished to notice. The hon. proprietor had told them, as Sir W. Rumbold in his letter had done, that interest was relative—that that which was considered moderate in one place, might be viewed as exorbitant in another. Therefore, they were called on not to deal with money transactions which took place in India, with the same sort of feeling, which might be very proper, if those transactions were confined to England. They were not to measure Indian interest according to the standard of English notions. This, he thought, had little to do with the present question. If gentlemen would read those papers, they would find one of the reasons assigned for the high rate of interest, was the difficulty of enforcing the re-payment of loans, when the time for their liquidation arrived. As the hon. member for Aberdeen had, when this question was last discussed, indulged in some strong expressions towards a friend of his (Mr. Freshfield's), whom he accused of ignorance with respect to the state of India, he ought, in common fairness, to have imparted to the court some of that information, which he, of course, possessed on that subject. But it did not appear that the hon. gentleman had derived much knowledge, even from the reading of those documents. It seemed that, whether the persons who lent money to the Nizam were to obtain payment of their interest or not, depended on the influence which the minister had over his sovereign. There were no courts of justice in the Nizam's territory, at least none where satisfaction was likely to be obtained, and no appeal was left but to the minister. Now, what better security could be desired, than the right of appeal to such a person as Chundoo Loll, who was said to be most perfectly in the confidence of the Nizam? He could, with less than the upheld finger of the hon. proprietor, manage the prince as he liked. Could he not, if applied to, enforce the necessary payments from the Nizam? In the political consultation of the 1st of Jan., 1820, the minister was thus described. "He is indebted exclusively to our government for both his elevation and his support, and he is bound to us by the strictest of all ties, that of knowing that the very tenure of his office depends upon our ascendancy. If we were to lose our control over the government, he would certainly lose his authority, and probably his life. On all occasions, of what magnitude soever, where we may require his co-operation, we may confidently depend upon him to the utmost of his power." In the letter of the 12th of October, 1820, which was inserted in the

printed papers, it was stated, that "Messrs. Palmer and Co. frequently acknowledged that they would not have entered into these transactions with the minister, if they were not confident, that, as British subjects, they would be perfectly secure." He meant to prove, from these facts, that there was no want of security for the loan that was to be contracted; and therefore, that there was no excuse for demanding this high rate of interest. If 12 per cent. were the legal rate of interest (speaking with all the ignorance which the hon. member for Aberdeen had imputed to those, who were at such a distance from the scene of these transactions, and giving him every advantage that he could derive from their want of knowledge) that was the interest that should have been charged. In fact, in a case of that nature, the very lowest rate of interest was the highest that should be asked, as an appeal lay to the minister; and it appeared from the extract which he had read, that the minister was, from the nature of his situation, compelled to attend to that appeal. The hon. member for Aberdeen had again repeated his threat of impeaching Mr. Adam. He (Mr. Freshfield) was astonished at the statement, and he mentioned the circumstance only to separate it from the present question. If the hon. proprietor ever ventured on a direct attack on Mr. Adam, —(a gentleman not now before the court)—he would find, that that individual had defenders. (*Hear!*) It was, he thought, uncandid and unmanly (he meant not to use the word offensively) to animadvert on the conduct of Mr. Adam, or of any other person, when he was not present. (*Hear!*) When he talked of impeachment, he was sure the hon. gentleman did not mean it; but it went forth to the world, and many persons might suppose that he intended to do what he said. There might be an impeachment of judgment, an impeachment of discretion, an impeachment of common sense, but to talk of an impeachment in a legal point of view, was so absurd, so very ridiculous, that he thought it was a pity the hon. gentleman should have used the word.—(*Hear!*) The two opportunities taken by the hon. gentleman for threatening impeachment were peculiarly unsuitable. On the first occasion, the question of Mr. Adam's conduct was scarcely before the court at all; and, on the second, which was at the last court, he (Mr. Freshfield) to steer clear of that subject had made certain inquiries about the opinions given by counsel, and was informed by the Chairman that they were, in no respect, connected with Mr. Adam. The hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnsaid) had brought forward his motion, with a degree of mildness, which he thought, no doubt, was the most likely mode to carry him through. He had of-

ferred no argument in support of his proposition, but had contented himself with telling the proprietors, that they would find in the papers all the grounds upon which his motion was built. His motion set forth, that "after a due consideration of the Hyderabad papers, the court could see nothing that tended to reflect, in the slightest degree, on the personal character or conduct of the late Governor General of India." He, for one, found it very difficult to construe the language the hon. proprietor had used. Personal character and personal conduct! When, he demanded, was the personal character of a public officer? He supposed they might fairly infer, that his individual character was his personal character, whether private or public. They had little to do with his private character, properly so called; that only mixed itself up with feelings of private affection and respect. But with his personal character, in his public capacity, they had much to do. How was it possible, with those papers before him, (and he meant not to strain any point) to say, that the individual character of the Marquess of Hastings was such, that they could not find the slightest particle of blame attached to it? They had heard, in the course of the debate, of the letter written by the Marquess of Hastings to Sir W. Rumbold. How could they, with such a document in their hands, agree to the motion of the hon. proprietor? The noble Marquess, high and elevated as was his situation, important as were the affairs connected with his charge, had clearly acted upon a system of partiality. How was it possible, that he could have felt himself authorized to say to an individual favourite, "you and your friends alone shall enjoy certain exclusive advantages?" yet he had done so. How was it possible, that he could think he might, with justice, give to a particular house, on account of that favourite, the exclusive enjoyment of profitable advantages, with a sanction, encouragement, and, he would even add, command, which no other individual could hope for? Yet such was the fact. This being proved, how could his friends come forward and say, that he was not guilty of any partial conduct?—(Hear.) The effect of the noble Marquess's letter was to declare, that no other party, save the individual whom he was addressing, should have the advantage of his countenance; that he and his house never should have any rival. The hon. gentleman who proposed the motion might comment on that letter, and give his own explanation of it. He (Mr. Freshfield) in the discharge of his duty had unguessedly given his; and, not knowing the noble Marquess, but certainly respecting him, he had put no forced construction on the contents of that document, for he would rather err, if he did

err, on the liberal side of the question.

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Russell) had referred them to a publication, which had been handed about to individual proprietors. He had told the court, in triumphant terms, so important was that publication—(the letter of Sir W. Rumbold), that they ought to get its contents by heart—that they ought to take no steps in this business, until they had perfectly digested it; that they ought, each, was the nature of the matter it contained, to bear it constantly in their recollection. Now, in that very letter, he found the statement he had already noticed to the proprietors, of advances made by the house to the minister, between the months of February and August, 1820. It appeared, that large advances were made between February and August, in that year; and it also appeared that application was made to government to grant that sanction to the sixty-lac loan, on the 19th of May, (although many advances which were transferred to that loan were made in February) that that sanction was not granted until the 16th of July; and that it did not arrive at Hyderabad until the month of August. Therefore it was, that he separated the advances made in the month of August, which amounted to seven lacs, and which were really supplied after the sanction of government had been received, from those that were made between February and August, without a sanction of any description. It appeared, from the published documents, in which reference was made to the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, that when the subject of the sanction of government to the intended loan was mentioned to him, by Messrs. Palmer and Co., "so satisfied was he that the sanction would not be granted, that he refused to forward the representation to the government." The hon. proprietor added, "the letter which contained that passage proceeded thus:—'My share in the transaction amounted to this, that I refused to communicate the original proposition to government,—that I forced the house to abandon, at the time, the project of obtaining the sanction of government; and, if they made the loan at all, at that period, it could only be with the ordinary support and assistance which the resident of the government had already afforded them.'" The loan, therefore, at the commencement involved no sanction of government, but rested on the same basis as any previous transaction between the house and the minister. But it appeared that while these discussions were going on at Hyderabad, the partner in the house wrote to the government; and, in one of the documents that were in possession of the court, the hon. proprietor who had just addressed them, said—"Sir W. Rumbold showed to me a letter from the Marquess of Hastings;

to Mr. J. Palmer of Calcutta, in which his Lordship expressed his surprise that I should have hesitated to lay the representation of Messrs. Palmer and Co. relative to a sanction, before the government. Wishing chastely, correctly, and strictly, to confine himself to the motion before the court, he submitted, that here was evidence of that unfortunate partiality which the noble Marquess entertained for the interests of an individual. He had undoubtedly a right to entertain that partiality, but he should not have suffered it to intermix with his public duty. By writing to an individual, in this way, he evidently superseded the power and authority of the resident. He could not conceive how any Governor General could, under such circumstances, have received a memorial. It was his duty to keep his mind as it were blank on the subject, until the opinion of the resident had been communicated to him. He was very unwilling to trespass on the time and patience of the court, by reading extracts from the enormous volume of papers in their hands, but he felt it his duty to bring under the notice of the court some circumstances of a very extraordinary nature, connected with the voluntary affidavit. These points might have escaped the notice of some hon. proprietor, who either wanted leisure to wade with the requisite attention through the enormous mass of documents, or were unwilling to consider them with the minuteness which is required for a proper understanding of their contents. He should therefore refer them to page 109, where they would find a letter of the Marquess of Hastings, dated August 20th 1822, in which this affidavit was mentioned in the following terms:—"A considerable time after, it struck the members of the firm that what had passed in council did not leave a registered exoneration of them from a suspicion so injurious to their reputation, as the possibility of their having seduced a public functionary to promote their interests untitly. From that reflection they sent to me the affidavit, a copy of which is annexed to this letter." He found it difficult to imagine how his Lordship could know what was passing in the minds of the members of a commercial house. The letter he had just read did however imply as much. He could not conceive how any Governor General could hold communication with a private house of business except through his council, and unless he did so, how could he know what was passing in their minds? In a political despatch from Bengal, dated 20th Dec. 1822, this subject is again alluded to in this way:—"On that occasion his Lordship produced an affidavit, forwarded by two of the members of the house in consequence of his Lordship's

having incidentally expressed regret that he had not persevered in his proposal of having Sir W. Rumbold sworn at the Council Board, to answer to the point." This paragraph shewed that the noble Marquess, let fall an expression, the consequence of which was, that the house adopted a measure which was afterwards made use of by his Lordship. He became, in fact, the medium of communication between the house and his council. And he brought forward the voluntary affidavit which originated in an incidental expression dropped by him. He would now proceed to read to them a passage from the statement of Sir W. Rumbold, at page 730, which said, "On the 10th of June 1820, Lord Hastings addressed a private letter to Sir W. Rumbold, desiring that with a view to remove any doubt on his own mind, the firm of Palmer and Co. should decline upon oath, whether or not any British public functionary had at any time had pecuniary transactions with the house, which could influence him in countenancing their dealings with the Nizam's government. In the end of his letter, Lord Hastings expressly states the object of his inquiry to relate to Mr. Henry Russell. In this letter Lord Hastings refers to a former communication he had made to Sir W. Rumbold, stating the expediency of Mr. Palmer's making a similar declaration the preceding month of Dec. 1820. On that occasion Sir W. Rumbold waited on Mr. Metcalf the resident, and communicated to him Lord Hastings' wish, and at the same time read to him the declaration to which Mr. Palmer was ready to swear. He also stated to Mr. Metcalf, the fact of Mr. Sotlieby having been at one time a partner in the house, whilst he occupied the station of assistant to the resident." Here they had the "incidental expression" dropped by the noble Marquess, and which incidentally reached the ears of the house. It in fact appeared, that he distinctly desired the fact to be communicated to Sir W. Rumbold. He found a letter from this last individual to Lord Hastings, at page 737, it was dated 22d Dec. and proceeds in the following strain:—"I trust it will be satisfactory in proving that whatever support we have received from public officers, has been disinterested, and from a view of justice to us. I will, however, beg of your Lordship merely to use this paper in the event of your wishing to send it to England. Of course our inclination as well as our duty would lead us at all times to give your Lordship any information you require; but we should not like such a declaration to be used officially in Calcutta, because we might be liable to be perpetually called upon in the same way." Sir W. Rumbold had the reputation of being an honourable man,

man, and he believed that reputation was just. He did not blame him for being cautious in what he swore. When that ill advised connection with Lord Hastings had placed Sir W. Rumbold, in circumstances of considerable difficulty, he shaped his course with great dexterity in swearing to what was strictly true. (*Hear!*) He hoped the phrase would not be construed offensively, but Sir Wm., like a prudent man, when he was placed in difficulties, took particular care in what he deposed to on oath. The affidavit at page 158, states, that the partners in the firm were, "W. Palmer, Esq., Sir Wm. Rumbold, Bt., Hastings Palmer, Esq., George Lamb, Esq. and Dunkerly Doss, and that no other persons of any description, have directly or indirectly any partnership with us, or any interest in any concerns beyond such as the public has in every other house of agency. We further declare that no public functionary at the head of any public office or department, ever had any avowed or direct partnership, directly or indirectly, with us, or any interest in our concerns which could influence him in countenancing our dealings with the Nizam's government, or give him any means of deriving any personal advantage from them." He would put it to the court, to the hon. proprietor who had introduced this discussion, whether this affidavit, which had been required by the Marquess of Hastings, was not calculated rather to give rise to, than to allay suspicion. For what did it say? After giving the names of those who could safely be named as connected with the house, it proceeded to declare—not that no individual connected with the Indian government, had, or ever had, any direct or indirect concern in the firm. No, it preserves two salvos. It in the first place affirmed that "no public functionary at the head of any public office was a partner; and secondly, that no public functionary had such a concern in the house, which could influence him in countenancing their transactions with the Nizam's government. (*Hear!*) It did not state that no assistant resident (Mr. Sotheby) had been a partner in the firm. He would direct their attention to the memorial of Mr. Sotheby, inserted at page 716, where he put forward an excuse for his having, in the character of a commissioner or magistrate, signed the affidavit, and declares that, at the time he received the affidavit, the Marquess of Hastings was well acquainted with the fact of his having a share in the house. Were they after this to exonerate the Marquess of Hastings from all share of blame? The most they could do was to acquit him of all imputation of corrupt motive. (*Hear!*) It appeared to him an impossibility to acquit the noble Mar-

quess, in the language of the original resolution, of the slightest degree of personal misconduct, after the statements he had just commented on. (*Hear!*) What was their next consideration? An amendment had been moved from the other side of the bar, in which the only thing he lamented was, that it did not come from his side of the bar. He could have wished that an amendment, which he trusted they would carry twice or thrice were it necessary, which exonerated the Court of Directors from all blame—that body who had so well merited their gratitude—should rather have emanated from them (the proprietors). He had stated the view which he took of the original motion. To praise only the private character of the noble Marquess, would not have been worth a motion; but to go further, and assert that his private conduct, in his public capacity was unblameable, was, he considered, asking more than the court would grant. But what did the amendment say? It called upon the Court of Proprietors to exonerate the Marquess of Hastings, and every member of the Bengal government, from all imputation of corrupt motive, and likewise to give their need of praise to the Directors, for their conduct throughout the transactions, alluded to. His hon. friend, the member for Midhurst, was not then in his place. He regarded that hon. gentleman with a feeling even beyond friendship, and he sincerely regretted he could not come to the conclusion he had arrived at with respect to this question. That hon. gentleman thought that he was bound to answer any question put to him, if the answer must be in the affirmative. He could not agree in that opinion. A variety of documents were placed before them, in which the conduct of one person is so mixed up with that of others, that it was impossible to separate them. They had served up to them expressions from Lord Hastings, which should never have fallen from him. He called them highly insulting to the Court of Directors (*Hear, hear!*) and discreditable to himself ("and" from Mr. Kinnaird). He was surprised the hon. proprietor should say "read." He had purposely abstained from reading, in consideration of the disposition of the court, which was that they should, if possible, terminate the debate that day. He thought the letters even of the noble Marquess to the Court of Directors, would put the adoption of the original motion entirely out of the question. In those documents, Lord Hastings reflected most unwarrantably on the members of the government, who acted in concert with him. (*Hear, hear!*) He brutally attacked them, assailed them with sarcasm, yet were the papers that contained those most unqualified attacks, brought under

their consideration by the hon. proprietor's motion. How was he to give his opinion on those mixed transactions, if it should be asked of him to give an answer to the following question, "You have heard much respecting Mr. Stuart, Mr. Adam, the Court of Directors, and the Marquess of Hastings, do you consider the Marquess of Hastings free from all personal misconduct in the course of the transactions referred to?"

The hon. D. Kinnaird observed, that those were not the words of his motion.

Mr. Freshfield continued; he placed little stress on words; he merely looked to sentiments. To such a question it would be impossible for him to return any but a qualified answer. He would say, "the individual's conduct which you call upon me to praise is wound up with transactions in which are involved the characters of many men who are very dear to me. Are their characters not intitled to be considered free from blame as well as that of the noble Marquess? (*Hear, hear!*) Was he not justified in asking that question? in requiring that information? Let the supporters of the original motion answer it, for they could do it, and then they would know their intention; now the amendment acquits the other members of the government of corruption as well as the noble Marquess. He could not help expressing his sorrow at the phrase *trick* which the hon. member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume) had applied to the conduct of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) He could only suppose it was dropped inadvertently by the hon. proprietor; he could not mean it. (Mr. Hume exclaimed, "I did mean it.") Well, he must say, that was plain speaking, and, at all events, vernacular. He, however, would not cast the same stigma upon the hon. mover of the original motion; but he would say, that if it were adopted he (Mr. Kinnaird) would be one of the first to regret that he cast on individuals, not mentioned in his resolution, the weight of odium. (*Hear, hear!*) Why not have inserted some saving clause which would have made it imperative on the Chairman to move the amendment? The entire transactions should be placed at once under their consideration. He would not trespass further on the indulgence of the court. Before he sat down he would, however, remind them that the question they were discussing was important, not only as it related to the Marquess of Hastings, and the firm of Palmer and Co., but to the interests of the East-India Company, and to England herself. (*Hear, hear!*) Should the vote of the court be favourable to the original motion, then adieu to the high honour and liberality of feeling which had always characterised the conduct of their

public functionaries; adieu to their efforts to impede the progress of corruption in India; and adieu to the observance of the wholesome laws laid down by the Company to prevent British subjects from lending money to native princes at an exorbitant rate of interest. (*Hear, hear!*) By adopting such a course, they would run counter to the wise and safe line of conduct the Company had long followed. He conjured them not to inoculate the Company's servants with the old stigma of avarice and rapacity. If money was to be lent to the natives, let it not be through the influence of a Governor General, who had it in his power to elevate or destroy them. Were they to adopt the motion, immediately would they have other Governor Generals acting in a similar manner to the Marquess of Hastings, and they would be obliged to declare them free from all blame. If the court refused the amendment, then he would say that there would be no encouragement to future Governors, to future members of council, or even to future Directors (*Hear, hear!*) to discharge their duties with honesty. Should they refuse their approbation to those despatches of the Directors, which were of a fair and moderate character, when they saw them gilded and veiled by the despatches of the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear, hear!*) They would not, he repeated, hold out any encouragement to future Directors if they did not approve of those despatches. He considered the amendment intitled to their warmest support. On the one hand it did justice to the Marquess of Hastings, and on the other to the Directors and the Indian government. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Russell rose for the purpose of explaining an expression of his which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Freshfield) had commented on. When he spoke of holding up his finger, he merely meant it in a figurative sense, to imply that the minds of their native allies were in such a state, that a very little circumstance would have been sufficient to influence them one way or the other.

Sir J. Doyle was sorry to detain the court at the late hour at which he rose, for he was extremely exhausted, besides suffering under severe indisposition. He could not, however, sit and hear what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, who had last spoken, without reply. He assured the court, that in the observations he was about to make, nothing was further from his intention than to shew any want of respect to the hon. Court of Directors, though the sentiments he entertained on the subject under discussion might vary from the opinions of most of those gentlemen who composed it. On the contrary, that body held a place

place very high in his estimation; for some of his dearest friends were members of it; and the manly conduct of an individual (Mr. Pattison) belonging to the Direction, in coming forward to defend the character of one of their first functionaries, when assailed by slander, was an act of generosity, the recollection of which would always remain imprinted on his memory. Though the gentleman who, at the period he alluded to, filled the chair, might, by a single word, have suppressed the slander, yet was that word pertinaciously withheld on a mere point of form; then did that individual stand up, and, disregarding all pedantic formalities, denounce the slanderous report as false. He was bound by the regulations of the court not to mention the gentleman he alluded to, but he would describe him as the originator of a protest, which did equal honour to his head and heart, a document which could vie with the most celebrated political papers that were ever penned. (*Hear!*) Another member of that body had likewise a particular call upon his respect. He alluded to the venerable Director (Mr. Elphinstone) who preceded the hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) in the manly line of conduct, he adopted, and whose happy restoration to health, had, he was confident, filled all their hearts with joy. He could imagine he now beheld him rising with innate dignity, of a true high caste, and placing his hand on that breast, the sanctuary of every pure and noble sentiment, assert, by his unsullied honour, the falsehood of the charge against the noble Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear, hear!*) The virtues of two such men, as those he had alluded to, would suffice to redeem the errors of the whole body, were there any to expiate. It had been said of the advocates of the Marquess of Hastings that they fought with shadows, and were zealous in provoking discussion when no charge was preferred. It did indeed appear to him, that if any set of words in the British vocabulary could have a tendency to produce discussion, those which the hon. mover of the original motion has made use of in his resolution, are precisely calculated to have that effect. And as to the temperate manner in which that hon. proprietor had brought forward his motion, he trusted no difference of opinion existed in that Court. Speaking of shadows, he recollected that the uncourteous behaviour of the former Chairman (Sir W. Wigram) had had the effect of making a substance out of a shadow, of constituting a positive charge, on an anonymous report. (*Hear!*) The treatment which Lord Hastings had received at their hands was, in truth, enough to put any one out of patience; but he would raise his voice

in support of that Noble Lord's character, though the words he uttered should be his last. There would, at least, be a consolation in dying in the defence of such a man. He had been on terms of the strictest intimacy with the noble Marquess for forty years, and he would say, though this were the last day of his existence, and his life should end with his speech, that he never came in contact with a being so pure in principle, so virtuous in action. In thus expressing his sentiments, he acted only from the disinterested motive of a love of justice, and his interest in that court would not, he was confident, be advanced by the course he was pursuing. If there existed a man who could afford to have a window in his breast, that man was the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear!*) He had, as all men have, his errors, for infallibility is not the lot of mortals, but is the attribute of the deity alone. He would not stand up the defender of every petty and minute measure which might be adopted, during a nine years' administration in a government the most arduous to be managed that could be conceived, and at a period too, when that government was placed in circumstances of the utmost difficulty. And the reason was plain, because the individual who adopted those measures, was a man, and therefore, liable to the failings of their frail nature. He would not attempt to follow the footsteps of the hon. proprietor who spoke last, through the labyrinth of his special pleading and jesuitical sophistry, but would content himself by touching on two or three of the topics he had selected. That hon. proprietor had not a retentive memory for his scholastic rules, for in the course of his reasoning, he had made out an *argumentum ad absurdum*. (*Laughter.*) They should see how the hon. proprietor's argument would look, if they carried it as far as it would admit of. He set out by asserting that the proposition before the court militated against the reputation of many individuals; that, in fact, if they declare for the noble Marquess, they must condemn the Court of Directors. The amount of such reasoning was simply this, that as long as the Marquess of Hastings bore a doubtful and suspected reputation, so long are the Court of Directors and he very good friends; but clear his character from all tarnish, and immediately the Court of Directors and he are at points *enfin*. (*Hear, hear!* and *laughter.*) He must not however forget to notice an hon. proprietor, who, on the last occasion this subject was discussed, favoured the court with a two hours long lecture, on the documents which had been under their inspection for six months. Though it was his misfortune to fail in convincing the court by his arguments, he certainly succeeded in

in clearing it (*much laughter*). He would however do him credit for his generosity, in stepping forward, as the protector of the whole of the government abroad, not only of the Court of Directors, but of the Board of Control also, Mr. Bathurst and Mr. Wynn, and (here some one exclaimed, "of Mr. Canning also"). He thanked the hon. proprietor for prompting him. He knew that the hon. member he alluded to had likewise taken Mr. Canning under his wing. He was well aware of that circumstance, but intended to reserve the right hon. gentleman for the last. (*Laughter.*) He must again say he could not do sufficient justice to the spirit of generosity, and amiableness of feeling, which induced the hon. proprietor to undertake the defence of those who were never attacked; but in what terms of admiration should he describe his disinterestedness and good nature in casting over poor Mr. Canning, the buckler of his protection, who every one knew was so unfit and incompetent to defend himself (*roars of laughter*). He doubted not but Mr. Canning, though of course lying under infinite obligations to his eloquent protector, would be rather inclined to address him in the words of the poet:—

"Naud tall auxilio, naud defensoribus istis."

The hon. proprietor who had preceded him in this day's discussion was the only individual as far as his (Sir J. Doyle's) observations went, who had the boldness to impute to the Marquess of Hastings impurity of motive. The observations even of the worthy seconder of the amendment (Sir G. Robinson) were of a character to do himself credit, as well as the noble Marquess honour; and he repeated, that if the sentiments of the whole court agreed in any respect, it was in acquitting the noble Marquess of all taint of impurity of motive; though some had launched forth the charge, of want of judgement. He admitted this was very possible, but in such a case, what was the course he would pursue? Begging the pardons of the hon. gentlemen who sat within the bar, for pretending to assume the office of a dictator to them, he would say, "I entertain some doubts of the soundness of the line of policy adopted by the Marquess of Hastings, and consider him to have been deficient in judgement." Some might be of opinion, that the noble Marquess's policy was unsuitable to the occasion. On that point, he would not now give an opinion, nor indeed did it appear necessary, considering the nature of the question before the court. He thought himself entitled to the thanks of the court for allowing the hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell) to take the precedence of him, since the result had been the delivery of one of the

soundest, most unadorned and convincing speeches, it had ever been his lot to listen to. He never stickled much for precedence, for he would in most cases give way to any hon. proprietor who wished to address the court. But in the present instance he should have been at once committing an act of injustice, and of ill nature, had he opposed the speaking of a gentleman so adequately gifted to enlighten the court on the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, and besides so desirous of vindicating his own character. Had his hon. friend, who had indulged so much in special pleading, not compelled him to rise, he would have willingly left the cause of the Marquess of Hastings in the hands of that hon. proprietor. The points which had been selected for censure, in the conduct of the noble Marquess were three, the transactions relative to Aurungabad, the sixty lac loan, and the granting of the license to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and these he understood were the only points. Let them be brought forward if there were any others. It had been said by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell) that the Nizam's troops could not have been in a condition to act, had it not been for the aid afforded by Messrs. Palmer and Co. That hon. proprietor though merely intending in the observations he made to defend himself, had nevertheless, made out a complete case in their favour. The justification of the noble Marquess's character, must follow *à fortiori* the justification of that hon. proprietor, and if he had succeeded in the one, he has also accomplished the other. He would state to the court a case which he thought quite in point; a fellow was once indicted for suborning another to commit a murder; the man who had committed the murder had already been tried and convicted, and the suborner was about to share a similar fate, when lo! the murdered man walked coolly into court, and swore he had not been killed at all (*roars of laughter*). He would assert that the case of the noble Marquess was quite opposite to this; it had been alleged, as one charge out of the ninety-nine, that the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. did no good. In answer to this imputation, he would read them a despatch from the commander of Nagpore, in which the spirited and steady conduct of the *Russell Brigade* in the service of the Nizam, was spoken of in terms of the highest praise; the despatch was dated 22d Dec. 1823. (The hon. Bart. then read the despatch, which bestowed great commendation on the Nizam's troops, for the example they had shown to the Company's regulars).

A list of the killed and wounded in five days, to belonging that brigade was attach-

to the despatch; the number was 134, (*Hear! hear!*) and the largeness of that number was a proof, at least, of efficiency; for what other way could a man show his efficiency in the field of battle, than by losing his life? this efficiency was mainly brought about by the aid afforded to the Nizam's government, under the hon. proprietor's (Mr. Russell's) excellent regulations. (*Hear!*) It was not a little extraordinary, that the Nizam and his minister had not been heard to complain of the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Sir William Metcalf, in the benevolence of his nature, alone lamented entering into the transactions in which he had engaged with Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Laughter*). He would now shew them the cruel treatment the poor Nizam had received. In the last battle fought during the war, that of Nagpore, it was well known, one half of the native army was composed of the Nizam's troops, and it has been shewn that those troops could not have been there but for Messrs. Palmer and Co.; it was equally well known that it was mainly through these troops, that the battle was gained, and the consequence was the successful termination of the whole campaign. (*Hear!*) The victory at Nagpore concluded the war; and how was the Nizam a gainer by his battle? Why thus, he in the first place kept in his pocket five millions of hard cash, which otherwise the Pashaw would have got hold of; in the next, he obtained the remission of *Chauth*, amounting to £300,000 per annum; and lastly, he gained an acquisition of territory to an extent which brought him £400,000. (*Hear!*) It put him in mind of the house that Jack built—these are the men that paid the troops, that won the battle, that (*continued roars of laughter drowned the hon. proprietor's voice, and prevented the conclusion of the simile he struck out*). It was not to be wondered at, that the hon. proprietor should have been passive in respect to this question, or indeed, that they had offered opposition to it, for they had not been put in possession of the real facts of the case. If his hon. brother proprietors would only bring with them a little of their British understanding, the truth would soon be apparent to them; it had been roundly asserted that the licence to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. had been the individual act of Lord Hastings; now the fact was, that the noble Marquess was not the only individual composing the Bengal government at the time the licence was granted, Mr. Edginstone, Mr. Seaton, and Mr. Dowdeswell were also attached to it; and men more adapted to their situations could not be found; they did not consider the measure improper, or they would have recorded their dissent; they, in truth, all

agreed in its fitness; it had not, he believed, been insinuated that these gentlemen were partners in the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Laughter*.) But did those gentlemen entertain no doubts on the subjects? Yes, they did so, and proceeded to do that which they were directed to, when any question involving a legal responsibility arose; namely, to consult the first law officers in the country; the opinion of the Advocate General was in favour of the legality to the measure. It was now however asserted, that the Attorney General and Mr. Serjeant Bosaquet had decided it to be illegal, well, be it so; it was not to be wondered at if lawyers disagreed on such a point, that four individuals—who were not lawyers should err. But when the arrangement was made, the Marquess of Hastings was not at Calcutta, he was up the country, employed in putting down the Pindarries, and if he had not put them down, "they would soon have put you down." The particular enjoyment of the noble Marquess when he left Calcutta was to render the Nizam such assistance as would place him in a condition to march to the frontiers; the noble Marquess then after acting the part of a provident statesman, proceeded to act the part of a warrior, proving the correctness of the observation of the hon. proprietor's protégé, Mr. Canning, that, "it abates nothing of military skill, to be aided by political sagacity," and the compliment was as well merited as it was applied. The first act of the noble Marquess on his return to Calcutta was to write to the resident, requesting to know if the loan could be obtained on easier terms. The answer was, that it could not. Though this was very good authority, he had a still better, which was contained in a minute of Mr. Adam, where he assigns the following reasons for agreeing in the Aurangabad transaction:—"There seemed at the moment no other equally convenient mode of securing the supply of the required funds, at a specified time and place, for the regular payment of the troops, on the punctuality of which their efficiency was understood to depend; the ordinary resources had failed, or, at least, were in such danger of failure, as to make any reliance on them wholly insecure. The terms offered by Messrs. William Palmer and Co. were represented, and I believe correctly, to be more favourable than any other that could be obtained by the Nizam's minister on his own credit, or that of the state, while the condition of the money market, and of our treasury, did not enable us to assist him in procuring funds elsewhere, or by direct pecuniary advances; on the whole, it appeared to be as favourable an arrangement for the Nizam as circumstances would admit

of, and as such, a fit object for the sanction of the British government; so deeply interested in the welfare of its ally, and in the performance of an establishment so conducive to the preservation of our ascendancy and of the general tranquillity as the Nizam's regular forces; and further on Mr. Adam says, "In dissenting from Mr. Russell's recommendation, I distinctly disclaim the slightest suspicion of his having been influenced by any other motive in bringing it before us, than a sense of public duty; I am satisfied that he considers the plan to be the best that can be followed for the benefit of the Nizam's government, and although I cannot agree in this view of the subject, a doubt of his sincerity never entered my mind." That last sentiment did Mr. Adam credit. He begged leave to read them another letter written by Mr. Adam, but he would remind them, that not even the success of the cause he was advocating, should tempt him to read a letter which was in the least of a private nature; he would not at this moment offer any observations on the part aided by Sir William Rumbold in delivering up the private letters of the firm to those who were known to be its enemies; he could not, however, feel sorry for the occasion that proceeding had afforded him of vindicating the persons whom those letters were alleged to criminate. The document he would first refer to, was a minute of Mr. Stuart, and while mentioning the name of that gentleman, he begged to be understood, that nothing was farther from his intention to say any thing that savoured of want of respect towards him; he had always been an opponent of the Marquess of Hastings, but he could not blame him for that, he had a right to maintain his opinions. He (Sir J. Doyle) himself, had been for many years in opposition, and though perhaps he was poorer, he did not think himself a worse man for it. Mr. Stuart set out with remarking the strangeness of the circumstance, that, in the large city of Hyderabad, there could not be found any native bankers to lend their prince money; he, however, accounts for this anomaly by saying a little afterwards, "it is clear the native merchants dread to lend money to their government, and if they have any to lend, they will lend it to Messrs. Palmer and Co.;" and the reason was plain enough, for the assignments given by the Nizam as securities were not worth the paper they were written on; he would now, while discussing this point, read them a letter written to him by the Marquess of Hastings. It was a private communication, and, as it was very important, he requested the particular attention of the court. From that he might conclude that the noble Marquess instead of indiscriminately befriending the

firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., from corrupt motives, or extreme good nature, was more severe upon them than any other person; and here he must observe that the great distance at which the noble Marquess resided at present, Malta, and the impossibility of frequent conveyance, were not among the least difficulties, which the friends of the noble Marquess had to contend with. The noble Marquess had been accused of extending, in every thing he did, an indulgence to the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Now all the Marquess said was this; "I do not think I have a right to withdraw my protection from these people, unless some substantial and tangible charge shall be brought against them. I do not wish to condemn them on the surmises of their personal enemies." He would prove before he was done, that Sir Chas. Metcalf was a bitter enemy of that house, and this by his own writing. That gentleman had furnished the whole of the evidence on which the amendment had been founded.

The legal question which he should presently touch, all hung upon an "if." He should in the present instance, make Shakespear's words good, and prove that an "if is your only peace-maker." Looking at the whole of the transactions, he was compelled to say, that Sir C. Metcalf had been blinded throughout by passion or something worse. He knew nothing of Sir C. Metcalf, personally, but he should conclude from his despatches, that he was more adapted for a resident in Beilum, than at the court where he was placed. (*Laughter and Hear!*) He is reported to be a very clever man; it may be so, "great wits to madness nearly are allied." He did not wish to impute corrupt motives to him; but the effects were the same, whether he be mad with rage, or with wine. But, to return to the Marquess of Hastings, (here the hon. bart. read the letter he had alluded to, in which the Marquess of Hastings gave his reasons for not adopting any measures against the house, when its enemies wished to excite his hostility towards it, and cautioned him against believing the statements put forth by Sir C. Metcalf).

The way in which the sixty lac loan was effected was simply this: he was not aware that the loan itself had ever been objected to. All the quarrel was about the best way of effecting it. The resident's plan was to have it paid through the house of Palmer and Co., and the Marquess of Hastings was inclined to support this plan; but before he determined to adopt it, he asked Mr. Adam's opinion of it, and requested him, if he knew of a better way, to explain it to him, and he would abide by it. The

answer

shower of Mr. Adam was in effect, that he had no right to oppose the plan proposed by the resident, unless he was able to propose a better, but that he was confident he could propose a better. Mr. Adam then stated his plan. Another plan was also proposed by Mr. Stuart, at the request of the noble Marquess, and both were sent by him to the Advocate General for his opinion. That gentleman declared that the two schemes were in direct contradiction to the law, and thus it was rendered impossible to put either of them into practice. Without entering into any explanation, why the plan proposed by the resident was adopted, he would mention, that at least it was not stimulated by the charge of ill-will. He would now give them the opinion which Mr. Adam entertained on the subject. It was contained in a letter written by that gentleman, about a year after the time he alluded to. The approbation of the hon. genl. was extended not only to the Amunabad transaction, but likewise to the sixty-lac loan. The letter was addressed to Mr. Swinton, and is couched in the following terms:—
Colon B. Esq. Feb. 18, 1821.

My dear Swinton—I beg you will offer my best thanks to Lord Hastings for his obliging attention to the observations I took the liberty of making on the proposed instructions to the resident at Hyderabad. As the draught now stands, I have no objection to it, and I trust the house will receive it as the most economical proposal I can afford of the circumstances from my thoughts of any improvement of the hon. and fair dealing of the house of W. Palmer and Co. If my note seems to convey such a meaning I declare pointedly, and in unequivocal, to disclaim it. No suspicion of the integrity having been expressed or implied, in the communications made to the house. I did not feel the necessity for disavowing it, or for passing an endorsement on proceedings which were not questioned. I now perceive that I gave a wider construction to this part of the sentence, than it was intended to bear, for I conceived it to apply to the general dealings of the house, of which we had no particular information, and not exclusively to the transactions with the Nizam's government, with the particulars of which we were informed. I cannot discover in the matter or terms of my note, anything implying, a doubt of the integrity of the house. If I had entertained any, or if the line I had adopted in this affair had been founded on any such suspicion, I should have had no hesitation in avowing them, but my opinions rested on quite different grounds, as has been fully explained in the different minutes which I have recorded on the subject. With
 Your Affectionate Friend &c.

regard to the benefits derived from the Nizam's government, I have never wished to deny them. They have on the contrary been always admitted by me, and are so even in the note already referred to. One only difference of sentiment was as to the mode in which those benefits could best be attained, and having a very decided opinion on that point, I conceive that I cannot consistently with that opinion, join in any unqualified approbation of a measure in which I had not been concerned. On this account I should still wish that my concurrence on the present draught, be stated on the proceedings, as given, with a reservation of the opinions expressed in former minutes. This may be done by a few words on the proceedings, and will not require a separate minute. You will oblige me by communicating the foregoing explanations to Lord Hastings, to whom I trust they will be satisfactory.

"Yours ever,

(Signed) "J. ADAM."

As the hon. bart. was concluding the letter, the cries of "adjourn" became very general, and he was endeavouring to make the court understand, that if he wished for adjournment was general he had no objections, when

Mr. S. Dromlough said that if the court adjourned, he trusted it would be distinctly understood, that the hon. bart. was in possession of the court, and had a right to resume the discussion on the day it again met.

Mr. Impoy said he had no doubt, that if the hon. bart. was unable from exhaustion, or any other cause, to continue his speech, that it was the unanimous opinion of the court, out of respect to him, and from a wish to bring the important question which agitated it, to a proper conclusion, that they should adjourn without any loss of time, (mingled cries of "adjuin," "yea, yeo").

General Thompson thought that the gallant General must be tired, from the length of time he had been waiting to address them, and that they therefore ought to adjourn.

The Chairman said, the person who ought to be consulted on such an occasion, was the hon. bart., and he was sure, that if he wished them to conclude his address, the court would very willingly hear him, or that if he should prefer to adjourn, he had no doubt the court would be happy to accommodate him in that respect likewise. (Cries, "hear" and much confusion).

Sir John Doyle sincerely thanked the court for their kindness to him. He must confess he felt exhausted both from what he had said and what he heard that day heard. He thanked his hon. brother proprietor, in the bottom of his soul, for the attention

tion which had been paid to him. He certainly had intended to offer some further observations, but he thought it would be better for the court to adjourn than to suffer him to trespass longer on its attention at present. (*shouts of "adjourn adjourn"*).

The *Chairman* said that as the court seemed to disposed to adjourn, it was his duty to remind it that they had to fix the day of adjournment. He thought this day week, (*cries of "to-morrow"*). He hoped the court would extend its favour to him for a few moments. Some hon. proprietor had said that the adjournment should only be till to-morrow. On that point he had a few words to say. The court must be aware that the ordinary business of the Company was of some importance, and its postponement would occasion great inconvenience. Saturday was a day which was a holiday for almost every person connected with the Company, except the *Chairman* and the *Directors*. Monday was always appropriated for a meeting of the Court of *Directors*, and as he did not see any advantage that would result from adjourning to an earlier day than this day week, he would therefore propose the adjournment to that day.

Sir John Doyle wished to be informed, if he should be considered as having possession of the Court when it met again.

The *Chairman* assured him that he should.

The question was then put, and the adjournment to Monday was carried in the affirmative, and the court broke up at half-past five.

East-India House, Feb. 25.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (*William Astell, Esq.*) acquainted the proprietors that they were assembled, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the Hyderabad Papers, now before the proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor-General of India.

Sir John Doyle said, before he should resume the argument which he had had the honour of commencing in the last debate, he begged leave to express his grateful acknowledgments to the court for the patient hearing and the very kind consideration which they had afforded him

on that occasion. He would acknowledge the charge; he would claim the accusation of being the personal friend of the most noble the Marquess of Hastings. He was induced to take the part which he was now about endeavouring to fulfil, as well because many years of intimacy had excited in his mind the warmest regard for that nobleman, as because he knew that the imputations which had been cast upon him were wholly unfounded and unmerited. It was not a little gratifying to him to find that he was not alone in this endeavour. He rejoiced heartily to know that those persons who had undertaken the same task, had done it so not because they were, as he (*Sir J. Doyle*) avowed himself to be, the personal and intimate friend of the Marquess of Hastings, but because they were impelled to it by their own upright and manly feelings, and by a laudable desire to rescue from unmerited obloquy the reputation of a man who had been for many years the brave, active, and faithful servant of the public. They came forward, not because they were the friends of the Marquess of Hastings, but because they were the friends of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) He should now address himself to the business of the day as briefly as was possible, because it was his earnest wish to put an end (as far as it was in his power to assist in doing so) to a discussion which could be attended with little good in any way, and which might in its results produce a great, and, perhaps, irreparable injury to the interests of India. Before, however, he proceeded, he requested that the *Chairman* would be so good as to inform him, whether in moving the amendment which he had proposed in the last debate, he had done so as the *Chairman* of the Court of *Directors*, or in his private and individual capacity of a proprietor.

The *Chairman* regretted that he had not so clearly explained himself in answer to a similar question put to him on a former occasion, as to prevent the necessity of the hon. *baronet's* present inquiry. He had no hesitation in saying that he moved the amendment to which that inquiry referred, as an individual proprietor of India stock. He would, however, take this opportunity of saying, he had every reason to believe that if time had been allowed, the Court of *Directors* would have adopted the resolution contained in that amendment. A counter-motion had been made before the *Directors* to the effect, that no opposition should be offered on their part to the amended motion now before the court. The numbers for and against that motion convinced him, that if the Court of *Directors* had had time, they would have made the proposed amendment their own act and deed; he repeated, however,

that the amendment, as it now stood, was moved by him in his individual capacity of a proprietor.

Sir John Doyle resumed. He apologised to the hon. Chairman for the trouble he had given him of repeating an explanation, which it appeared the hon. gentlemen had given on the former debate, and which he (Sir J. Doyle) had unfortunately not heard. He could not, however, regret having done so, since it gave him an opportunity of removing impressions which were entertained by some of his friends, and of destroying the grounds upon which some other hon. gentlemen had founded their opposition to the amendment. He had a right now to say that the latter gentlemen had used, in the course of their speeches, many observations which did not apply to the actual state of the question. That question contained a proposition as plain as the mind of man could imagine. It was not, as had been said by an hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) in a former debate, for the purpose of "throwing dirt" at any body, but for that of wiping away dirt, which had been thrown from most unworthy quarters upon the character of a man whose integrity defied reproach. He repeated, he did not believe that a plainer or a more modest proposition had ever been submitted than that now before the court. It attacked nobody; it carefully guarded against the possibility of provoking any discussions of an irritating nature, so far as human ingenuity could go to prevent those discussions; but from what had already passed, he was convinced that the whole force of the English language would not be sufficient to accomplish that object. He commented on the speeches which the court had heard in the former debate from certain legal gentlemen, alluding, as we understood him, to Mr. Poynder, and Mr. Freshfield. The view which those gentlemen had taken of the subject on which they spoke might be, and in all probability was, extremely correct, up to a certain point; but they had not taken into consideration subsequent circumstances which gave a very different complexion to the whole affair. This partial method of considering a subject reminded him of a circumstance which took place in the last war in Holland. A young officer entrusted with a guard near the enemy's posts, had placed his sentinels with great order and care for the night watch, and this being done he set about preparing the report which he was to hand in to his commander at the following morning's parade. He wrote at the foot of it, after having detailed with great minuteness all that had happened in the previous day, "nothing extraordinary has occurred since the guard mounted." But

he, like the legal gentleman, had jumped at his conclusion rather too hastily. In the course of the night his troops, which were Dutchmen, mutinied; his post was attacked by the French, his guard-house burnt over his head, and the whole of his company cut to pieces. Notwithstanding all this, and the great alteration which had taken place during the guard, his report remained unaltered; he had no time, as might be easily conceived, to think about erasing his remarks at the foot of it, and his report went in, "nothing extraordinary has occurred since the guard mounted." He should for the present leave the legal gentlemen to the application of this little history in such manner as they might think fit, with this single observation, — one of the learned gent. (Mr. Freshfield), as he had been informed, was not only the advocate here, but the solicitor elsewhere of Mr. John Adam; if this were really so, he must say to that learned gentleman, that he thought he could not follow a more injudicious course than beginning a defence before an attack was made, and anticipating an assault which was probably never contemplated. It was not good generalship; it shewed no tactical skill to fire off great guns before an enemy was in sight; since the greatness of guns depended upon the greatness of the bore, he had a right, upon this occasion, to call the speeches, to which he alluded, great guns. (A laugh.) He now came to the Aurungabad concern, and the sixty lacs loan. This loan, it should in the first place be remembered, was approved of by every one at the time when it was made. It was highly necessary to the government of the Nizam, that money should be raised somewhere, and by some means. There was no time to consider the propriety and the best means which should be adopted, because the readiest were the propriety and the best. There was a state necessity for it, and this was enough to suspend all minor considerations. It might be injudicious — it might even be illegal, ~~some~~ but it was necessary. It was a bad thing to break a clause in an act of parliament, but circumstances might occur which would not justify it, but which, in a choice of evils, made it wholly unavoidable. Suppose, for example, he should be asked, "will you lose India, or will you violate a clause in an act of parliament?" Let him reply, "let the act go back to the parliament house where it was made, and let them mend it if they will — for we will not save India." It was true, that since the loan had been negotiated, objections were raised to it, and it was found out, or thought to be found out, that the war was altogether wrong. Why, supposing that it

was so, although he (Sir John Doyle) was far from admitting that it was so in fact—but suppose for the sake of the argument that it was so—how could the Marquess of Hastings know at that time what nobody knew until long afterwards? Unless he had possessed that faculty of second-sight, which was attributed to some of his brethren in council, how could he foreknow that what was agreed on all hands to be highly advisable in India, under the circumstances, and at the time when it took place, would be censured and opposed in England at a distant period, and when the lapse of time had discovered circumstances of the existence of which no man had dreamt until then? In the various observations which had been made upon the Aurungabad arrangement, much stress had been laid upon the minute of council, by Mr Stuart. That minute stated, that “the accountant general suggested that the house should be required to furnish figured statements, shewing the sums paid by them in advance to the Nizam’s government from time to time, the interest hereon charged and received by them, specifying dates, the tunkhas or assignments, received and realized by them, specifying dates, the payments made to them in cash at Aurungabad under the third article of their agreement, the discount and premium on different currencies admitted under the fifth article of the agreement, the premium on bills admitted under the sixth article of the agreement. The government acceded to the accountant general’s proposition, and the necessary bill was made upon the resident.” Mr Stuart went on to say, that Sir William Rumbold objected personally, and by letter, to give the accounts required, on the ground that, as mercantile men, the firm of which he was a partner could not furnish copies of their accounts with their constituents, lest it should destroy the public confidence reposed in them. Mr Stuart added, “I am sure that the board will recollect the surprise which that intimation excited when we first received it. We are quite at a loss to conceive in what manner the production of such statements, comprising particularly a pecuniary arrangement concluded with the Nizam’s minister, under the sanction of the resident, for the public service of the Nizam’s government, could be thought to involve a disclosure of the affairs of the constituents of the house, and a breach of private confidence.” He had not imagined that in speaking of their constituents Sir William Rumbold could possibly have alluded to the Nizam’s government. In the reply of the government to the letter of the 19th October last, Sir William Rumbold was accordingly informed that the house had not been asked upon to furnish the account of their constituents,

but merely the account with the Nizam’s government. Sir W. Rumbold, however, when he attended the Board, explained that he meant to include the Nizam’s government among their constituents, whose accounts their house could not lay open to the government, without an injurious breach of confidence. “I should be sorry,” adds Mr Stuart, “to treat too lightly a representation from respectable individuals professing to maintain the rights and interests, but I acknowledge that antecedently I could not have brought myself to believe that such an objection could be seriously urged. The slightest attention to the circumstances in which the house stands relatively to this government and to the Marquess’s government, will, it appears to me, suffice to appreciate the validity of their plea.” This statement had made a very considerable impression in this country, and having been made public, it must of necessity, in no small degree, influence the opinion which had been formed on the subject to which it related. It became therefore, the more necessary to state, that although it was true, or rather had been true at one period of time, it was wholly untrue in the shape in which it at present stood. It should endeavour to explain this as clearly as he could, and he felt obliged, with reference to this as well as to many other important topics which his speech must embrace, to beg the court would not confound the merits of the case he had to lay before them with the weakness of its advocate (*Heard heart*). One of the greatest objections which had yet been urged against Sir W. Rumbold was, that he had refused to produce the accounts referred to by Mr Stuart. His reason for that refusal was, as had been stated in Mr. Stuart’s minute, because he thought it would be unjust to his constituents, (for so it appeared the customers of merchants were called) and highly injurious to the firm. Upon this refusal of Sir W. Rumbold’s, Mr Stuart’s minute was framed, and at that period it was altogether true and correct. The refusal which he stated to have been given by Sir W. Rumbold, was given and in the same words. But there was an additional fact of which no notice was taken in the minute, it was this, while Sir W. Rumbold was in one place refusing to give up the accounts required of him, his partners, in another, who knew their duty much better, complied without the least hesitation. They transmitted immediately, not only the accounts which had been demanded of them, but all other accounts which related to their transactions with the Nizam from beginning to end. Mr Stuart’s minute, however, remained unaltered, and was thus calculated to convey an impression which the real circumstances of the case did not justify, but which was to the last

last degree prejudicial to the parties who were concerned in it. In any other person than Mr. Stuart, he should not hesitate to charge this conduct as highly unjust and unfair; but that gentleman was too honourable to have wilfully conveyed a misrepresentation, and he, Sir John Doyle, did not hesitate to attribute it to haste, or to some accident, which in the hurry of business was always likely to occur. He was, however, glad of this opportunity to explain the real truth of that transaction, and he trusted that this explanation, which he knew could not be contradicted, would have the effect of removing the unjust and prejudicial impressions to which the statement in the minute had given rise. He now returned again to the sixty lac loan. All parties, as he had said before, agreed in the necessity of that loan, but they differed as to the mode in which it was to be raised. The resident recommended one plan, and Mr. Stuart and Mr. Adam were each of them in favour of another. Of these three plans, two were deemed illegal. Mr. (Sir J. Doyle) would not undertake to say whether they were so or not, but they had been pronounced to be so by the Advocate General, the law officer appointed by the Court of Directors as the highest authority, to whom in such cases their servants were to apply. Against his decision, therefore, of course his appeal could be had in India, and here no one would venture to impugn an authority created as was that of the Advocate General. The opinion of Mr. Adam was in favour of the loan being raised through the house of Palmer and Co. He had great satisfaction in quoting the opinion of Mr. Adam, as well on account of the weight to which it was of itself entitled, as for two other reasons. The first was, that he was in direct and strong opposition to the Marquess of Hastings; the second, because he (Sir J. Doyle), although he differed from Mr. Adam altogether in opinion, he did not believe that gentleman would knowingly state what he thought to be wrong. He would now read an extract from his letter on this subject. Having assented to the arrangement made with Wm. Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad, under the sanction of the British Government, for providing funds for the payment of the regular forces of his highness the Nizam in Berar, it is necessary that I should state distinctly my sentiments on the measure now proposed by the resident, which may seem to rest on a similar footing of expediency. The considerations which weighed with me, in acceding to the former plan, were shortly these. There seemed, at the moment, no other equally convenient and economical mode of securing the supply of the required funds, at a specified time and place, for the regular payment of the troops, on the punctuality of which their efficacy was un-

doubted to depend. The ordinary resources had failed, or at least were in such danger of failure, as to make any reliance on them wholly insecure. The terms offered by Messrs. Palmer and Co. were represented, and I believe correctly, to be more favourable than any other that could be obtained by the Nizam's minister, on his own credit, or that of the state, while the conditions of the money market, and of our own treasury, did not enable us to assist him in procuring funds elsewhere, or by direct pecuniary advances. On the whole, it appeared to be as favourable an arrangement for the Nizam as circumstances would admit of; and, as such, a fit object for the sanction of the British government, so deeply interested in the welfare of its ally, and in the maintenance of an establishment so conducive to the preservation of our ascendancy, and of the general tranquillity, as the Nizam's regular forces." This was the opinion of Mr. Adam with respect to the loan, and yet it was alleged to be one of the great sins of the Marquess of Hastings, that he had consented to its being carried into effect. Surely it could not be said that, because the proposed plan contained something objectionable, that it was therefore to be wholly abandoned; nor that the Governor General could have refused, under the urgent necessity which existed, for a loan of some kind to sanction this project, unless there was another and a better to be suggested. Honourable gentlemen might, if they thought proper, entertain whatever doubts seemed to them reasonable, respecting the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, but they surely could not hesitate to believe the statements of Mr. Adam, who was in avowed hostility to his noble friend. (Hear, hear!) The hon. Baronet then read an extract from a letter, addressed by Mr. Adam to Mr. Secretary Swinton, in which nearly the same opinions were expressed, and to the minute by the same gentleman, in which he even expressed some suspicions as to the integrity of the house of Palmer and Co. in respect to the loan; but said that, as to the benefits which it had produced to the Nizam's Government, it was impossible to deny them. It was upon the statement and letters of Mr. Metcalf, that the whole of this case had been got up, by which the public mind had been so much prejudiced, and induced to take a bias highly unfavourable to the Marquess of Hastings, and not less opposed to the true and rational view of the case. Of this statement, however, (Mr. Doyle) said openly, and without hesitation, that not one word of it could be true. If this were the case, he could not ask the House to take it for granted. He did not see the danger which he thought he made any statement, without the hope of making an impression

impression on the court or not, which he could not substantiate by evidence; he knew that he should be looked upon as a dishonest man, and that he could never hope to be believed again. He repeated, that he did not wish to make any assertion merely on his own authority: he would state chapter and verse for all that he should advance. He would not follow the example which Mr. Metcalf had set him. He would not offer statements and then raise his own arguments upon them. He would show the court what Mr. Metcalf had done, and what his character was, from his own words, and his own actions. It would be no answer to this for any hon. gentleman to rise and say, "I know Mr. Metcalf to be an hon. man." He (Sir J. Doyle) did not say that he was not an hon. man; but his own experience in the world had taught him to know, that there were passions in the human mind so foul and so powerful, that they would carry away all the best qualities of the head and of the heart, which might be possessed by the man in whose bosom they should take root. Suspicion, jealousy, envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness, would shake the heart in which they took up their dwelling; that not only all the virtues which once inhabited it, would be driven away, but the common sagacity and prudence which directed the operations of its owner, would be weakened and obscured by their baleful influence. (*Hear, hear!*) Of these infirmities, to use a quiet word, he would show the court such a catalogue concentrated in the heart of Mr. Metcalf, as had hardly ever before fallen to the lot of any one man. He would now proceed to quote Mr. Metcalf's own opinion respecting this man, for the purpose of showing the grounds upon which this attack was founded. It purported, as he very well knew, to be an attack on the house of Palmer and Co.; but that man must be less of an old soldier than he (Sir J. Doyle) was, who could not see that the house was merely made a stalking-horse in the matter, and that although the fire was apparently directed against them, it was only aimed so that it might wound by ricochet, and in its rebound strike the Governor General. The necessity of the loan was beyond all question; there was in its favour, first, the opinion of the Nizam himself; secondly, that of his government; and thirdly, that of the East-Indian government. The loan was effected, and there was as little doubt that it had the effect of relieving the Nizam's government from the difficulties which embarrassed it. Very large and urgent incumbrances were cleared by means of it, and charges which had been long accumulating were liquidated. Mr. Metcalf's own words in a letter dated the

17th March, 1821, were, "The government was undoubtedly relieved from such pecuniary embarrassment by the loan, and was enabled to pay off large arrears, which had accumulated in several branches of expenditure; but I have been disappointed in finding that the relief was not so much of a permanent nature as I expected, and that the loan was not appropriated to the permanent reduction of expense to such an extent as I had supposed." It was not necessary for him (Sir J. Doyle) to apologise to the house for the egotistical tone which prevailed throughout the communication. It was Mr. Metcalf's letter, not his. It was throughout in the *ego et rex meus* style, and "Great I" was "the hero of each little tale." Mr. Metcalf went on to say, "Nevertheless there is no doubt, that the loan was most convenient to the Nizam's government at the time, and especially to the minister himself personally; and by enabling him to struggle through temporary difficulties and embarrassments, it may possibly prove the means of greatly assisting the restoration of prosperity in the country." In another part of the same letter, Mr. Metcalf's opinion was still more strongly expressed, thus: "It does not strike me that the interests of the hon. Company have been much affected, in any way, by the loan; disadvantageously, certainly not. But for the loan, the increasing embarrassments of the Nizam's government might have induced, perhaps must have induced, some other measure; and other measures might perhaps have been devised more advantageous to the Nizam's interests, and so far indirectly to our own than the one under discussion. There is, however, some advantage gained, that the Nizam's government has been enabled to struggle on without any sacrifice on our part to its present position, from which, with proper measures, there is a prospect of future prosperity. Now he would call the attention of the court to the fact, that the whole of this discussion arose from a statement made by Mr. Metcalf, that the loan was a fictitious one, and that not a single rupee in money had been advanced. His charge contained two points, first, that the loan which he said was a pretended one, had been made at a most usurious and exorbitant rate of interest; and secondly, that not one farthing of the money had been advanced. Notwithstanding these singular and comprehensive assertions, here, in his own hand-writing, he admitted that it had been highly advantageous to the Nizam, and not otherwise to the East-India Company. So much for the effects of a fictitious loan contracted for at an exorbitant rate of interest. He (Sir J. Doyle) did not wonder that the Directors had been imposed upon by the statements of Mr. Metcalf. The Marquess

of Hastings had been imposed upon in exactly the same way, and had even been induced in consequence of them to write what he could not but believe was an unjustly severe letter to the house of Palmer and Co. Having proved then, by testimony which could not be doubted, that the loan had been beneficial to the government, it remained to examine the truth of the statement, that the loan had been a pretended one. So far from this being the fact it appeared from the figured statement that 38 lacs and a half of rupees had been advanced in specie, and that one and a half had been furnished in jewellery and other purchased goods. Every gentleman who was acquainted with the customs of India must know that the latter were the same as money. The universal custom which prevailed there of making presents by all persons to those who might happen to be above them in authority, and for which purpose goods of this description were in constant demand, made them quite as current and as valuable as specie of the same amount. With respect to the other charge of Mr. Metcalf's, that the rate of interest was exorbitant, it was not necessary for him to remind the court that what we thought a fair rate of interest would have a very different appearance in India. Besides these local circumstances there was to be considered also the risk which the parties lending ran of not receiving payment, of their principal, and which regulated in all commercial transactions, the amount of interest. Leaving Mr. Metcalf and his charges here, he came now to the accusation of favouritism, which had been made against the Marquess. The word favouritism was of itself a very vague expression, and those persons who, like the learned gentleman opposite, sought to create out of it a censure upon the late Governor General, ought first to explain what they meant by it. There was no harm in simple favouritism, but when it took such a shape as to injure the public interests, or to interfere with the rights of individuals, then, indeed, it deserved all the blame that could be heaped upon it. (*Hear!*) In order to make out this charge against the Marquess of Hastings, a letter had been produced of a private nature, and never intended for the eyes of any other person than he to whom it was addressed. Sir William Rumbold was that person. He had married a ward of the Marquess of Hastings, and his Lordship afterward exerted his influence to promote his welfare by establishing the house of Palmer and Co. in which he had become a partner. There was no part of this transaction, which he (Sir J. Doyle) wished to conceal: as the friend of the Marquess of Hastings, he was most anxious that the whole of the facts relating to it should be made public. He would

even wish if it were possible, that that book (pointing to the volume containing the Hyderabad papers) which had been raised to its present size for the purposes of re-publication, should be wholly before the public. As this, however, was impossible, it should be his endeavour to strip it of that embroidery with which the inventive fancies of some of the workmen employed about it had decorated it for the purpose of passing off the original manufacture. This book had grown to the size of the largest family Bible, but, excepting in the particular of its magnitude, there was no point of resemblance between them. The real Bible had some chapters which were marked as apocryphal, but the volume before them had few chapters, few pages, which were not apocryphal. The refutation of the charge which had been made required more of the subtle sophistry of metaphysical special pleading. The explanation which a British nobleman had to give of his conduct to a British public, might be made without any of the quibbles and subtleties which professional sagacity could suggest. He would indulge himself in only one short comment on the charges; that while so many accusers presented themselves, while there were so many understrappers ready, for their own interested ends, to back the assertions of those whose influence they hoped to obtain, the only evidence which was brought to support them was a letter which the Marquess of Hastings had written to his ward's husband, on the expediency of his becoming a partner in a commercial house. (The hon. Baronet begged permission here to sit down while he referred to this document.) The letter was written from the Camp of Kurnel, and was in answer to one in which Sir Wm. Rumbold expressed his desire to join the house of Palmer and Co. The Marquess endeavoured in this answer to dissuade Sir William from putting that desire into effect. He would read the letter, it was as follows:

"My dear Sir William:—The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the facts justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I enclose you a letter to the resident, couched in terms which will insure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate, that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and reasonable calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well

in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted. It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea."

Now upon all this he should like to know what pretence could he found to fix a charge of unjust favouritism? Sir Wm. Rumbold, from the connexion which his marriage had formed between himself and the Marquess of Hastings, thought, as every man in his situation would think, that he might rely upon his good offices in promoting his establishment. He (Sir J. Doyle) would appeal to the hon. Chairman, to any man who heard him, whether any thing could be more natural than this? Was any thing more common than to say, "So-and-so has made a good thing of it, by marrying the niece of the Lord Chancellor, or the ward of the Lord Chief Justice? He will of course get an appointment." Nothing could be more proper than that such men should get the appointments, provided that they were competent to fill them, and that the public interests received no injury. It had been said that the passage in the noble Marquess's letter, in which he spoke of the discouragement to competition by any other British partnership, proved that he had unfairly favoured the firm.

But to what did this passage allude? Not as was supposed or pretended by those persons who proffered this charge against the Marquess, that it was the enjoyment of his favour that would give to the house of Palmer and Co. such advantages as no other could possess—but because their past services entitled them to those advantages. Mr. William Palmer, the head of the house, was a native of India. He had been for 20 years an officer in the service of the Nizam. He had quelled a very dangerous mutiny which broke out among that sovereign's troops, and was in consequence appointed to a high and important post—the command of the body guard. Was not Lord Hastings, to whom these facts were very well known, entitled to say, that no other house could possess equal advantages with that of Palmer and Co.? He begged the court to recollect that this was not an intercepted letter—it was not a letter which they had come to the knowledge of by any accident; but it was laid before the court by Sir William Rumbold, to whom it was addressed. (*Hear! hear!*) He (Sir J. Doyle) could not praise the wisdom which had prompted the giving up that letter:

but it was evident, at least, that there was no desire for concealment on the parts of those who were most interested in it. He was content that the letter should speak for itself, and in the confidence that it would do so satisfactorily, he left it to be used as they could by those who thought they could find out grounds for tarnishing the reputation of a nobleman who had faithfully and successfully discharged the important duties which were entrusted to him. (*Haar! hear!*) Before he proceeded further, he wished to give the court some account of the nature of this drama with which they were now regaled. It had been got up at Hyderabad, rehearsed at Calcutta, and was now acting in London. Sir Charles Metcalf appeared to fulfil several capacities; he was the author, manager, and performer in it; Mr. Adam occasionally discharging the office of prompter. Of Mr. Adam, he wished to say nothing unnecessarily harsh. He had an hereditary claim on his regard, and had been pronounced, by Lord Hastings himself, to be an able and amiable man. He (Sir J. Doyle) had no wish to impeach that testimony; but able and amiable as Mr. Adam might be, he was open to those prejudices which seemed to govern the Company's civil officers in favour of their colleagues. Highly respectable as they were, for their conduct and talents, they were to a man influenced by a strong *esprit de corps*. Mr. Metcalf was the friend and fellow-labourer of Mr. Adam, and to his regard for him, he (Sir J. Doyle) was inclined to attribute that conduct which Mr. Adam had pursued towards the Marquess of Hastings, and of which he wholly disapproved. With respect to Mr. Metcalf (he begged pardon, it was Sir Charles Metcalf, he had hitherto called him Mr. Metcalf by mistake, but he now restored to him his real title), he should now examine into that gentleman's conduct. He believed that all the stories about Palmer and Co. were merely subterfuges, invented for the purpose of concealing the attack on the Marquess of Hastings. They were tubs thrown out to the whale, and only calculated to divert attention from Sir C. Metcalf's real design. The first thing that gentleman did was to throw off the authority of the government by which he was appointed, and to act upon his own. He found, when he took possession of his office, instructions there, by which his conduct was to have been regulated. He did not choose to obey those instructions, until they were repealed from the seat of government. And in the mean time what did he do? He took a parcel of young men whom he made pro-consuls, and whom he sent into the provinces in the possession of powers which the event proved they did not know how to exercise. He selected among others,

the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquess of Hastings should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. R., for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which, during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interest of the East-India Company."

"At a General Court of the Proprietors 9 o'clock, held on the 29th May, 1822.

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability, with which the most Noble the Marquess of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East-India Company."

"That this Court, referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves and the Court of Directors, in Dec. 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings for his skilful and successful operations in the war against the Nepanese; to their resolution of the 3d of February 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great predatory power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence, experience had shown to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India; applauding at the same time the foresight, promptitude, and vigour with which his Lordship, by a combination of military with political talents, had anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission and materially lessened their means of future aggression; referring also to the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th March 1819, in which they appeal at the close of two glorious and successful wars, to the records of the East-India Company, for the great services which his Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to its most important interests: this Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their Executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of his Lordship's exalted merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the govern-

ment of their Asiatic Territories. That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-General and Commander in Chief, their expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause!"

The court (continued Sir J. Doyle) had here the opinion of the Court of Directors and of the Court of Proprietors on the conduct of the noble Marquess during his administration of the government of India. Those resolutions which were so warm and so laudatory, were passed unanimously two years after the sixty lac loan; and six years after the Aurungabad arrangement. (*Hear!*) They were agreed to at a time when the whole of the circumstances were before the eyes of the Company. (*Hear!*) He would not detail all the benefits which the noble Marquess had conferred on this most respectable Company; they were too notorious to need particularization. In consequence of his wise and prudent conduct, the noble Marquess had received the unanimous thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, as well as the most marked approbation of his country, generally. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been honoured with the grateful thanks of the Court of Directors and Proprietors, and the testimony which they bore to his merits was perfectly consonant with the general feeling of the public. (*Hear, hear!*) When the noble Marquess returned from India, it was resolved that he should be treated as great men were usually treated on their retirement from office, with a splendid entertainment. Although the town was thin at the time, yet the company filled the largest room in this great city. Members of the royal family, cabinet ministers, individuals of the first rank in the country were present. Whig and Tory-men, who disagreed on almost every other point agreed in doing honour to the noble Marquess—and, as it were, clubbed their eloquence, in order to eulogise him.—(*Hear!*) But they were deprived of the pleasure of the Chairman's company. He was absent, from indisposition; but whether that indisposition was mental or bodily, history unfortunately left then, on that point, in a state of ignorance. (*A laugh.*) When the noble Marquess was about to quit India, the European inhabitants of Calcutta presented an address to him, from which he begged leave to read the following extract:—"We have already had the happiness of congratulating your Lordship on the distinguished success that attended your wise and vigorous measures in the prosecution of two just and necessary wars, in which you have been engaged, and we have seen, with the highest satisfaction, the testimony we then bore to the wisdom and energy of your

your administration, confirmed by the applause of your king and country. When you took into your hands the reins of administration, dangers of no common magnitude threatened the peace and stability of the British power in the East. Before the watchfulness and vigour of your Lordship's rule, those dangers quickly disappeared, and India presents at this moment a scene of happiness and tranquillity unexampled in any former period of her history. The resources of our power, whether they are sought in the attachments of our native subjects to the British sway—in the respect which our government commands from the surrounding states—or in the increasing amount of a revenue drawn from industrious and contented people, have multiplied beyond our most sanguine hopes, and every succeeding year of your Lordship's government, has beclouded our dominions in the East, more and more consolidated, on the best and most stable foundations' (*Hear, hear*). It was not an uncommon thing for persons high in rank and office to receive complimentary addresses. But here the case was widely different. Here was a Governor General without influence. He was not in the plenitude of his power, but on the point of relinquishing his authority, and not likely at any future period to resume it. Under these circumstances, the address of the European inhabitants of Calcutta could only have been the result of the favourable impression which his Lordship's conduct had forced on them. And who were the addressers? The wealthy merchants of that great city—the judges of the land—and the civil servants of the government. The first signatures appended to that address, were the names of three gentlemen, who, were at this moment, secretaries to the government of India—men who were on the spot—who had known all the acts of the noble Lord's administration,—and who must have judged of them in a mature and deliberate manner (*Hear*). This, he repeated, was two years after the Mutiny, and six years after the Aurangabad transaction (*Hear*). With all this before their eyes, the European inhabitants of Calcutta agreed to this address, approving of the whole of his Lordship's proceedings (*Hear*). The example was followed at Madras, at Bombay, at Calcutta, at Singapore, at Prince of Wales's Island, and lastly, by the natives of the capital, (*Hear*) who, in the most unassuming and unsophisticated manner, poured out the grateful approbation of their hearts, for the many benefits they had received under the administration of the noble Marquis (*Hear*). Here was all Europe and Asia in one scale—and who was in the other? Sir C. Metcalf, Mr. Adaw, and, if Mr. Stuart

would allow him (Sir J. Doyle) to place him as a make weight in the scale, together with the Chairman, and some other very respectable gentlemen around him, they would then find the entire balance. They would see Europe and Asia in one scale, and in the other, those eight or ten gentlemen. (*Hear*). He confessed, that he could not comprehend how a man, the whole tenour of whose life exhibited one series of generous and beneficent actions, could make enemies, but still more, how he could make enemies of those who had been his friends. Perhaps this might be best explained in the beautiful language of Lucian. "*Nim bene est consuevit laus, dum ut nunc est, non ubi multum ante uere profuerit idcirco additur*." The same observation had been made by Socrates, who said, "*Quidam quod laudant, magis odierunt*." It is as abundant bloom for the rose in summer." It appeared then that this sort of conduct was not confined to our time. The same thing appeared to be as well understood in the time of Cicero as it was at present. He had, unfortunately, not read that which he had intended to lay before the court, but he had put his note on a loose piece of paper, he believed on a spare leaf of that veritable Indian the celebrated Baron Munchausen (*a laugh*). and he found it difficult to arrange them. He was also ashamed to bring a part of such a work to the court, though in extract or two from that author would seem to have been adopted for the purpose of embellishing this case. He would now call the attention of the court to the inconsistencies into which Sir C. Metcalf had fallen. In p. 22, para. 26, Sir C. Metcalf speaking of the minister, observes, "This scheme for liquidating the debt due to native bankers, is characteristic. He says that he does not mean to allow them any more interest, that they have had interest enough, indeed a great deal too much, in short, that the debt is almost all interest, and that he has no idea of paying any more. It is fortunate for Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. that he does not apply the same reasoning to them, and that, while they charge, on a considerable portion of their transactions, the same rate of interest charged by the people who incur such risks, they are secured in the full enjoyment of their profits, by the virtual guarantee of British influence." In p. 263, para. 17, Sir C. Metcalf says, "The minister's explanation regarding the bonus is in the highest degree preposterous. It amounts to this, that being in pressing want of eleven lacs of rupees, for the payment of arrears to troops discharged, he gave Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. eight lacs of rupees to induce them to advance eleven lacs for four months, at 1½ per cent per mensem, because it could not be bor-

rowed from native money-dealers, at less than two per cent. *per mensem*, the difference between two per cent. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on eleven lacs, for four months, being rupees 22,000. In other words, he gave eight lacs to cover a charge of 22,000! This is such nonsense, that there is no refuge from its absurdity, except in the belief of its want of veracity." But what did Sir C. Metcalf state, in p. 193, par. 19? He there said, "The debt which Messrs. Palmer and Co. hold of the Nizam's government bears a very high interest, which it is desirable to reduce, and in this particular alone, I think their interests and those of the Nizam's government opposed to each other, and that only under the supposition, that, with the countenance of the British government, it might not be difficult to raise money on better terms elsewhere, for *his*, *without* *any* *monopoly*, *and* *perhaps*, *with* *it*, *in* *order* *not* *to* *be* *in* *the* *way* *of* *the* *Nizam's* *interest* *in* *advancing* *his* *terms*." (*He* *is* *in* *the* *way* *of* *the* *Nizam's* *interest* *in* *advancing* *his* *terms*." (*He* *is* *in* *the* *way* *of* *the* *Nizam's* *interest* *in* *advancing* *his* *terms*." And yet he complained that the house of Palmer and Co. would not advance money for less than two per cent. a month. In p. 211, para. 70, Sir C. Metcalf says, speaking of the influence of the house of Palmer and Co., "A blood relation of the minister had charge of rich districts, in which he committed great extortion. He had been nominated, *it was said*, at the recommendation of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.; and on his nomination, had been presented to the late Resident, *It has been told*, by Sir W. Rumbold. They had large assignments on his districts, and were supposed to be intimately connected with him. As long as he was removed on account of his extortions, I had repeatedly recommended the measure, but it did not take place till *it was understood* that he had quarrelled with Messrs. Palmer and Co. I had always supposed that the minister was partial to this man on account of relationship; but he now disavows any partiality, reproaches his extortions, says that he was his enemy, and alleges, as his only reason for formerly helping favours on him, and intrusting to him the charge of extensive districts, that this relation had made interest with Sir W. Rumbold to turn out him (Chundoo Loll), and get himself made minister in his room, and was very near succeeding; and that, therefore, it was necessary to conciliate him." In p. 245, para. 88, Sir C. Metcalf proceeds to observe, "I have also reason to believe that Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. take advantage of the known opinion of their supposed influence, and that they sometimes used strong, and even threatening language, to carry their objects with the minister. They make use of native agency, and one of the persons notoriously employed between them and the minister, is the head of the

court of justice in the city of Hyderabad, an extraordinary person to be also the agent of this commercial firm. It is reported that he was appointed to his judicial station by their influence; and whether the report be true or false, the effect in their favour must be nearly the same. He is not their only agent, and I am disposed to think, that they obtain more influence over the minister through native agents, than they otherwise could, for those, with all the zeal inspired by self-interest, and with a perfect knowledge of the minister's character, would have no scruple to work on his weaknesses, by any falsehood suited to their purpose, unknown perhaps to their own employers." In p. 245, para. 1, Sir C. Metcalf notices the observations of persons not now alive, in support of his assertions, as to the supposed influence of the house of Palmer and Co. In p. 244, para. 71, Sir C. Metcalf accuses the minister of insincerity and duplicity, observing, "what he says to-day, he would not scruple to contradict to-morrow, and it is not possible to fix him to any point from which he wishes to make his escape," while, in p. 247, para. 100, he calls (Chundoo Loll, "his friend the minister" (*He* *is* *in* *the* *way* *of* *the* *Nizam's* *interest* *in* *advancing* *his* *terms*." In p. 249, para. 106, Sir C. Metcalf says, "I entertain no feeling whatever of hostility towards those gentlemen, no desire whatever that they should be injured; I utterly disclaim such unworthy motives." But in p. 414, para. 5, he distinctly avows himself to be the personal enemy of Sir W. Rumbold, (*He* *is* *in* *the* *way* *of* *the* *Nizam's* *interest* *in* *advancing* *his* *terms*." In p. 267, para. 38, of the letter of Sir C. Metcalf, dated 16th of Oct. 1827, he recovers the appropriation of the assignments intended for the payment of the troops to other purposes of the Nizam's government, while in p. 409, para. 2, of his letter of the 11th Sept. 1823, he states, "that the minister denied that the house ever returned any assignments at any time, excepting such as they could not realize." In p. 425—

Mr. *Forrester* rose to order. He objected to the course Sir hon. Baronet was taking, in reading what he had denominated "extracts." What he was now laying before the court, was not the actual documents that were printed for the use of the proprietors, but notes made from them.

Sir J. Doyle proceeded. Those extracts were taken from the large book, and for each of them he had given chapter and verse, page and paragraph. He really did not know where the learned gentleman (Mr. Forrester) had procured his brief, but he had intruded, so far as the order of debate allowed, to have addressed himself personally to the learned gentleman, and to have advised him not to take a brief from the same client again, because he had put into the mouth of the learned gentleman, a direct rank, and positive falsehood.

falsehood. (*Hear, hear!* He (Sir J. Doyle) had got up for the purpose of calling the learned gentleman to order, when he made the assertion, but he believed the hon. Chairman had not noticed him. The learned gentleman was bound to declare where he got the statement which he made on that occasion. The statement was—that Lord Hastings himself solicited the hon. Col. Palmer and Co. to admit Sir W. Rumbold into the fort as a prisoner. (*Hear! hear!*) This he had thought fit in the course of his argument to assert. Now, he (Sir J. Doyle) would repeat, that whatever might have drawn up that fact had put into it a rank, decided, and gross falsehood. (*Hear! hear!* Where did the learned gentleman find that the Marquess of Hastings applied to Messrs. Palmer and Co. to admit Sir W. Rumbold into the house? So far from that being the case, Sir W. Rumbold himself did not apply to Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Hear! hear!*) It appeared that the house of Palmer and Co. requested Mr. John Palmer of Calcutta, to join them. He wrote back that he could not, but that there was a gentleman at Calcutta whom he could recommend. That gentleman was Sir W. Rumbold. The answer to this was—"We are sorry that you cannot join us, as things would go on better. We are, however, willing that Sir W. Rumbold should take a part in the concern, but he recollected that he must bring his portion of capital into the concern. Yet it had been most impudently stated that he brought no property into the house, but that he had been admitted because he had married the ward of the Marquess of Hastings. He liked fair and open argument, however it might make against him, but, rank and gross falsehood never should be submitted to, and he certainly would not bow down before it. (*Hear! hear!*) He (Sir John Doyle) was very sure that nobody would more strenuously resist the imposition of an untruth for truth, than the hon. proprietor himself. Must not that hon. proprietor whom he alluded to (Mr. Foynder) feel how much he was bound to point out the passage in the printed volume wherein he found this assertion. (*Hear! hear!*) As the assertion was made, the court must have supposed it to be taken from the printed paper, already before them. (*Hear!*) He had, however, stated what was in itself a positive falsehood. (*Hear!*) This statement was taken, no doubt, from the hon. gentleman's brief (a *laugh*), for he (Sir J. Doyle) could not possibly suppose that that hon. gentleman would willingly, or knowingly affirm anything that was incorrect. But he had stated that, which was, in fact, a rank falsehood. (*Hear!*) and yet he was not ashamed to get up in that court and call anybody to order, while he had still sticking in his throat that undigested

falsehood? (Loud cries of *Order, order, order.*) Did anybody really expect that the cries of the parrot-men who called for "order," with such vehemence would put down him, (Sir J. Doyle) "Sir," and the hon. baronet, addressing himself to one of the proprietors, (Mr. Poynder, we believe), "I have understood in your excited your animosity and I am sure that you are quite mistaken. I am a friend of the hon. gentleman." "I do not pay respect to the Chair, and to order—and to everything, I hope, that is civil. But if I am to be allowed to request anything, take the truth and that only, may be stated to this court,—if I have the dilemma to repeat—in declaring that a gross falsehood has been uttered. (*Hear!*)—to repeat, what I believe to be the fact—(namely, that the hon. proprietor did not affirm it of his own knowledge) and decidedly, but that he found it rectified in his brief. I think that hon. gentleman ought to have backed what I have said. (*Hear!*) If he have a love for truth, he ought at once to acknowledge it what he has so asserted from his brief is not true, for he cannot find it in the printed papers. (*Hear! hear!*) I have now attempted to set right a point which has been falsely stated, and I hope that I have satisfied the hon. gentleman. (*Hear! a laugh!*) He (Sir John Doyle) had now gone through the Hyderabad business—the sixty-lac loan,—the transactions at Aurangabad,—and a great many other things which were in question. As to the capital charge against the noble Marquess, which had been attempted to be set up, that had been withdrawn altogether, from the indictment. (*Hear!*) "It would appear that it could be no longer contended" said the hon. baronet "that we have robbed you the sum of about £400,000, (a *laugh*) which, however, was the original accusation. On the contrary, it is admitted to us, that we have effected very considerable alterations, indeed, in the treasures both of the Nizam, and of the East-India Company, but those alterations have been produced by the influx of additional millions, and not by the reduction of one single shilling." (*Cheers!*) Having now read the unanimous vote of thanks passed by that Court, and adverted to that expression of sentiment in which all the enlightened inhabitants of England participated;—and having turned upon a great variety of other matters, connected with the great administration of his noble friend, he had next only to state, as the result, that it appeared upon the united testimony of the whole of that crowded court, of all ranks in India, and of the documents which had been produced,—that the noble Marquess had done the East-India Company infinite service; (*Cheers!*) that he had raised their credit; (*Cheers!*) that he had filled their treasury;

(*Cheers!*)

(*Hear*) He (*Sir J Doyle*) recollected that the hon. Chairman had been so good as to ask him, how they were to distinguish Lord Hastings, as Lord Hastings from the Governor-General of India? why he did not want to distinguish the one from the other, (*Hear*) nor would such distinction be taken between them. They would go down together, in history, to the property of territory (*Hear*) And therefore he did not wish to say before that Court that the common to statesmen who by a happy combination of military skill and political sagacity saved the empire of India to the East India Company — and held that Company exacted others — and exacted the means of the greatest injury to millions who had been before labouring in the faith under a happy combination of misrule and honesty and duty, that acts testifies to a different character and that the moral condition of a population in every truth the same. He did not say upon whom the non-protection he had with much difficulty attempted to find out heavy taxes (*Not heard*) But he (*Sir John Doyle*) implied that Court to be correct, at the same time Lord Lip himself for a vindication of his character for these imputations, — that he was fortunately at that distance from them, so to be subject to the gossamer disadvantages under which both he and they must to some degree, labour — and thus was that they could not obtain from the noble Lord himself answer, to such questions as they might desire to put to him. That difficulty would not be relieved by any sort of reply that was likely to be suggested. The noble Marquis would not probably be there in time enough to give such answers, and if he were he would have no opportunity, as not being a proprietor, of offering himself to that Court. (*Hear, Hear*) Having said thus much, he (*Sir J Doyle*) put it quite confidently to the Court, whether it would acquiesce in such propositions as that which had been submitted to them by the hon. Chairman? Sure he was, that it would not be for the interest of the East-India Company to do so. There was not a person then present who would not concur with him in thinking that discussions of this kind, if persisted in, might lead to animosities between the Company and its government abroad, which might never be extinguished, — that they might lead to consequences so disastrous that he did not even to anticipate them. (*Hear, Hear*) There was not one person who heard him, at that moment, but it was agreed at the same conclusion. (*Hear*) All he now desired to be remembered was, that this present discussion, whatever might be its results hereafter, could not be prevented by the

friends of Lord Hastings. (*Hear!*) In fact every reason was against their voluntarily embarking in it. They, it was clear, could gain nothing by it; and he thought that if it were possible to refer to those words in the English language, in which the discussion that had so been raised, might be most forcibly deprecated, they would be found in the words employed in the motion of thanks to Lord Hastings which had been submitted to that court by his hon. friend, and whereas he (*Sir John Doyle*) believed it now he read the Clerk then read the motion, (to which he then debited it a fifth instant.) Now he thought that thus, the friends of the Marquess of Hastings could be in no way implicated in any evil that might arise out of this discussion. If that original proposition had been allowed to pass, every gentleman who had got up on either side of that court to bear testimony to the zeal, honour, and integrity of Lord Hastings, and one gentleman, highly respectable in point of who were no less sensible of the merit, although this discussion had by Lord Hastings conducted in this particular transaction would have had an opportunity of supporting a measure which was in accordance with their opinions of Lord Hastings' conduct. Some honest gentleman (*Sir John Doyle*) said that the noble Lord had been imprudent and improvident. Be it so—yet had the original proposition been allowed to pass, establishing only his Lordship's honour, (*Hear, hear!*) then any other proposition which the court might choose to submit, in the approbation of the particular mode of conduct taken by the noble Lord in the matter in question, would have been a clear substantive and intelligible motion, and as such open to a *fin* but a separate discussion (*Hear, hear!*) The noble Lord's honour being first established, his policy, might, of course, be quite open to a question. It would be quite competent to any hon. gentleman in that court to deliver his particular view of that policy. But whether it was assumed that the latter step was adopted or not there would be enough, in the first, to satisfy everybody. He (*Sir John Doyle*) would not detain them much longer; but before he concluded, he was anxious only to make these assertions which he desired might be borne in mind, first, that this discussion had not been provoked by the friends of Lord Hastings, and secondly, that whatever consequences might follow from this discussion in this court or elsewhere (and he is not at all that it was but too well calculated to encourage expectations, and to excite the results of a nature most prejudicial to their interests,) his Lordship's friends were free from any blame whatever in this matter. There was nothing which they would

so much or so carefully have avoided, as the agitation of questions that might lead to an expression of incivility, or to acts of unkindness towards anybody. (*Hear, hear!*) Their regard and esteem for his noble and illustrious friend would withhold them from pursuing such questions; but still more especially, the duty which they owed to that great body, which, in common with those who heard him, they belonged to, would have prevented them. But then it was said that the friends of the noble Lord were in hostility to the Court of Directors; (*Hear!*) why, on the contrary, not they, but the hon. gentleman himself who was in the chair, was in hostility to that hon. court. If this Court of Proprietors passed the motion that had been submitted to them, what must be the consequence? Every member in the direction who did not quite agree with the Chairman, must be included in that proscription which his speech directed against all who entertained a different opinion of the Marquess of Hastings. But if this court agreed to the amendment so introduced by the hon. Chairman, they must confirm his sentiments, and even his letters; those letters which condemned even the personal probity of the noble Marquess. (*Hear, hear!*) Not only did the Chairman's letters condemn his Lordship's conduct in the Hyderabad business, but twelvemonths afterwards the hon. gentleman wrote that angry, and as he (Sir J. Doyle) must call it, that scolding letter, (*a laugh*) transmitted six months after the account of the Hyderabad affair was received. But he (Sir J. Doyle) had promised no longer to detain them. It only remained for him to return his best thanks for the kind attention and indulgence with which they had permitted him to occupy so much of their time; and to profess his warm acknowledgements for the manner in which they had listened to him. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Poynder hoped, that he might be permitted to address the court very shortly, (and he promised that it should be but for a very few minutes;) as the hon. Bart. (Sir J. Doyle) had thought proper to allude, in the course of his eloquent address, very constantly to him; and at the same time he must be permitted to say with a considerable portion of personal asperity, upon which, however, he (Mr. Poynder) did not intend to make any further observation, because he was quite sure that such feelings as personality and vituperation must necessarily arise in the heat of debate, and in the anxiety of vindication. Those feelings, he was almost certain, the hon. Baronet would, upon reflection, and when the eagerness of argument was passed away, be, himself, led to regret, sooner, perhaps, than any body in that Court. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Poynder) therefore, intended to

make no remark upon the peculiar force and warmth with which that hon. Baronet had chosen to address a part of his speech to him (Mr. Poynder). The hon. Baronet was, however, under a great error in the review which he had taken of his argument. He (Mr. Poynder) never, in any degree whatever, either directly or by necessary inference, had contended that the noble Marquess himself had personally, or in any other way, applied to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to receive into their concern Sir William Rumbold as a partner. (*Hear, hear!*) He never meant to state such a fact in any sense whatever; (*hear!*) and he, therefore, must pray the hon. Baronet to be pleased to retract what he had so stated in this respect. What he (Mr. Poynder) did say on the matter, was uttered in the presence of multitudes who were in that court now, and must remember the whole of what he had really asserted. (*Hear, hear!*) All that he had said, he spoke from the honest impression of his mind upon the evidence before the court; and when the hon. Baronet talked of his finding statements erroneously entered in his brief, he begged to tell the hon. Bart., that the printed papers were all his brief, and that he received no money for holding it. (*Cheers.*) While listening with delight to the hon. Baronet's manly and animated defence of his noble friend, he (Mr. Poynder) had hoped that the hon. Baronet would have given him (Mr. Poynder) full credit for the sincerity of his conviction on this subject, though it happened to be a different one from that, at which the hon. Baronet had arrived. For his own part, he gave the hon. Baronet every credit for his gentlemanly conduct, his elegant and noble, and enlightened mind, and for the spirit of his friendship to the noble person in question; but his own opposite conviction arose from the remarkable letter from Sir William Rumbold to the noble Marquess, which was to be found at page 732, and was in these words:—

“January 4, 1815.

“My Dear Lord: I mentioned in a letter I wrote you some weeks since, in answer to one of your Lordship's, that I should take the liberty of troubling you again about the house at Hyderabad. I trust you will let me trespass a few moments on your time, in explaining what has occurred relative to that subject since the conversation I had with you. When my taking a share in the house was first proposed, I imagined that I should be expected to reside at Hyderabad; the principal object of my inquiry was, therefore, as to the advantage I should derive by giving up all chance of employment under your Lordship, and quitting a place where I should leave the friends I have

in this country. I did not see any use in entering into the question of whether or not the trust money could be safely embarked in the house, till I had determined whether it was advisable to entertain Mr. Palmer's proposition at all. The conversation I had at that time with your Lordship and Lady Loudon, and the kind intentions you expressed towards me, induced me to give up all idea of leaving Calcutta. The subject has since been revived, because it is now proposed to me to become a member of the house without residing at Hyderabad. All the information I have been able to procure has convinced me that such a step would afford me a fair chance of realizing a fortune, and that with little or no risk. The funds required for this object, in order to make it answer to me, would amount to three lacs. I think they might be procured without much difficulty. In fact, I have the offer of the money at 12 per cent. provided I can find security for it. The first object with me, however, is to act with your Lordship's approbation." (*Hear, hear !*)—"Making a fortune!"—could any thing more directly or immediately connect the writer with the noble Lord or the house of Palmer and Co.? (*Hear, hear !*) "A share in this house," and "a wish to act with your Lordship's approbation;" why this language was most plainly confirmatory of the connection. (*Cries of question, question.*) He (Mr. Poynder) begged to assure the court that he should detain it but a very few minutes longer; but it was necessary to read a little further from the printed papers. Sir William Rumbold proceeded at the same page thus:—"My interests and my inclinations are equally concerned in this line of conduct; the propriety of which has been repeatedly urged by Mr. Palmer, however unnecessary such a caution may be; at the same time he perseveres in saying, that he knows no such certain way of making a fortune—were I assured of your approbation of the scheme.

Now this, as he (Mr. Poynder) contended, inevitably connected Lord Hastings with the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Hear, hear, hear !*); and he apprehended that no intelligent man could read both letters, the one just referred to and the answer of the noble lord, without drawing precisely the same inference. That answer was a very short one, and though it had already been so often referred to, the court would allow him to read it again, and he could assure the hon. gentlemen that having read it to an end, he would sit down.

"My dear Sir William,—The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable; and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city, in order to

inspect the books. I inclose you a letter to the resident, couched in terms which will insure to you his attention and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate, that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted. It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this, be signified. No new establishment could have such a plan."

(At the conclusion of this letter there were loud cries of *hear, hear*, in the midst of which

Mr. Weeding rose, and was proceeding to address the court, when

Mr. Samuel Dixon interposed to order. In his opinion the hon. gentleman (Mr. W.) was not the party intitled next to address the court.

Mr. Stuart then presented himself amidst loud cries of *question* and *hear*. He rose to address the court, feeling himself to have been very directly, and, perhaps, personally alluded to, by the hon. Baronet. (*Cries of order, order !*)

Mr. Weeding begged to understand from the chair, whether or no he was called to order. A call had certainly been made upon him, and it was in obedience to it, that he had proposed to address the court.

The Chairman stated, that most undoubtedly Mr. Weeding was in possession of the court; but it, by courtesy, the hon. proprietor chose to waive his right to any other hon. gentleman, of course the chair could not interfere. (*Hear !*)

Mr. Stuart again rose. The hon. baronet (Sir J. Doyle) having, on the last day's debate, directed the attention of the court in a very pointed way, tending to characterize him (Mr. Stuart) as a person who had distinguished himself in the supreme council by a *factions*, and systematic opposition to the noble Minnesse, (*Hear !*) he begged to assure the hon. baronet and the meeting, in the first place, that he shared in all the applauses, the sympathy, and the general admiration, which the unquestionable talents and the great services of the noble

Marquess, had so generally, and so justly excited. (*Hear!*) He fully appreciated also the pure and generous motives which actuated the hon. baronet, on this occasion. But the attacks which the hon. baronet had made upon him (Mr. Stuart) compelled him to say, that in his zeal for his noble friend, and for his fame and honour, he should have remembered that he had no title so utterly to disregard the feelings of another. (*Loud cheers.*)

Dear as that noble Lord might be to the hon. baronet, great as was his fame, splendid as were his services, and powerful as was the reputation of the noble Lord's eminent talents, (and these acknowledgements he now made with a little hesitation as the hon. baronet himself;) sure he (Mr. Stuart) was, that that court would not suffer the glory of that noble Lord to be exalted into an idol, at whose shrine the feelings, the character, and the honour of humbler, but he trusted not less honourable individuals, were to be rashly sacrificed. (*Cheers.*) He (Mr. Stuart) had not the pleasure of knowing personally that hon. baronet; but he could readily believe all that he had heard of his high character, and his great endowments; and what he had so heard assured him (Mr. Stuart) that to him, or to any other man, the hon. baronet would not willingly or knowingly do an act of injustice. (*Hear!*) He felt satisfied, indeed, of the deep regret which he was certain that hon. baronet must entertain, upon reflecting that he had made against him (Mr. Stuart) the most serious accusations, of the justice of which it was impossible that he could previously have had the slightest grounds to be satisfied. But he was very sure, however, that the hon. Baronet must have had some opportunities of ascertaining what had been the conduct of the Bengal government, when he (Mr. Stuart) was connected with it; and, if so, with what justice could the hon. Baronet charge him with a factious opposition to the measures of the noble Marquess? (*Hear, hear.*)

Sir J. Doyle (amidst cries of *order*) begged to be permitted very shortly to explain. Not only had he not made use of the expression "factious opposition," or any other phrase of a similar tendency, as applied to the conduct of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stuart); but he had said, on the contrary, that the course taken by that hon. gentleman had been fair, intelligible, and manly; (*Cheers.*) and that the sentiments of that hon. gentleman were of course as much entitled to attention as those of any other person whatever. While he (Sir J. Doyle) was on his legs, he begged to repeat the words he had used, as distinctly as he could. He had imputed to the hon. gentleman no

blame at all for what he had done. He said, that the details of the business had been transmitted by accident, when the thing to which they related had ceased altogether. (The low tone) in which the hon. Baronet spoke prevented us from distinctly catching, we fear, the tenor of this explanation.)

Mr. Stuart resumed. He felt much obliged to the hon. Baronet for the promptness of his explanation; but he put it to that assembly whether any thing else could be inferred from what the hon. Baronet had said in the course of the debate, but that he had persevered, in fact, in a systematic, factious, and persevering opposition to the noble Marquess? (*cries of no, no!*)

A Proprietor. "Are the words taken down?" (*Order, order!*)

Mr. Stuart contended, that he must almost necessarily attach the import he complained of to observations made by his lordship's friends, owing to one unfortunate passage in a letter from the Marquess of Hastings, dated (he thought) on the 22d of October, to the Chairman of this house. The noble Lord said in the latter part of that statement, that "Mr. Stuart says he is not satisfied," and went on to notice that his indefinite opposition conveyed more suspicion to the minds of the Directors at home, than it was possible for him (Lord Hastings) to estimate. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, when he (Mr. Stuart) read this passage in that letter, he confessed his own feeling to be, that no one could fail to observe there an impression, an imputation, against himself too clear to be misunderstood. (*Hear, hear!*) He should have thought it much more just to himself, and much more proper and correct in the noble Lord, to have left any such impression to be discovered against him (Mr. Stuart) at home; instead of conveying it in a manner that he could not help thinking so evident and so objectionable. When the hon. Baronet spoke of his (Mr. Stuart's) persevering opposition, he could not but attribute a similar impression to that hon. Baronet. When that hon. gentleman so expressed himself, he (Mr. Stuart) in justice to the hon. assembly he was addressing (in whose opinion he naturally wished to stand well) and in justice to himself, and to his own sentiments and conduct, felt it due to give the most positive and unqualified denial to any such imputations as had been suggested. (*Hear, hear!*) He was not conscious of having, at any time, uttered a single sentiment that should have justly led any one to a conclusion of there existing in his breast any thing like hostility to the noble Lord. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no such hostility to the Marquess of Hastings. On this

occasion he did honestly and conscientiously declare that he was not aware of any differences between them, that had not arisen solely upon public grounds. (*Cheers.*) It was not his intention to trouble the court at any length upon the evidence which was in their hands; and he had risen to-day for the purposes only of explanation. But there were some other observations which had fallen from the hon. Bart., implying something like a charge against himself (Mr. Stuart) that would make it necessary for him to trespass longer than he had originally intended on the time of the court; in explaining the conduct which he had pursued in respect to the house at Hyderabad. The only two things with which he (Mr. Stuart) was in any way concerned, were the transactions in respect of the Aurungabad business and the Hyderabad loan. (We regret that the exhausted voice of the hon. gentleman prevented us, in many instances, from following the detail of this part of the speech.) The Aurungabad transactions were reported to the government at the end of the year 1819; until which time he (Mr. Stuart) had not the slightest knowledge of the facts connected with these loans, or anything of the sort. He had never before sought information on the subject; he had never received any. (*Hear, hear!*) The first information that reached him was conveyed to him in that letter of the Governor General, to which he had before taken occasion to allude. As a member of the government of India, he could not help saying, that there were many grave considerations attaching to that important subject. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) For it must be in the recollection of all, that there had been various transactions between them (the Europeans and the natives of India) in times past in which they had acted, he was sorry to say, in a manner so disgraceful and reprehensible as to render the law which had been suspended by the late Governor General one of imperious necessity. He did not mean to impute to those gentlemen, when he said this, such conduct in the first instance. They must remember also the language in which the legislature had reprehended proceedings of that nature, and also the great anxiety it had shewn to repress them. These things must be borne in mind, in order to do justice to the conduct of the council in India; and bearing them in mind, he contended that it would be impossible for any person holding a situation of trust in any public service, not to support him in saying, that he would have felt himself bound to act under that responsibility in the same conscientious manner. He therefore thought he was bound to act upon the same public principles. He felt, that in considering this subject, he must necessarily

look to the situation, in the mean time, of the Nizam himself; and what did he find that to have been? A government broken down, paralyzed and ruined; he prince exempted from all participation in it, the minister of this nominal prince being himself the creature of Messrs. Palmer and Co. (*Hear, hear, hear!*); and not only was this so, but it was known that he stated that he was indebted even for his life wholly to their intercession. (*Hear, hear!*) He asked any man whether, under such a state of things, and in such a country, it was not but too reasonable to apprehend that some of those unhappy consequences might follow, that in other cases had formerly proved so prejudicial to the interests of the British empire in India. The next subject he would advert to was, that which regarded the loan generally called the sixty lac loan. It would, undoubtedly, he allowed he affection to deny, when he looked at the names and the character of the persons who composed the Supreme Council at that time, he said it would be affection in him if he did not acknowledge that the opinion of the gentleman, whose name had been so frequently and pointedly alluded to in the course of the debate, was that which principally impressed upon his own mind, the necessity of caution in dealing with a transaction of such a nature as the one in question. Acting under this impression, what was the course which he (Mr. Stuart) adopted?—he recommended inquiry. He said, he stated, and he still felt, that the report of the resident himself was destitute of all particulars—was bare of all facts and circumstances that might enable them to form any conclusive opinion on the matter to which that report referred. Further inquiry was made of the resident, but neither did that produce any satisfaction. Himself and the other members of the government, together with his lordship himself the Governor-in-Chief, (as they understood at the time, though it afterwards appeared that he did not concur with them) agreed upon the expediency of a reference of the whole matter to the Accountant General. He did not know whether the letter containing that reference was printed, so that he could refer to it (*cries of no, no.*) He was perfectly willing to save the time of the court, if it desired it; but perhaps it would allow him to make this reference as it was a document of considerable importance. He had found the letter, and it was rather long. It appeared at page 17, and was as follows:—but perhaps, said the hon. gentleman, "it had better be read by the clerk." The letter was about to be read when

Mr Rundle Jackson suggested, that if the very short letter forwarded to them by Sir C. Metcalfe, which preceded the letter alluded to, were first read by the clerk, it

would make the other letter much more clear and intelligible.

The clerk then read the two following letters.

"Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you the following documents, being copies of correspondence with the resident at Hyderabad, and to request your opinion as to the expediency, in a financial view, with reference to the interests of the Nizam's government, and ultimately, perhaps, of our own,—of the arrangement concluded at Hyderabad, between the Nizam's government and the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) T. C. METCALFE."

Fort-William, July 3, 1819.

The answer to this letter from the Accountant General was dated July 21, 1819.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th inst., transmitting copies of correspondence with the resident at Hyderabad, and requiring my opinion as to the expediency, in a financial view, with reference to the interests of the Nizam's government, ultimately, perhaps, of our own, of the arrangements concluded at Hyderabad between the Nizam's government and the house of Palmer and Co.

And the Accountant General concluded by determining that, "in order, however, to enable government to form a judgment on this point, it may be advisable to instruct the resident at Hyderabad to endeavour to obtain figured statements from Messrs. Palmer and Co. of the whole of their pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government, under this arrangement, exhibiting the following particulars, viz.:—

1. The sums paid by them in advance to the Nizam's government from time to time.
2. The interest charged and received thereon, specifying dates.
3. The tunkhas received and realized by them, specifying dates.
4. The payments made to them in cash at Aurangabad, under the 3d article of the agreement.
5. The discount and premium on different currencies, admitted under the 5th article of the agreement.
6. The premium on bills, admitted under the 8th article of the agreement.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. W. SHERER,

Accountant General.

The court would recollect, that upon a former occasion, and at his suggestion, a letter, dated the 4th of September, had been addressed to the resident, pressing him to furnish that figured statement of the concerns of the house, the expediency of supplying which, had been already so strongly pressed upon him. Now, before any answer had arrived from the resident,

—before the statement required by that communication had been received from him, Sir Wm. Rumbold himself had arrived at Calcutta, from Hyderabad, to protect the interests, as he said, of the establishment with which he was connected; and to furnish, perhaps, some explanation of his own conduct. Sir Wm. Rumbold addressed a letter to the government, in which he strongly objected to the production of the required information. He (Mr. Stuart) begged to state, that it was only with reference to some particular observations that had been made that day by an hon. Baronet, that he should feel it at all necessary to refer to the letter in question. Under date of the 12th of October 1819, (at page 19) Sir Wm. Rumbold wrote to the government thus:

"Sir:—Having understood that the Governor General in Council had, within the last few weeks, directed further enquiries to be made from Messrs. Palmer and Co., through the resident at Hyderabad, regarding the arrangements of that house with the minister, for the payment of the reformed and regular troops in the service of his Highness the Nizam; I take the liberty of requesting, as a partner of that house that you will favour me with a copy of the inquiries which are directed to be made from us.

(Signed) W. RUMBOLD."

Calcutta, Oct. 6, 1819.

There was another letter, also, at page 20, dated in October, 1819, addressed to the Secretary, in which Sir Wm. wrote as follows:—

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this date, enclosing a copy of the inquiries which the Governor General in Council has directed to be made from Messrs. Palmer and Co., and to which I am authorized to reply. I regret extremely, that our answer to Mr. Russell, when he formerly addressed us upon the subject, has not been deemed sufficiently explanatory; I request you will submit to the consideration of the Governor General in Council, that, as mercantile men, we could not with propriety furnish copies of our accounts with our constituents; that such a measure would be highly injurious to our affairs, and destroy the confidence which the public repose in us.

We did not conceal any part of our transactions with the minister, from Mr. Russell, when he formerly called upon us, in consequence of the letter addressed to him by the Secretary to Government; and we are at all times ready to afford him similar information. We feel so confident that there is no part of our engagements with the minister, which is not unexceptionable, that, we trust, the Governor

General in Council will pardon our earnest request, that he will relieve us from the painful state of anxiety in which we are now placed, which is very injurious to our affairs, and may destroy much of the confidence we have acquired from the public.

He said, that this was all he wished to state in regard to this part of the correspondence. Upon the presumption that this inquiry had been imputed by the hon. Baronet solely to him, he wished to state to the hon. court those facts, which might instruct it how far such an inquiry was attributable to him alone. Hon. proprietors were doubtless aware, that the objection of Sir Wm. Rumbold in making the required statement, appeared under circumstances rather peculiar. It was resolved, in consequence of it, that the resolution which had been before passed, calling for the information, should be enforced; and an order to that effect was instantly despatched to the resident at Hyderabad. It happened, however, that before this order, calling for the information, had been actually delivered to the resident, before it had, in fact, arrived at Hyderabad, a contrary resolution suspending it, was agreed to in Council, at Calcutta. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) It might readily be supposed, that the course which was then to be pursued with regard to those transactions, became the subject of considerable discussion among the Council at Calcutta. He acknowledged, that on that discussion in the Council, he professed still to persevere in the desire he had before expressed, that those accounts should be examined. In point of fact, he had no other alternative left him, in the conscientious discharge of what he conceived to be his duty, but to persist in calling for that measure. (*Hear, hear!*) He said that he had now stated the whole extent of his conduct in respect of those accounts. There was a passage, however, in a letter from the Marquess of Hastings, which had, as he believed, led some hon. proprietor to imagine, that he privately inspected those accounts when they were offered to him for that purpose, by Sir Wm. Rumbold himself. He wholly denied such a notion, as being entirely void of foundation. It was true, that Sir Wm. Rumbold had waited upon him (Mr. Stuart) one day at his own house, and stated to him, that believing it to be very proper that his (Mr. Stuart's) request for information should be complied with, he (Sir Wm. Rumbold) had brought the accounts with him, and begged him to inspect them. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he (Mr. Stuart) begged that his answer to that application might be distinctly understood. He told Sir Wm. Rumbold that he was sure he would do justice to the motives by which he (Mr. Stuart) had

been actuated in calling for that information, but feeling in conformity with the public object that he had in view, all those accounts might some day be fairly and openly submitted to the public, every sentiment of delicacy compelled him to say, that he must decline interfering in the matter, by availing himself of his offer of privately inspecting those accounts, the private inspection of which could only embarrass him in the just and impartial discharge of that public duty. Those accounts were forwarded to the resident, and he required further satisfaction; the information he obtained was but slight. Hon. proprietors, might suppose, that some opinion, he ought at that time, to have entertained as to the course he meant to adopt in regard to the parties! That he might have done so, because he ought to have formed some opinion on the transaction! Why he did state that he was ready to do so, so far as he was concerned; but that he should of course leave the case to be determined by the opinion of the majority of the council. The hon. Baronet had said a good deal about that minute of council dated the 10th of November 1819. He need hardly explain that the intention of that minute was to enter his protest against the resolution of the majority of the council, to dispense with the order calling for that explanation from the house of Palmer and Co., which, in the first instance, the majority had felt it their duty to call for. Now it seemed to be assumed that having signed his protest on the 10th November 1819, he delayed putting it upon record until the 1st of January 1820. Now he did say that this was altogether a misapprehension upon the part of those who had made this assumption. He had no more business, he had no more to do, with putting this protest upon record (as many of the hon. gentlemen who heard him, and were acquainted with the forms of the proceedings must be well aware;—) no more than the hon. baronet who made the objection. The question as to the delay of the protest was therefore with the secretary alone; whose business it was to enter and record such protests. But then there was another question—“as to when he delivered in his protest, in order to have it recorded?” hon. proprietors would perceive, he thought, when it must have been delivered in; for, on the same day, there was a minute under the signature of Lord Hastings in respect of it, which bore precisely the same date. The hon. court had now before it the whole facts of the case; and by those facts it would be enabled, he trusted, to judge of his conduct. Perhaps hon. proprietors were aware of the objection, the principal objection, that was urged by the house of Palmer and Co. to the production of those papers. That objection revolved itself

into the injury, that must be done to a private establishment by a public exposure of its affairs (*Hear, hear!*) In this country, that objection would perhaps be a very strong one; but hon. proprietors would see the very great distinction that must be taken between the case of any commercial house in this country, and the case of a house in India, under the circumstances in which the house of Palmer and Co. at that time stood. The house of Palmer and Co. were engaged in large dealings with the Nizam, with the knowledge of the British government in India. They were acting under

license from the British government in that empire. The analogy, therefore, which was mentioned as to the prejudice likely to be occasioned by an exposure of its affairs did not hold, as applied to the case of a mercantile establishment in India. And if people would engage, being the subjects of our government in India, in concerns of this generally prohibited, and at all times dangerous nature, with a native government; they must submit to the inconveniences of that inquiry which their own character, but still more the welfare of India and the honour of the English government, and the reputation of its servants so strongly and imperatively called for. Why then what did these objections, that had been taken to such an inquiry in the present case resolve themselves into? They might be resolved, he thought into two; first, the agency of the case itself, and secondly, the unwillingness (as regarded the house) to give a public statement of their concerns. Now, he confessed, that he, for one, did not see the strength of either of these objections in this business. It would be recollected that this transaction was represented to the Council in the first instance as a new loan. It was represented then to have been in progress for eight months; and that no preparation or provision had been finally made for its payment. They, (the council) looked at the matter prospectively and he confessed that he did desire to know whether the arrangement that had been made was a beneficial one for the Nizam's interests and if it should have proved not to have been a beneficial one, he was desirous that the matter should be re-arranged more beneficially for his highness. And he thought that they had ample time before them, looking to the manner in which this was his hitherto proceeding. Then there was another objection suggested by the hon. Baronet, to which he returned in answer, to implicate the conduct of the British government in another respect he could not deliver; but there was one observation which he first proposed to make. A very different view had been laid on the subject, and it was suggested, had been urged upon a commercial house, to produce

to government their accounts. Now, hon. proprietors would find that in point of fact no such call was made upon Messrs. Palmer and Co. to produce their accounts. They had taken, indeed, great credit for their voluntary production of them, and he was sure so far as the fact could go he was quite unwilling to allow that they were produced in the voluntary way which they mentioned. But as to the call that was supposed to have been made upon them—what the accountant general suggested was, that they should furnish a statement of their accounts (*Hear, hear,*) and not the detailed accounts themselves. Nothing, therefore, that was unfair could be imputed to that call—not for the accounts, but for the statement of them. He was going however to notice another objection which he said was taken in respect to the conduct of the Council; and that was that no prejudice ought to result to them from taking a rate of interest not usually known in this country. He could refer to a much graver principle than that statement of the objection supposed. He could refer to a known constitutional principle of the British government in respect, particularly, to its Indian administration; a principle that if it were not persevered in and strictly observed, would endanger the stability and the existence of the hon. Company itself. It was, that its servants should put upon record all that should be done in India under their order. He confessed he could not possibly have imagined that any thing which might respect, simply, the convenience or the transactions of that private house of Palmer and Co. could furnish any argument to be propounded to them (the Council) for one moment as warranting a desertion of that principle. It had already been shown, that the terms of the 60 lacs loan, were in fact never communicated with accuracy or truth to the government of India. He believed that he had now stated the whole amount of the conduct which he had pursued on the occasion in question; and the grounds upon which it appeared to him proper to ask for inquiry. It was also to be remembered, that after the resolution of the Governor and Council was confirmed, the inquiry was adopted; and the government were pledged to an ulterior course of proceeding. That course was quite consistent with the measure which had been taken in that business, the measure was afterwards suspended. It had carried no prejudice into the Council, in respect of the measure suggested by him, as to the accounts of those gentlemen. He had no feeling of hostility to indulge. He would have been perfectly willing to listen to any argument that might have been urged by other members of the Council, in respect to that measure. He could not

expect them, of course, to concur in all the views he had stated to the court; but with those views still impressed upon his mind, he could not think it his public duty to give his vote for the suspension of that order, which had been before agreed to. That suspension he opposed; and he hoped that that hon. court would do him the justice to declare, whether his was a light, or frivolous, or unnecessary opposition, (*Hear, hear, hear!*) whether there was any thing in his conduct, which ought justly to expose him to the imputation (which he was sorry to say, had been that day cast upon him by the hon. Baronet, in language rather unmeasured he apprehended)—of opposition in the Council—of a pertinacious, factious, or “vexatious nature.” (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the terms of the loan to the Nizam, he should not enter into that large question, which had been rather suggested by what might have been done in the business. He thought he could shew very plainly that something much better might have been done, and that some arrangement, far more open and beneficial, might have been conveniently and properly entered into. And he thought he could shew, that there were circumstances which ought to have made them much more attentive on that occasion, to the interests of the Nizam’s government. They had all of them heard a great deal of the dependence of that large body of native troops; and no doubt the prices which had been lavished upon them were well deserved. He dared to say, although unconnected himself with the army, that they were equal in discipline to any of the troops of the line, employed by the British government. At any rate they were equal to any troops in the Company’s service. But he (Mr. Stuart) doubted very much the justice of our conduct in respect to them. By treaty we were bound to defend the Nizam from domestic as well as foreign enemies, and therefore it might be very fairly doubted, to say the least, whether we were justified in employing such a heavy force of troops for him, and on his account. This as he contended, did not shew a very consistent regard to that Prince’s interest. A great deal had been said about the rate of interest which the Messrs. Palmer had taken for these loans. Now he readily admitted that that was a question upon which no moral consideration arose. The rate of interest, must undoubtedly vary in all countries, with the varying circumstances of each, and the varying circumstances of the parties lending and borrowing monies. But there were strong and potent reasons to be alleged why in this case the rate of interest had been altogether so exorbitant. (*Hear!*) The first was the plain and manifest projection which the house en-

joyed from the British government; (*Hear, hear, hear!*) a protection which as he maintained essentially secured them from that risk of loss to which every man in India, under less favourable circumstances, must be exposed in lending money. There were some other important considerations to be noticed, such as they were acting under the direct sanction of the Governor General; for direct no doubt it was, although no direct and formal guarantee was given by him. But the house had proposed these arrangements, one of its partners, filled an office of the highest and utmost importance under the government, and being on such a footing, it was hardly to be denied, in short, that the house must have been recognized as receiving the sanction of the British government in India (*Hear, hear.*) Now he would ask whether that government had given its sanction to an establishment that existed upon such a footing; the government’s own honor, and purity of character, did not require that every thing which the house did should be as consistent, as open, and distinguished by as much integrity as any of those money transactions, in which so many of those individuals whom he saw around him in that hon. court, were so extensively and constantly engaged? (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. Douglas Kinnsaid craved permission to make one observation. The house of Palmer and Co., had not as he apprehended, received back any of those large allowances which they had been making to the Nizam’s Government for years past. (*Cries of order, order.*)

Mr. Stuart professed that he was quite happy to listen to any explanation which the Hon. proprietor might desire to give, and that he should himself be quite ready to offer any that he might be called on for in his turn (*Hear*) Now it appeared that money was said to have been advanced for the payment of the troops of the Nizam, and he Mr. Stuart contended that in respect to those advances the house of Palmer and Co., had that sanction from the British government which was equivalent to the best and most effective security, and guarantee, whether as to principal or interest which the wit of man could possibly devise for either, (*Cheers.*) But he would not follow further this course of reasoning, more particularly as he could not expect the hon. gentlemen who sat on the opposite benches to acquiesce in it. All he (*Mr. Stuart*) asked; all that he might be allowed to add he expected of the Hon. gentleman was that they would admit that his conduct had been at least reasonable and conscientious; (*Hear, hear!*) that he had been guided by what had appeared to him the dictates of his duty, and that he had proceeded throughout upon principles such as might honestly

satisfy the mind of a public man acting to the best of his judgment and upon the sincerest conviction. (*Cheers*). That was all which he exacted of the justice of the Court and the candour of those Hon. gentlemen. (*Cheers*). The next transaction to which he would refer before he sat down was that which regarded what was called the 60-lac loan. (*Hear*.) He held in his hand a letter which he knew was not at present on the table of the Hon. Court; but which they would perhaps nevertheless permit him to read, because he would fairly acknowledge that one passage in particular contained in that letter had very much determined him on endeavouring to address the Hon. Court this day. He would read the passage in question from page 37 of the letters of Sir Wm. Rumbold to the Court of Directors of the Hon. the East-India Company relative to the transactions of the house of Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad.

"The second engagement for the payment of the regular troops in Berar does not appear to have been reported by Mr. Russell, till some months after it had taken place, and he seems to have been fully persuaded that at the time of peril and anxiety during which it was made, there were no grounds for apprehending opposition to it any quarter; indeed the communications, which took place between the Resident and the firm, tended to convince the latter, that their acceptance of the Minister's proposal at that time, was not only unobjectionable, but commendable, and entitled them to the favourable consideration of the British government. The correspondence between the government and the Resident began in the early part of 1819, and continued for several months. On my arrival at Calcutta, in Oct. 1819, I found that the firm had been called upon for copies of their accounts, with the Nizam's minister, in circumstances which evidently indicated suspicion and jealousy of their transactions. I certainly did think that requisition was unjust. It was notorious at that time, that the house had been for three years engaged in pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government; that I paid his troops and supported his credit and his government, during the eventful period of the Pindhury and Mahratta wars; that it had incurred all the risks to which the policy of the native states had exposed it; that those risks were, at Hyderabad, where nothing but a character, talents, and steadiness of the minister, aided by the council, and supported by the firmness and confidence of Mr. Russell, could save the state from falling into the arms of the enemy, and openly taking part against the British interests; that it had made these sacrifices without considering its own interests exclusively, and had been exposed, not only to risks, but to actual

losses upon loans raised from natives for those purposes; and that it was not possible to have obtained funds for such purposes, without paying heavy interest for them, and consequently requiring a corresponding interest from the Nizam. When the above requisition was made, the British government had derived all the advantages of the Nizam's co-operation, by means of the funds of the house, and the Nizam's government had escaped from its dangers, and was placed from thenceforward upon a footing of stability which it had never before attained. Had the Nizam's government been destroyed in the general convulsion, the whole advances of the house would have been lost, and the British government would have told the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., that they had knowingly run those risks, and must stand the consequences. But no sooner had they escaped from those risks, than objections were raised by a new member of council, by whom was manifested a disposition to canvass the details of the expense which had attended a speculation of most fearful and incalculable danger." Now he would ask whether the call upon this house was not made according to the suggestion respecting the Accountant General for a figured statement of their accounts to be referred to him. (*Hear!*) "I ask," continued the hon. gent., "whether it does not appear that the manner in which the wish of the government was met, was such as might fairly excite its suspicions and its vigilance?" He particularly stated, "I certainly did think that requisition was unjust. It was notorious at that time that the house had been for three years engaged in pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government." The same topic the court may recollect has been pressed upon it in the course of the debate by some of the hon. gents., who have expatiated on the hardship and injustice of such a case as that which the latter supposes. Now he (Mr. Stuart) denied the case altogether. He said that the honour of the British government would never have suffered a house to be ruined which had been established under its own express sanction. It would never have permitted the destruction of an establishment which had advanced large sums to its allies, and not only so, but for the support of troops. (*Hear! hear!*) He would ask whether the government would be admitted to possess one principle of honesty, or justice, or integrity, would have suffered a house to be ruined for advances made by it in the service of that government? (*Hear! hear!*) But the passage to which he (Mr. Stuart) had particularly alluded was this:

"I have no sooner had they escaped from these risks than objections were raised by a new member of council; by whom was

manifested a disposition to give the details of the expense, which had attended a speculation of most fearful and incalculable danger."—(Hear, hear, hear!) Now he would ask the court what could this passage mean? What could the allusion to himself intend? As a member of the supreme council he was called upon to perform very high duties, under the most solemn obligations. The hon. prosecutor who had spoken to this subject seemed to think that he (Mr. Stuart) must have had private information, in respect to these transactions; but he (Mr. S.) now declared that that was an entire misapprehension. (Hear, hear!) He had at the time alluded to never heard of nor seen any of the proceedings of this house, excepting only in respect to things, which had become matters of general and public notoriety, and of which he knew therefore in the same way that every body else did. He would put it to the candour of the hon. gentleman in himself to say, after these observations, whether on a subject of this importance he (Mr. Stuart) could fairly be described as having been actuated by a dark and malignant design of ruining this house. (Hear, hear!) For his own part he should not use such language in repelling these imputations, as had been employed in making them, but he utterly denied them. He should now therefore leave those insinuations without further comment, to the just and indignant reprobation of every honest, and every virtuous man. (Cheers) In the course of these matters he had been unavoidably led to reflect with some degree of pain, and some degree of curiosity on the fate which had attended his own proceedings in respect of them. In the council of Bengal he had earnestly and strenuously pressed for the production of those papers by the house of Palmer and Co., which he thought were due to the character of themselves, to the sanction of the government and to the interests of the East-India Company in India. He was encouraged by his own convictions and by the opinions of others with whom he acted to persevere in requiring those papers, and he could then little have expected that his perseverance in opinions founded on what he conceived to be his duty, should be afterwards pressed upon him in this court as a matter of objection and reproach. (Hear, hear!) The hon. gentleman then observed that he was not in the habit of addressing assemblies; but he said he had that day given but too ample proof of his little confidence he was to make addresses. (Cheers) But, his heart bore him testimony that throughout the whole of these transactions he had acted as private respect and honour. (Hear, hear!) In conclusion he did feel he thought that he

might honestly claim from that crowded assembly, approbation of his official conduct as a faithful public servant. (Loud Cheers!)

Mr. Weeding rejoiced that he had given way to the hon. gentleman, Mr. Stuart, as it afforded him an opportunity of repelling a charge which had been made against him by the friends of the Marquess of Hastings, that he had given a private hearing to, and approbation of, certain accounts of the house of Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad, which Sir Wm. Rumbold, one of the partners, refused to admit on the public records of council. This he had most satisfactorily refuted, and all other charges and insinuations which had been brought against him. With regard to his general conduct in the affairs at Hyderabad, which he had thought proper to make a defence of, every man who had read the papers before the court with impartiality would admit, that that defence was in no degree necessary; the firmness and consistency which the hon. gentleman had shown in resisting the unwise and improper measures of the Governor-General, deserved the approbation and praise of that court. (Hear, hear!) In taking the opportunity of stating his own opinion on the subject before the court, he (Mr. Weeding) should endeavour, as far as he was able, to confine himself to that line of reasoning, which was in strict connexion with the motion before it. In doing so, however, he begged to premise, that he considered the whole of the papers relative to the pecuniary transactions of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. with the government of his highness the Nizam, to form the grounds upon which the judgment of the court had a right to exercise itself. Whether they occurred, therefore, at a date before or after the Marquess of Hastings left India, they formed a part of the chain of evidence which had been placed before them, which every man was entitled to use without being considered as deviating from the question, whatever period of the time he might refer to, whether for argument or illustration. The whole book he took to be the text, and his comment should be as short as possible. Ere he passed to the general subject, he would just advert to the topics which occurred in the speech of the late resident at Hyderabad, at the last meeting of the court, and which he (Mr. Weeding) declared to be entirely fallacious. With a boldness rather surprising, which he upbraid was owing to the privilege he had long enjoyed of his own way at the city of Hyderabad, the late resident declared in the out of his address, that he was prepared to defend not merely the exercise of his own public functions, but the whole of the measures that had occurred at Hyderabad, and the conduct of all those who were concerned in them. He (Mr. Weeding)

Weeding) would tell him, that he might as well attempt to heave Pelion upon Ossa, to lift one mountain upon another. Whatever were his strength, his ingenuity or his boldness, the thing was quite impossible. (*Hear, hear!*) His two principal statements were unfounded, and the jut of his reasoning in other respects went to allege some contrariety of statement on the part of the resident, who had succeeded him, from which he deduced that less credit should be given to his testimony. In this he had not succeeded; but even if he had, it could not had to the effect he intended.

When the court recollected the difficulty which Sir Charles Metcalf had to encounter in attempting to scrutinize these measures; how he was opposed at every step; the delays that took place in obtaining the accounts of Palmer and Co., and the accounts of the minister, Chundoo Ioll, and the variance between the accounts, it would not excite surprise that conjecture was had recourse to, when no certainty could be procured, and probability was appealed to in the absence of proof; but these conjectures and probabilities were such as any man of good sense and discernment would have come to upon the evidence before him, and could not weaken the general effect of his testimony, because evidence afterwards obtained gave something of a different appearance to the circumstances, though none whatever to the character of the measure. In establishing, therefore, any wilful inconsistency against Sir Charles Metcalf, the late resident had entirely failed. With regard to the two points of principal moment in his speech, one was, that he defied any person to prove there was a single rupee of unsanctioned balance due to the house of Palmer and Co. from the Nizam's government, at the time the sixty lac loan was negotiated. What did it prove, supposing it to be true? It might be in favour of the house, but not at all in favour of the Governor General or the late resident. This was not the question in point. With regard to the Governor General the complaint was, that he did sanction the loan and the advances of money, and with respect to the resident the question was, did the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., in the year 1815 and 1816, before they had obtained the Governor General's licence for entering into any pecuniary transactions whatever with the Nizam's government, lend money to that government at an interest of 24 per cent. per annum, contrary to law, with or without the knowledge of the residue it; and did the latter receive an interest of 12 per cent. for his fund on purchase of the house at the same time, when he could not have obtained it, or at least 9 per cent. from any other house of agency in India. (*Hear, hear!*) The answers to these questions might be learned from the papers before

the court, and the resident had to account for his connivance, if he did know, and for his neglect, if he did not know, that such proceedings were going on. (*Hear, hear!*)

The other point of principal moment in his speech, the illegality of the transaction, which the late resident questioned, is so clear, that any one who ran might read and understand it. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Strotell in support of his own. If he had read the papers before the court with attention, he would have seen that Mr. Strotell left out of his consideration an act of parliament of the 33d of Geo. III. when he reasoned upon others of the 15th and 37th. That act made offences committed in any of the lands or territories of any native prince or state, liable to the same punishment as if done within the territories directly subject to the British government in India. The late resident would do well to consider better ere his charge again, libellous the opinions of such competent authorities as the first law officers of the East India Company, founded on acts of parliament which could not be questioned. (*Hear, hear!*) He now proceeded to his own view of the general subject. On the 13th of March, 1814, the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. a mercantile house at Hyderabad, applied to the supreme government to sanction their establishment with its approbation by authorizing the exertion of the resident's influence for their security and protection. On the 22d of April this approbation was given, and the resident was desired "to afford every proper degree of countenance to the proposed commercial establishment of Messrs. Palmer and Co., and to recommend it to the favourable consideration of his Highness the Nizam's government." Their objects at this time were declared to be for the purchase of timber, banking, and agency business.—Nothing more was heard of these gentlemen till the year 1816, when, on the 27th of June in that year, Messrs. Palmer and Co. wrote a letter to the Governor General beseeching him to grant them his licence, without which they were liable to heavy penalties, by act of parliament, for carrying on pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government. The application specified no particulars of any transactions, either in existence or in prospect. The Governor General, without enquiry into the nature of their dealings, granted his licence. The members of the said firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co., on all acts within the territories of the Nizam, which were prohibited to be done by act of parliament without his licence, but with this provision, and to this be (Mr. Weeding) begged "the attentive consideration of the court, that the said firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. should

at all times when required so to do by the British resident at Hyderabad for the time being, communicate to the said resident the nature and objects of their transactions with the Government, or the subjects of his said Highness the Nizam." Two years more elapsed before we hear again of Messrs. Palmer and Co. On the 31st of December 1818, the resident at Hyderabad wrote to the supreme government that an agreement had been entered into between Messrs. Palmer and Co. and the Nizam's minister, by which the former were to advance two lacs of rupees monthly for the use of the Nizam to pay the regular battalions and reformed horse at Aurungabad, for the repayment and security of which they were to have an assignment of thirty lacs a year upon the revenues of certain districts in the Nizam's territories. This letter of the resident, while it assigned as a reason that difficulties had occurred in procuring adequate funds for the pay of the troops, which made it absolutely necessary to change the system heretofore prevalent, ascribed it principally to the mismanagement of the country and the improvidence of its government. The letter of the resident stated no terms, no specification of interest or commission at which the money was to be lent, nor was any time mentioned for the duration of the contract. The resident being called upon by the supreme government for particulars as to terms, and whether the Company would be involved, in a pecuniary point of view or otherwise, called upon Messrs. William Palmer and Co. to state the particulars of the agreement, and very kindly informed them at the same time what it was his intention to state in answer to the said inquiry of government. "It is my intention," says the resident, "to state, in answer to these inquiries, that the arrangement between you and the minister was framed with my full knowledge and concurrence, and that I consider you to have entered into it under the assurance of receiving from the resident that support which is essentially necessary to the security of your transactions of every description; but that no such guarantee was given or implied on the part of the British government as could either impose any pecuniary obligation on the Hon. Company, or require that they should enforce the fulfilment of the Nizam's agreement." A pretty piece of diplomacy this. While it promised "a support essentially necessary to the security of the lender," it told him at the same time, that the means of this support were out of the question. The ingenuity of the British resident might possibly supply the meaning. The house in reply sent a copy of their agreement to which they referred as to terms. The agreement specified the terms only which regarded their security, but

none as to their profit. These were left out. The papers were referred to the Accountant General, Mr. Sherer, for his opinion, as to the expediency of the measure in a financial point of view. This gentleman, as might have been expected from the sagacity of a man of business, gave his opinion, that the measure was unnecessary, and also that it was objectionable; that Messrs. Palmer and Co. incurred no obligation under this arrangement to pay the troops, if at any time the mismanagement of the country should obstruct their means of repayment; that there appeared no want of funds on the part of the Nizam's Government, since they pledged 30 lacs per year to pay 24; and he suggested that these funds might be rendered available in a manner less objectionable, than through the agency of a private house of business. And he recommended figured statements to be procured of the whole transaction. These statements were ordered on the 4th of September 1819. Sir W. Rumbold being at Calcutta shortly afterwards, requested as a partner of the house to know the nature of the inquiries, and immediately protested against them on the ground, that the house could not with propriety furnish copies of their accounts with their constituents; and he deemed the Nizam's government one of their constituents; although he had the license of the Governor-General in his pocket to avoid penalties for entering into any such dealings at all, on the express condition that he should at all times when called upon, disclose to the Resident at Hyderabad the nature and objects of such transactions;—for what purpose was this provision, for the information of the Governor whose servant the Resident was, not for any such consideration of the matter between the Resident and the house. This will hardly be admitted by the Governor-General.—(Hear, hear!)

The remonstrance of Sir Wm. Rumbold was on the 7th October. "On the 9th of the same month he was desired to attend the council, and immediately after the council's breaking up, on the same day, a letter was sent to Mr. Russell, that the accounts before ordered were not now required." And what did the court imagine the reason to be why they were dispensed with? They shall hear it from the Governor-General himself. It appeared in his minute of the 10th of November 1819. When Sir W. Rumbold was called before the council, he explained that the supplication of the house for government's dispensing with the delivery of a copy of the accounts had this sole motive: the accounts once put on the proceedings of council must be transmitted home; so that the transactions of the house would be subjected, in Lon-

don, to the inspection of persons liable to form all kind of false deductions from total ignorance of the habits of the country, and of every concomitant particular." His Lordship added—"the validity of the objection to producing the accounts in council struck me immediately." They were declared therefore not to be required. Now it will naturally occur to every one, could not the noble lord have condescended to send the concomitant particulars by which they might have been understood at the time he sent the accounts?—(Hear!) As it is, he sent certain particulars, but without the accounts, which were principally necessary to elucidate the policy, the justice, and the wisdom of the measure. With regard to the total ignorance of those to whom the accounts would have been submitted in this country of the habits of that country, the noble Lord himself had been in India at the time scarcely more than five years, and Sir William Rumbold not longer; whereas there were many gentlemen behind the bar of that court, as well as before it, in the Court of Directors, and in the General Court, who had been in India five-and-twenty years, and were much better acquainted with the habits of the country than the noble Lord could be; or the individual upon whom he had bestowed such unmeasured and unwisdom confidence. (Hear, hear, hear.)

What would the hon. member for Montrose say to this, that, in London, the accounts of India should not be produced, because we were not qualified to understand them, because persons here were liable to form all kind of false deductions from them. The hon. member, the court would recollect, and I believe, the learned gentleman on the floor, Mr. Jackson, had several times complained to the chairman of this court, of the tardiness with which accounts had been sent from India; and the hon. gentleman, on one or two occasions, he believed, had given notice, that, if the delay were persisted in, he should feel it his duty to move the dissolution from the Company's service of the parties who were guilty of it. Suppose, then, an ill-advised board of trade, or board of revenue, in the vanity of their own understanding, or in the presumption of authority, having omitted certain accounts, were to state, in reply—a fig for your notice; we did not send you such and such accounts—"because you are not capable of understanding them, because you are liable to make all sorts of false deductions from them." He would anticipate the merited indignation with which the hon. member would have started from his seat, and invoked the signal vengeance of the court upon the unhappy offenders. What! he would have said; you who have been appointed by the patronage of the Company, supported with

its confidence, and enriched by its preference! you to tell us this, while the accounts you withhold administer largely to the interest of persons whom you profess to patronize!—"Let them be instantly dismissed the Company's service, for their violation of duty and want of goodman-ners."

It appeared afterwards that the interest on these advances was at 24 per cent. per annum, while the interest of other mercantile agencies in India at the same period was at 8, or at most, 9 per cent. The enormous difference, therefore, was derived from the necessities of our ally, the Nizam, whom the Governor General at the time professed to befriend; but whom his discernment could discover no better way of be-friending than to leave his government and his people to the rapacity of private interests. He would ask the court, then, whether there were not in these papers, to which he had even then adverted, unequivocal evidence, that his Lordship shewed an undue leaning to the interests of the house of Palmer and Co., by withholding or withdrawing these accounts. What he complained of in his Lordship was, that he went blindfolded to work, or, as his, the Marquess's friends, would have it, that he blindfolded the Court of Directors—next, that he suffered his licence to be made the instrument of an illegal transaction, knowingly, as his friends would have it, but as he, Mr. Weddell, more indulgently thought, without due inquiry; and, thirdly, that having better means in his power to assist the Nizam, he did not think proper to adopt them. The reasons he assigned were indefensible on his own shewing, and were contradicted by the practice of his government. The money to be lent by Palmer and Co. was ostensibly stated to be for the payment of the reformed horse and regular battalions at Aurangabad. These were an improved corps raised at the suggestion of the British government, and disciplined and commanded by British officers, which, in the opinion of the Marquess of Hastings, "made the troops essentially ours, though paid by the Nizam." The Marquess stated that he did not like to lend the Company's money, or to negotiate a loan even on moderate terms, for the use of the Nizam's government, for the payment of these troops, though essentially ours, because he would not interfere in the pecuniary concerns of the Nizam. At the very same time he was paying two battalions of the Nizam's army, called the Russell Brigade, out of the Company's cash; and the Company were reimbursed in a period set off from the postchase of the Northern Circars.

[Here he was interrupted by Mr. Russell, who said it was a mistake; that it was the Nizam's money which passed through the Company's treasury.]

Mr. Wadding, in resuming, referred him to the authority of Chundoo Loll, which he would hardly object to, page 231 of the book, and left the minister and ex-Resident to settle it between them. It was not of much consequence to his argument; the general principle was of far greater weight. The late resident and Governor-General had declared the advances of money for the use of the Nizam to be necessary to the pay of his troops; whose subordination could not otherwise be depended upon, and their full equipment, and discipline were indispensable in the opinion of his lordship, to maintain order in his territories, in the tranquillity of which the British adjacent territories were materially interested. This was as legitimate a ground for the advance of money from the Company's treasury, as any other branch of expenditure, which concerned the peace of India. It was besides, unbecoming in the first public functionary of India, to leave an ally, who was under his protection, who instead of being at the beck of the finger of the resident, (a bit of a flourish at the last meeting of the court,) was prostrate at the feet of the Governor-General, whose working minister, Chundoo Loll, he had insisted upon the appointment of, and promised to support on condition that he would be trasy to British counsels and interests. It was unbecoming in his lordship to leave that ally, whose mismanagement and improvidence he knew and had recorded, to the further improvidence of an interest of 25 per cent. per annum, when he could have helped him upon public grounds, at a rate less than one-third the amount, and when against the difference, even the best management and providence could hardly have raised itself above the water, in its struggle to recover from the mischievous and drowning effects of an opposite system. (*Hear, hear!*)

There was ample security in the hands of government, for the repayment of advances in the seven lacs yearly, from the northern circars, and in the portion of that territory conquered from the Peishwah, yielding ten lacs, which the British government intended to confer on the Nizam, and the disposition of which might have been made instrumental to the good government of his dominions. (*Hear!*)

Nothing was more to be seen, than the variance with sound argument, which appears in the complete and constant of the noble Marquess in this affair, and in the sixty lac loan, which followed it.

It was much to be regretted to observe the shifts of his reasoning on the subject. Under the pretence of not interfering in the pecuniary concerns of the Nizam, he gave his sanction to the interference of

others, who had no motive to consult, but the pursuit of their own interests, and were not restrained by any sense of public duty. When reminded by the Accountant-General, whose opinion he had asked, and whom he could not accuse of a systematic opposition to his government, as he did the counsellors who differed from him; when this gentleman suggested, that a less objectionable mode might be advised than through the agency of a private house of business, he desired him, in the memorable minute which has been already referred, to mind his finance, and regretted that he had consulted him. And in reply to Mr. Stuart, any one, who read his Lordship's minute must admit that it was any thing but an answer to the argument of that gentleman. While he appeared to doubt the legality of applying the Company's money for the purpose of relieving the Nizam's government, he suffered others, for want of due inquiry, to apply their money for the same purpose illegally, and in such a manner at such a high and exorbitant interest as to divest the purpose of the greater part of its utility. When reminded by Mr. Adam in the sixty lac loan, that money had been raised for the Gulikowar, another native prince, under the sanction of government; he expressed a fear of incurring the displeasure of the Court of Directors by following the example, and referred again to his favourite principle of non-interference, although at the very time he had enjoined the interference of the Resident in all possible branches of the Nizam's administration—as follows:

"A salutary control over the internal administration of the country, accurate accounts of all establishments, receipts, and expenditures, the correction of abuses, a proper distribution of justice, the reduction of expence; the amelioration of the revenue system, including the customs and duties levied on commerce, the improvement of resources, the extinction of debt, the efficiency of troops retained, and the discharge of such as are useless, are objects to which your attention will naturally be directed." While the Governor-General did not hesitate to order the interference here mentioned, he feared to advance a sum of money for the use of the Nizam, lest it should be deemed too intimate an interference with the affairs of his government. (*Hear, hear!*) He came now to the sixty lac loan, upon which he should detain the Court very shortly, as he had already adverted to it in the course of his argument. On the 19th May 1820, the Resident at Hyderabad wrote to the Government at Bengal, and sent a correspondence of the Nizam's minister with Messrs. Palmer and Co. respecting the negotiation of a sixty lac loan, to which the sanction of his Lordship in Council was

was requested. It was unnecessary to go through all the correspondence which attended this transaction; its leading features would be sufficient for his purpose. The principal one was, that no other particulars were submitted to the Government of the terms of the loan, than that sixteen lacs were to be assigned to Messrs. Palmer and Co. yearly, which would pay off, it was said, principal and interest in six years. The Marquess imagined this to be an interest of ten per cent. per annum, and his Lordship and Mr. Fendall were for giving their immediate sanction to the measure. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Adam desired further information, and suggested, that at all events, it had better be taken into the hands of Government. The Marquess, who at first declared his intention of not taking a part in the decision of Council, finding it was going against poor Mr. Fendall, returned to the council; and after saying that he was wrong in allowing personal considerations to interfere with his duty, gave his casting vote with Mr. Fendall, in favour of the measure, and confirmed the loan without further inquiry. It turned out afterwards that it was at an interest of 184 per cent. per annum: that Messrs. Palmer and Co. were allowed to set off as part of the loan, a former debt, contracted with the Nizam's minister; that they received a bonus of eight lacs on the sixty; that they paid no more than thirty-eight lacs, according to their own statement, and according to another statement, only twenty-two lacs; that the bonus of eight lacs upon thirty-eight, was more than 21 per cent. That the old debt was made up in part of salaries and pensions to the members of the house and their families, who were engaged in the contract for the loan, and which had been carried to the debit of the Nizam's government at 24 per cent. per annum! That the resident, who recommended the loan, received an interest of 12 per cent. per annum for the funds he had deposited in the house, when he could not have got more than 6 per cent. in any other European agent's hands; that the chief assistant of the resident was deriving the same advantage, and had been a partner in the house, when they were lending their money, two lacs monthly, to the Nizam at an interest of 25 per cent. per annum: that the sanction of the Governor-General was given to this loan by his own casting vote, without any inquiry whatever except into the necessities of the borrower, and the British ally was thus to be subjected, for six years, to an interest of 184 per cent., at a time when the Company's loan, raised at an interest of only 6 per cent. per annum, was at a premium of 2 per cent. in the market of Calcutta. Here then was a bonus of 200 per cent. on the score of interest

above the rate of the Company's obligations at the time given through the instrumentality of the Governor-General to a private house of agency, in whose welfare he admitted that he felt a particular interest. (*Hear, hear!*) Even after this, when it was proposed to raise a loan of 6 per cent. to pay off the one contracted with Palmer and Co., at an interest of 184 per cent., the Marquess of Hastings objected to it, and would not even consent to a proposition of his friend, Mr. Fendall, for achieving the same object, by the redemption of the peacheush or tribute, which the Company paid the Nizam yearly from the northern circars. An hon. gentleman (Sir John Doyle) had attempted to cast ridicule, in which he utterly failed, upon an appeal which was made by a gentleman (Mr. Poynder), on the first day's discussion, to the countenance which had been given by his Majesty's government to the despatches of the Court of Directors, and among the rest, to the countenance and authority of Mr. Canning, at the time he was president of the Board of Control. With all deference to the gallant general, he thought that authority was far superior to the one which he had favoured us with himself. He appealed to the authority of a little band of troops within the interior fortresses of that Court, who had joined in the dissent of the 20th of January 1824, from the Court's despatch of the same month. He (Mr. Weeding) regretted exceedingly, in common with all those, who knew the kindness of his disposition, that one of these gentlemen was now on the invalid list, another it seemed, was married, and could not come; the remaining two were able bodied men, but their weapons were pointless, and their ammunition was good for nothing. (*Hear!*) The hon. general, therefore, had little chance of storming either the outworks or the citadel of that court, which had been attempted. From the nature of their cause, his troops must be inefficient; he would venture to say, more inefficient than was any part of the Nizam's army at any period of the late resident's superintendence. If he had had the honour of the general's acquaintance, he should have recommended him to sound a retreat instead of coming to battle; but as he had chosen the latter alternative, he must take the consequences of the encounter. Since these remarks had been made and considered, it was impossible to give the Marquess any "charlie" from the Company's side; he had been overpaid already. (*Or-der, order.*)

Mr. S. Dixon.—"Surely the hon. proprietor is out of order in speaking on the subject of remuneration, which probably will be discussed at some future period."

Mr. Rigby.—"The hon. proprietor is

in perfect order on this occasion. Let the Court look to the resolution from which this discussion arose; it runs thus:—"that there be laid before this Court all such papers and documents, respecting the loans made by Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad, to his Highness the Nizam, as may enable this court to decide on the merits of any claim which the Marquess of Hastings may have on the further liberality of the Company." This forms the very essence of the discussion.

Mr. Dixon was proceeding to address the court, when—

The Chairman said the hon. gent. has spoken to order; and I will now state, what, in my honest opinion is the situation of the hon. proprietor who has been interrupted. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that that hon. proprietor is not out of order. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. D. Kannard rose amidst cries of "Chair!"—Though (said he) the hon. Chairman has a right to deliver his own opinion, yet I am sure he did not intend to prevent me from addressing the court, before he delivered that opinion. We have been called together on a requisition, and I beg to have that requisition read. (*Cries of "Chair!"*)

The Chairman—"I trust the court will support me, if I have conducted myself as I ought. I have given considerable latitude to other gentlemen, and I again courteously say, that the hon. proprietor is not out of order." (*Hear, hear!*)

In resuming, Mr. Weeding stated it excited his utmost surprise to think that the Marquess of Hastings had already received as much as the Marquess Wellesley—in their respective claims upon the East-India Company, "*nil fuit unquam sic impar.*" (*Hear!*) The mention of the authorities, to which the hon. gentleman had alluded, reminded him of the dissent of the 19th January 1824, to which he would advert for a moment; and here he perfectly agreed with the gentleman who spoke on the first day's debate, that it was impossible to reconcile the opinion of the same gentleman in the court's despatch of Nov. 26, 1821, and in the dissent referred to. It is true, every man was entitled to change his mind upon the conviction of his understanding; but if this were the reason assigned for the change of sentiment of the hon. director, he was compelled, by the evidence which had been adduced to show, as he went to this opinion, that it was not an instance where men do not change their views as they grow older. The dissent in question appeared to him to be a gratuitous inquiry into the faults of others, rather than into the validity and wisdom of the despatch itself. If he were to examine it paragraph by paragraph, as the hon. gentleman threatened, with the court's

despatch, he feared he might be interrupted by some gentleman as being a departure from the question. That question was, were they prepared to affirm; after they had read and heard what had been submitted to them, their approbation of the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings? If his character were meant an assemblage of qualities, and that was the view he took of the term, then truth and justice forbade their approbation. If that were not the meaning of the mover of the question, and he applied a more individual and distinct interpretation to the expression; it could not be accepted because it admitted of a double meaning. It was ambiguous and convertible. Without the wisdom, it had all the stratagem of the Delphian Oracle—"te, romanus vincere possit." He would not say that this was intended as a stratagem, but as it admitted of a double meaning, he hoped the court would not be misled into the approbation of it. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

The amendment of the hon. chairman on the other hand was, namely, distinct, and candid. It came to the point with sincerity. It acquitted the noble Marquess of all corrupt motives, while it affirmed an approbation of the despatches of the Court of Directors, which had received the sanction of his Majesty's government, and were calculated to uphold the interests, and to maintain the character of the British government in India. He hoped the court therefore would adopt the amendment. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Weeding continued—"I cannot sit down, without indulging my feelings with the gratification, while I pay only a debt of justice to one character which appears in these papers; I mean, Sir C. Metcalf, at present resident at Hyderabad; the energy, the public spirit, the honourable feeling and talent, which this gentleman has displayed in the painful and embarrassing situation, in which he was placed, demand our utmost admiration and respect. When the writer of the dissent therefore charges Sir C. Metcalf with ingratitude to his friend and benefactor the Marquess of Hastings, I venture to aver, that he is incapable of proving it. Does he mean, by benefaction, that during the government of the Marquess, this gentleman was appointed chief secretary to the government, and afterwards resident at Hyderabad? Was not the bestower honoured in the gift? Were they not equally Company's servants, proud and independent alike in their respective stations? Did not this Company exact from men alike an honourable and independent character? Is it to be inferred, for the welfare and encouragement of our Indian service, that it is conferring a private benefit in selecting a servant of the Company to fill a distinguished situation, of which

which his services and talents render him most worthy? If this be the opinion of one member of the court, I hope he is singular in the possession of it. Sir C. Metcalf did honour to the distinguished situation to which he was appointed, and notwithstanding the aspersions of the Marquess's friends, I desire to ask where is the superiority between the Marquess and him, except in the star and riband, which adorn the former? where is the badge either of superior honour or intelligence? while you have such public servants at the head of your political departments in India, you would have the surest dependence for good fame in good government, and we have the happiness of knowing in this country, it is the creed of the British government and people, that it is the best security for the continuance of your dominion. A good name is better than riches and honour; it is in the beautiful language of the poet, *are perennis regaliq; situ pyramitum altius more durable than brass, higher far than the pyramids of Egypt.* This good name has Sir Charles Metcalf been one means of preserving for you, and I hope you will now confirm the wisdom of your Court of Directors, and that of His Majesty's government, which has approved their proceedings, lost at the day of reckoning, which is not far distant, you may be deemed no longer worthy to wield the energies of the British Empire in India. (*Auspicio regis et senatus anglia.*) (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Charles Forbes next addressed the court, but from the low tone in which he spoke, his meaning could be collected only at intervals. The first of his remarks, which were audible, was, that, though the rate of interest at present received by some of the most respectable houses in India, did not in general exceed 6 per cent. yet that it depended altogether on the circumstances under which the money was lent, the parties to whom it was advanced, and the comparative plenty or scarcity of money at that period. In 1818, such was the scarcity of money, that the treasury of Bombay was opened at 9 and one-eighth per cent. and this rate was continued by most of the houses in that place for eighteen months. No doubt the rate of interest was much higher in different parts of India, but this was the highest rate in Bombay. There was one fact which the court ought to be aware of—that there was a vast difference in the security afforded in loans to native princes, and those to other individuals. It had been said that the rate charged to the Nizam by the house of Palmer and Co. was exorbitant; but high as it appeared, he could assure the court that from his knowledge of the risk they ran, he would not at any time have exchanged with them. He would not have adopted any part of a loan contracted on terms in

which, the profits though high in appearance, were much below the risk of lending to the Nizam at all. (*Cheers*) He felt it an act of justice to the house of Palmer and Co. to make this declaration, knowing as he did, the very great risks which all persons ran who lent to native princes. (*Hear, hear!*) Why, he could assure the house that he would at any time prefer nine per cent. offered for money on any fair security, to a contract for twenty-four per cent. on the security of the Nizam. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) It was unfair then to talk of the extravagant rate of interest in this case, and to attempt to run down a respectable house for having taken it without for a moment considering the circumstances under which they were placed. But an hon. proprietor (Mr. Stuart, had said that Palmer and Co. had received a guarantee from the government in India.

Mr. Stuart—"I beg the hon. Bart.'s pardon for interrupting him, but I do so, because I think he has quite mistaken my meaning. I did not state that the house had a guarantee from government. What I said was, that I considered the sanction of the general government to an engagement of this kind was equivalent to a guarantee." (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes resumed. He hoped the court would bear in mind the statement just now made by the hon. proprietor, that the house of Palmer and Co. had acted with the sanction and of course under the authority of the government in India. He must here observe, that he had not done one thing which perhaps he ought to have done. He had not gone through the voluminous papers which had been laid before court on this subject; but with a mind freed from prejudice of any kind respecting it, he had read enough and he knew enough of India to be convinced, that the charges made by Palmer and Co. in their money dealing with the Nizam were extremely moderate, and that there was no English house, if indeed any house would have been so credulous and foolish as to lend any thing to any of the native powers, or to those who went by that name, which could have lent their money at a lower rate if they expected any fair compensation for the risk they incurred. He repeated that few Englishmen who were well acquainted with India would have been sufficiently credulous to have lent money to any of those ideal powers, the native princes of that country. Few very few would have been disposed to risk their money by lending it to his Highness the Nizam. (*Cries of "question!"*) He did not intend to deny the court unnecessarily; but those remarks of imputations on the part of some proprietors, would by no means hasten the conclusion of his speech. (*Hear, hear!*) The calling for "question" in the present state

state of the proceedings was, he thought, useless, as it was impossible to expect that a decision could be arrived at this evening. (*Hear hear!*) He was about to state to the Court, as connected with the rate of interest sometimes taken in India, a kind of contract to which the house to which he belonged was a party, and the terms which they might have obtained for a loan of money—not from a native power, but from the government of India itself. The transaction to which he alluded, took place under the government of Lord Wellesley in India, in 1798. At that period, when preparations were making for the Mysore war, so great was the scarcity of money that an advertisement appeared in the Bombay Courier, which was the government paper at that time; this was dated August 18th, 1798, and signed by the secretary of the Governor General. It stated that the Governor in Council would be ready, on the 21st then instant, to receive sealed proposals from any persons desirous of paying money into the treasury, and agreeing to receive the Company's notes in exchange, the notes to bear an interest of 6 per cent. The stated terms were, that the lender might pay in the money (the whole sum required on the occasion did not exceed one ~~lakh~~ or 100,000 rupees,) at any time most convenient to himself, provided the whole were paid in before the 21st of September next following. He was to receive promissory notes in exchange, bearing an interest of six per cent; the notes transferable at Calcutta, and with an allowance of eight per cent. difference of exchange, between Bombay and Calcutta, or payable with similar interest and difference of exchange in England, eighteen months after date. These were the terms offered by the government. The lowest rate on which the sum could be advanced, subject to such terms, were to be stated in the sealed proposals. Now he would ask the court what terms did they suppose the house in which he was a partner offer for this loan? They would perhaps imagine an interest, which, including the bonus, would amount to something from 20 to 25 per cent. (*Hear, hear!*) He would read to them. It appeared from the Bombay Courier, that on the 30th of August, on the 3d and the 18th of September, payments had been made on this loan, which amounted, in the whole, to the enormous sum of 18,000 rupees, paid in at the rate of 100 rupees cash, for 120 rupees paper, bearing an interest of 6 per cent., in addition to the 8 per cent. difference between the exchange of Calcutta, just making in the whole no less a rate of interest than 34 per cent. per annum. (*Hear, hear!*) And yet, with such tempting advantages, only 18,000 out of the 100,000 rupees re-

quired were subscribed. This was not looked upon as an extravagant overcharge, or a pressing upon the temporary necessities of the Company. The money was considered well worth what was charged for the loan, and so valuable at that time, that the house could spare only 18,000 rupees. They might have had the whole ~~lakh~~ on the same terms but they would accept no more than the sum he had mentioned. Now he would ask which should be considered as the higher rate of interest, 24 per cent. from the Nizam, or 34 from the Company? (*Hear, hear!*) It was, however, said that the house of Palmer and Co. had a guarantee from the government, or what was considered equivalent to a guarantee, the sanction of government to the transaction. He was glad to hear that they had, and he trusted they would call on the Company to make good their demands on the Nizam, and that justice would be done by the court. If not done here, he hoped that steps would be taken to obtain it elsewhere. (*Hear!*) This was his matured opinion, after giving the subject the most attentive consideration, and he thought it but an act of justice to those gentlemen to take this public opportunity of stating it. With any of the parties, whose names had been introduced in this affair he had no acquaintance, except, perhaps, a very slight one with Mr. Palmer, whom he had met once or twice about thirty years ago; but with this exception, he had no acquaintance or connexion with any of the parties from the Marquess of Hastings downwards. He had only seen Sir W. Rumbold within a very short time, and to all the enquiries which he felt it necessary to make, that gentleman had given the most clear and satisfactory answers. He appeared to have the utmost anxiety that the whole matter should receive the most minute investigation. If any objection had existed in India, to let the statement of the accounts of the house be sent to England, it was by no means an unreasonable objection. It was difficult to expect from parties, who were not thoroughly acquainted with the manners and habits of that country, to form a right judgment of many of its commercial and pecuniary transactions. He had at that very moment a letter in his pocket from Calcutta, in which it was stated, that while some houses there refused money at four per cent, others were getting an interest of 12 per cent., with a bonus of 10 per cent. for advances at three months, being at the rate of 52 per cent. per annum. Was it then, not, most unfair and illiberal, to condemn that in one party, which was admitted to be just and fair in another, and which, in every in-

nance, ought to be judged only by its own particular circumstances. He had heard mention of a conspiracy, and of the prosecutions for it, as connected with these transactions. He heard the opinion of the learned counsel, whose advice and assistance had been sought on this occasion; and though he had a very high respect for that learned gentleman, he could not wholly concur in the view which he took of the case. With what object that opinion had been read to the court, God only knew. It certainly could not have been with any favourable disposition towards the gentlemen whose names were mentioned; but, whatever may have been its object, he thought the result was to their advantage. It shewed that no pains had been spared to collect all the materials, which could be adduced to prove a conspiracy against them, and the failure of the attempt was a decisive proof of the character of those much injured and calumniated individuals. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings in his general government, he had already given his opinion, and he was not now called upon, nor did he think it would be relevant to go again into the general question on that subject. But in that part of his conduct which related to the transactions at Hyderabad, he thought the noble Marquess was entitled to praise. He (Sir C. Forbes) did not see how else he could effect the object he had in view, with respect to the Nizam, or how he could have obtained on better terms, that which was so desirable for the interests of the Company. At that period India was threatened with a war; on what better terms could supplies have been raised? If government in 1798, when a war was about to commence could not raise a small sum even on the very advantageous terms he had mentioned, why should it be expected, that it could be done for the Nizam on better terms in the present day? He contended that better terms could not have been obtained, than those which Palmer and Co. offered, and he was borne out in this, by the fact that they themselves had paid 18, 20, and 22 per cent. for sums borrowed to enable them to fulfil their engagements with the Nizam. (*Hear, hear!*) One word with respect to the troops of the Nizam, as they were called. He had heard changes rung upon an observation which had fallen from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Russell) on this subject; viz. that he had only to hold up his finger in order to turn those troops against the government of the Company. The most unfair construction had been put upon this expression. Its meaning was obvious to any person who attended to the whole of what that hon. gentleman had said.—It meant not any disposition ever existing on his part, but it

was intended to express more forcibly the confidence which the Nizam reposed in him. He had listened attentively to the speech of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Russell) and he could assert, that a more clear, able, distinct and unanswerable statement, he had never heard in that court or even in the House of Commons, (*Hear, hear!*) and he thought it extremely disingenuous and uncandid to take advantage of the slip of a word in the course of it. It was said that Mr. Russell found it difficult to induce the Nizam to raise troops. He was not at all surprised at this objection, on the part of his Highness, when he had before him in the circumstances which happened at Poonah, where the arms of the Peishwa, were turned against himself, an instance that the bayonets in his pay might be turned against his own breast. This was a subject distinct from that regularly before the court, but one which he thought they ought to take the earliest opportunity of most fully considering. In conclusion, he would express a hope, that the original motion should be carried in preference to the amendment. (*cries of "question!" "question!"*) He could assure, the court, that it was not his attention to delay them many minutes longer, but at the same time, he would say to those gentlemen by whom he was interrupted, that if they did not exercise a little more patience, he was ready to go on for another half hour (*hear, and a laugh*), and if they did not give him a fair hearing, he would exercise the privilege which every member of that court possessed, and move an adjournment. (*Hear, hear!*) He had said, that he would support the very temperate motion, which had been submitted, and he must add that the whole of this discussion might have been avoided, by a single word from the hon. Chairman's predecessor. (*Hear!*) It was said, that the present motion, was to be followed up by one for compensation to the Marquess of Hastings. If such a motion were introduced, he trusted it would be discussed with good temper and moderation (some slight interruption was here again manifested.) The hon. Bart. continued, he had intended to speak; but for five minutes longer, but this interruption would induce him to add five minutes more. (*Hear, hear!*) He was saying, that without pledging himself to any particular course on that occasion, he would come to the discussion with a mind open to conviction. With respect to the direction, he could say, that he would be ready to support a motion expressing the motives by which they were governed in these proceedings, but not asserting that themselves had been misled by the misrepresentations of others.

others. There were, he knew, several members of the Hon. Court (of Directors) who gave themselves no great deal of trouble upon these affairs, but took matters as they found them on the report of others, but as a whole he was quite disposed to concur in any vote, approving the motives by which they were actuated, but he would not do this in the shape of an amendment which went to bind him to matters to which he did not wish to be bound, namely, an approval of the despatches of the Court to India. Had he no other ground for forming his opinion on this subject, enough to enable him to do so was entertained in the very able dissent of the Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison); to which, if justice were not done here, he trusted it would before the public. He contended that the adoption of the amendment would be prejudging another question which must come before the Court. It would be highly injurious to the interests of Lord Hastings, to clear whom, from any imputation of improper conduct enough had been already laid before the Court: but the fact was, that Lord Hastings was the game to be hunted down by these proceedings; and for this purpose the gentlemen whom he had named were to be made the victims; (*Cheers*) but he never would give the sanction of his vote to such an unfair course: he would repeat it, he was disposed to do every justice to the feelings and motives of the Court of Directors, and if any thing could now be introduced by which those motives could be defended, and at the same time the character of Lord Hastings cleared from imputation, he would support it; but if that were not done, he would vote against the amendment, and in favour of the original motion. — (*Hear, hear!*).

Mr. Stuart. — "Sir, the Hon. Proprietor has talked of fixing me with an opinion respecting the guarantee given to Palmer and Co., by the Supreme Court. What I said, was not that a positive guarantee was given, but that the formal sanction of the government to a transaction with an ally, by which the interests of the Company were to be advanced, must be considered as equivalent to a guarantee. — (*Hear, hear!*)"

Mr. S. Dixon rose amidst cries of "question" and "adjourn." He said, that he wished to set himself right with two hon. gentlemen. First with the hon. bart. who had just sat down. He wished that hon. member to believe, that he had not risen for the purpose of calling him to order (Mr. Dixon rose twice during Sir C. Forbes's speech, as if he imagined that the hon. bart. had concluded); but wishing to have an opportunity of delivering his sentiments, he had availed himself of the

example set by an hon. member opposite, who presented himself to the notice of the Chairman during the speech of another, that he might the more readily fix his attention when that other proprietor had concluded. (*Hear! hear!*) He wished also to assure another hon. proprietor, that he came to the court on this occasion without knowing which way he should vote, or what part he should take, no more than he knew of the day he should die. He had listened with great attention to all that had been advanced on this subject, and he had heard sufficient to remove all imputation from the character of the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear! hear!*) It was evident from the statements of hon. proprietors and directors, and for many of these he had the highest personal respect, a most diligent and anxious search had been made for matter by which the noble Lord might be criminated. (*Hear, hear!*) After such a diligent scrutiny, if nothing could be urged against the noble Lord's character but what had been stated before the court, it was a proof that nothing else existed. That which had been urged was entitled to no weight after the very able and satisfactory refutation it had met. Some hon. members were willing to allow to the noble Lord every virtue in his private character, but condemned him for what they termed his gross partiality to the house of Palmer and Co. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, on this ground, he thought that no case had been made out by which the conduct of Lord Hastings could be censured. What principally struck him (Mr. Dixon) on this occasion, was the agreement between the motion and amendment up to a certain point. He never saw motion and amendment run along in so close a line, as did these two; like the river which ran along side the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and the canal itself, the two seemed destined to flow in the same channel until they arrived at a certain point where they diverged. From this concurrence in part, of the motion and amendment he thought that something might be done to make the two agree. He regretted that something of this kind had not been already attempted, and the affair brought to an amicable conclusion, and that this might yet be done was possible. He had never heard a serious charge made upon such slight grounds. Nothing that had yet been urged was sufficient to convince him that the charge was well brought. One Proprietor had said, not that the noble Marquess, was guilty, but as was the phrase in Scotland that the case against him was not proven, which was to say in effect, "we know that the noble Lord has been guilty of the improper conduct charged, but we have not within our reach legal evidence sufficient to convict him." Now he

he thought such a course most unfair, and not at all warranted by the facts before the Court. The Court would not be trusted allow itself to be led away by prepared speeches, which smelt of the lamp, made by gentlemen who had no personal knowledge of the transactions to which they referred and refuse its attention to the able, luminous convincing statement of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Russell) who had lived fifteen years at Hyderabad and who had a personal knowledge of all the facts which he had so eloquently detailed to them. Before the Court came to a decision on this important point, he begged they would consider the value of character to an individual, who had filled a very elevated station in society. If any reflection were made upon the character of an individual so humble in life as he (Mr. Dixon), was, it was probable that it would die when he died, but the case was different with an eminent character like Lord Hastings. An imputation cast upon him in his public capacity would not end with his life, but would become matter of history and be conveyed down to posterity. It was therefore of the utmost consequence to that noble Lord, and justice and humanity demanded, that no charge should be made, which had not the most positive and convincing evidence, to support it? was any such evidence, he would ask, produced on the present occasion? He would contend, that in any future investigation of this matter (and that it should be allowed to rest where it was, was not to be expected) vague and unsupported charges would not be sufficient to criminate the noble Lord; it should be proved that if even the house of Palmer were wilfully corrupt in their practices, he, Lord Hastings, not only knew of but sanctioned such practices. The hon. Proprietor concluded by thanking the Court for the attention with which they had listened to him.

The cries of "question question" and "adjourn," now became general, in the midst of them.

Mr. R. Jackson rose to address the court, but the cries of "adjourn" were so loud, that he was unable to obtain a hearing.

Mr. Dixon.—"Sir, the cries of 'adjourn' seem so general, that I should recommend the adoption of that course, and

would move that question myself, but that it might not be considered quite fair, after the conclusion of my own speech.

General Thornton.—"Sir, I was anxious to deliver my sentiments on this important question; but, as it seems the opinion of the court that we ought not to proceed farther this day, I move that the court do now adjourn.

This was seconded by a Proprietor. (Cries of no, no! go on! go on!)

The Chairman.—"As the question is moved and seconded, and there seems to be a very divided opinion in the court upon it, it will be necessary for me to divide the court, and take the sense of the members. (Cries of no, no! go on! go on!)"

Mr. Pattison.—"Mr. Chairman, if we now conclude this debate, and come to a vote, many gentlemen will be deprived of the opportunity of delivering their sentiments. Amongst others, it was my intention, having been so often alluded to in the course of this discussion, to have offered myself to the court. This I still intend, should the discussion be adjourned; and as I may have something to say not yet said upon the subject, I hope I may be allowed to address the chair before five or six o'clock in the evening."

The Chairman was now about to take the sense of the court by a division on the question of adjournment, but some proprietors cried out for a shew of hands.

The Chairman.—"I would have put the question to a shew of hands before, but I know there are several gentlemen in the court not entitled to vote. However, in now putting it, I trust that no gentleman who is not a proprietor entitled to vote, will raise up his hand."

The shew of hands was then taken, and it appeared that the great majority were for the adjournment.

The Chairman having declared the question adjourned, observed "Gentlemen, we have hitherto put off the adjourned debate on this question for a week, in order not to interfere with the business of the Company's circumstances; however, I do not now require that the adjournment should be for so long a period, and therefore I shall name next Monday for the further discussion." The question was then adjourned till Monday the 28th instant.

LETTERS TO INDIA

May be despatched through the Ship-Letter Office by the following ships :

To Calcutta.....	Bengal	to sail March 20.
Madras and Calcutta	Lady Nugent	Do. 10.
.....	Maitland	Do. 10.
Madras	Atlas	Do. 10.
Bombay.....	Britannia	Do. 10.
.....	James Sibbald	Do. 20.
.....	Recovery	Do. 10.

N.B.—Letters for India will not be forwarded till the postage is paid.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPL of GOOD HOPE

Destination.	Appointed to Ship.	Ship Name.	Owners or Consignees.	Captain.	Where loaded.	Particulars.
Cape, Madras, and Bengal Cape and Madras	1857. (S. Pac.) Mar 21. Ports.	Enterprise	540 R. J. Saunders, Agent	J. H. Johnston	Depford	R. J. Saunders, Agent, Old S. House
	10 Feb.	John	411 Chalmers and Co	Thos. P. Jewell	Calcutta	Chalmers and Co, Three Idoll Lane
	10 Feb.	John	404 Andrew Longman & Co	Thos. P. Jewell	Calcutta	Andrew Longman & Co, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	814 John Campbell	Thos. P. Jewell	Calcutta	John Campbell, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	700 John T. E. Flint	J. T. E. Flint	F. J. Docks	Gleditsies, 111 Office House
	31 Mar.	John	474 Thos. Ferguson	Michael O'Brien	Calcutta	Ferguson, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	700 Cockrell, Traill, & Co	Wm. H. B. Cockrell	Calcutta	Cockrell, Traill, & Co, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	700 Cockrell, Traill, & Co	Wm. H. B. Cockrell	Calcutta	Cockrell, Traill, & Co, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	700 Cockrell, Traill, & Co	Wm. H. B. Cockrell	Calcutta	Cockrell, Traill, & Co, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	700 Cockrell, Traill, & Co	Wm. H. B. Cockrell	Calcutta	Cockrell, Traill, & Co, 111 Office House
Madras & Bengal	10 Feb.	John	600 George Green	John Geary	Calcutta	John Geary, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 David Sutton	David Sutton	Calcutta	David Sutton, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Joseph Green	William Remond	Calcutta	William Remond, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
John's	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
Madras	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
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	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House
	10 Feb.	John	600 Warts and Heath	James A. Warts	Calcutta	James A. Warts, 111 Office House

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1834-25, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Parters.	Consignments.	To the Agent.	Forwarded to the Agent.	When Sailed.
6 <i>Peninsular</i>	1290 Joseph Hare	W.H.C. Dalrymple	Wm. Allen	H. Edmonds	F. Bayley	A. H. Crawford	J. W. Wilson	J. Bayes	Bombay & China	1834, 6 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
4 <i>Windsor</i>	1292 George Clay	Thos. Hayside	W.H. Edmonds	W.T. Calvey	N. Cumberland	Samuel Hyde	Wm. Cooke	W. E. Cook	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
5 <i>St. Vincent</i>	1294 James Walker	Alex. Narine	Richard Alpin	W. H. Ladd	H. Thompson	A. C. Barclay	F. P. Allyn	W. Smith	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
3 <i>Hythe</i>	1295 S. Marjoribanks	J. P. Wilson	R. Lindsay	W. R. Blakeley	R. McNeil	A. M. Pyne	R. Alexander	C. R. Griffiths	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
2 <i>Republie</i>	1234 J. Fan Timins	John Paterson	Edward Foom	W. H. Walker	A. C. Walling	G. S. Hirst	Samuel Symes	C. D. Morson	St. Helena, Bengal, & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
3 <i>Royal George</i>	1293 J. Fan Timins	C. S. Timins	W.H.C. Dalrymple	W. H. Ladd	H. Thompson	A. C. Barclay	F. P. Allyn	W. Smith	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
2 <i>Wentworth</i>	1294 James Walker	Alex. Narine	Richard Alpin	W. H. Ladd	H. Thompson	A. C. Barclay	F. P. Allyn	W. Smith	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
2 <i>Brigadeiro</i>	1295 S. Marjoribanks	J. P. Wilson	R. Lindsay	W. R. Blakeley	R. McNeil	A. M. Pyne	R. Alexander	C. R. Griffiths	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
3 <i>Kent</i>	1296 S. Marjoribanks	John Paterson	Edward Foom	W. H. Walker	A. C. Walling	G. S. Hirst	Samuel Symes	C. D. Morson	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
10 <i>Society Castle</i>	1234 J. Fan Timins	John Paterson	Edward Foom	W. H. Walker	A. C. Walling	G. S. Hirst	Samuel Symes	C. D. Morson	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
3 <i>Varadharoon</i>	1297 J. C. Lochner	W. Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	W.H. Whitehead	Geo. Lloyd	J. Baird	Robt. Murray	David Liddell	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
4 <i>Krille Castle</i>	1234 Stewart	Edw. L. Adams	Henry Bristow	R. Pattullo	T. Thomas	Francis West	Wm. Cullen	Wm. Craig	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
7 <i>Infila</i>	1236 R. Borradaile	Samuel Serle	J. Dalman	F. Orbell	C. Pennington	J. Mowat	John Lawson	R. Middlemass	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
7 <i>Alia</i>	1257 C. O. Mayne	John Hine	R. B. East	G.M. Brattle	T. G. Adams	John Yaux	John Dill	J. W. Craig	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
6 <i>Hreephshire</i>	1290 John Locke	William Hope	Robert Card	Rich. Card	G. C. Adams	John Yaux	John Dill	J. W. Craig	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
5 <i>Buckinghamshire</i>	1293 <i>Company's Ship</i>	Rich. Glasspool	W. Longcroft	Alex. Bell	R. Robinson	James Crozier	John Dill	J. W. Craig	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
8 <i>Lutcher Castle</i>	1297 J. Crothwaite	Thos. Baker	G. K. Bathie	J. Wilkinson	C. V. Frauchen	James Crozier	John Dill	J. W. Craig	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
8 <i>Charles Grant</i>	1246 Wm. Moffatt	William Hay	George Denny	Joseph Coates	H. Gribble	James Crozier	John Dill	J. W. Craig	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
8 <i>Bonlog</i>	1249 Henry Templer	John Charlton	H. Clement	George Wise	H. S. Isaacson	N. A. Knox	John Dill	J. W. Craig	Bombay & China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
8 <i>Warren Hastings</i>	1276 Wm. Sims	Rich. Rawes	Thos. Addison	John M. Ralph	James Walker	John Hayward	James Bruce	—	China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
7 <i>Princess Charlotte</i>	978 C. B. Gribble	Christ. Biden	W. Robson	John Burt	C. Clarkson	J. M. Mackie	M. Lovell	W. H. Hunt	China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
6 <i>Merona</i>	976 George Palmer	George Probyn	J. Drayner	C. Ingram	F. N. Briggs	A. Tudor	W. Chantler	Chas. Reynell	China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
2 <i>Warren Hastings</i>	1000 John L. Minet	George Mason	T. A. Davis	J. Dudman	C. H. Wimbok	Rush Jones	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shepherd	China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
2 <i>Mary, Wellington</i>	981 Henry Bonham	John Blanchard	T. Buttenshaw	J. Haworth	J. Sparks	—	—	—	China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.
9 <i>Thomas Grenville</i>	860 <i>Company's Ship</i>	Wm. Manning	J. B. Burnett	Peter Pücher	J. R. Watts	Wm. Taylor	Adam Elliott	John Benfold	China	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 20 Nov.	1834, 9 Jan.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE for February 1825.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cochineal	lb	0	3	3	0	3	6	Turnerie, Bengal	cwt.	1	10	0	1 12 0
— Coffee, Java	cwt.							— China		1	12	0	2 0 0
— Cherribon								Zoadary					
— Sumatra								Galls, in Sorts		5	0	0	5 10 0
— Bourbon								— Blue		6	10	0	
— Mocha								Indigo, Fine Blue & Violet lb		0	14	9	0 15 6
Cotton, Surat	lb							— Fine Purple and Violet		0	13	9	0 14 6
— Madras								— Fine Violet					
— Bengal								— Good Ditto		0	13	0	0 13 6
— Bourbon								— Middling Ditto					
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Good Violet & Copper		0	12	9	0 13 3
— Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	6	0	0	—	9	0	— Middling		0	12	6	0 12 9
— Anniseeds, Star		3	0	0				— Fine and Good Copper		0	12	3	0 13 0
— Borax, Refined		2	0	0				— Fine Oude Squares		0	9	6	0 11 0
— Unrefined, or Thical		2	2	0				— Good mid. and mid. do.		0	6	0	0 9 3
Camphire unrefined		3	0	0	—	9	0	— Low and Bad		0	3	6	0 5 6
Cardumomis, Malabar. lb		0	2	0		0	3	— Consuming Qualities		0	10	0	0 13 0
— Ceylon		0	2	0		0	6	— Madras Fine		0	11	0	0 13 1
— Cassia Buds	cwt.	13	0	0	—	14	15	— Do. Mid. & Ordinary		0	6	6	0 10 0
— Lignea		6	10	0		7	10	— Rice, Bengal	cwt.	0	17	0	0 18 0
— Castor Oil		0	0	4		0	1	— Safflower		1	0	0	8 10 0
— China Root	cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	4	— Sago		1	4	0	1 16 0
— Coculus Indicus		4	0	0		5	0	Saltpetre, Refined					
— Columbo Root		11	0	0	—	14	0	Silk, Bengal Skein	lb				
— Dragon's Blood		3	0	0		20	0	— Novel					
— Gum Ammoniac, Lump		4	10	0		6	0	— Ditto White					
— Mastic		2	10	0		5	0	— China					
— Asafoetida		2	0	0		7	0	— Orgazine					
— Benjamin		50	0	0		50	0	Spices, Cinnamon	lb				
— Nutmeg	cwt.	2	0	0		3	0	— Cloves					
— Galbanum								— Mace					
— Gambogium		9	0	0		12	0	— Nutmegs	cwt.				
— Myrrh		3	0	0		13	0	— Ginger					
— Olibanum		1	10	0		3	0	— Pepper, Black	lb				
— Lac Lake	lb	0	0	3		0	2	— White					
— Dye		0	3	0		0	5	Sugar, Yellow	cwt	1	9	0	1 12 0
— Shell, Black		3	0	0		5	10	— White		1	14	0	2 0 0
— Shivered		3	10	0		5	10	— Brown		1	3	0	1 6 0
— Stick		1	10	0		5	0	— Siam and China		1	11	0	1 15 0
— Musk, China	oz.	0	5	0		0	14	— Tea, Bohea	lb	0	2	4	0 2 6
— Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	13	0		0	17	— Congou		0	2	6	0 2 7
— Oil, Cassia	oz.	0	0	6		0	0	— Souchong		0	3	0	0 4 10
— Cinnamon		0	8	0				— Campol		0	3	0	0 3 8
— Cloves		0	1	0				— Twankay		0	3	8	0 3 10
— Mace								— Pekoe					
— Nutmegs		0	2	2				— Hyson Skin		0	3	6	0 3 10
Opium	lb							— Hyson		0	3	6	0 5 11
— Rhubarb		0	1	0		0	4	— Gunpowder					
— Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	4	0	0				Tortoiseshell		1	8	0	2 5 0
— Sena	lb	0	0	4		0	2	— Wood, Saunders Red	ton	11	0	0	11 10 0
— Turneric, Java	cwt.	1	15	0		2	0						

The Sale on.

No Prices can be quoted.

MARKETS during the MONTH.

Commercial affairs have undergone an astonishing change since our last. Almost every commodity has risen in value. The briskness in the Colonial market is without precedent. All the articles of speculation, indigo, nutmegs, camphire, spices, coffee, saltpetre, and turmeric, have left large profits in the hands of the original purchasers. The cause is increased consumption, abroad and at home, diminution of stock, and principally the changes in the foreign funds, where large sums have been taken to invest in merchandize. The sales and prices of cotton have been gradually increasing; Surats and Bengals are full 1d. per lb. higher. Coffee has been purchased largely, by grocers as well as speculation. The consumption of this article on the Continent is increasing. At Trieste, the stock is reduced through the demands from the interior. East India sugar is improving; the stock at Liverpool is exhausted. Tea has advanced; Bohea and common Congou 1d. per lb.; fine Congou 1d. to 1d.; Hyson 1d.; Twankay 2d. to 3d. At the silk sale, which commenced 21st, Chinas were selling 6s. to 7s.; Bengals, 7s. to 9s. per lb. above last sale prices.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

For Sale 1st March—Prompt 27 May.
Company's Tea.—Bohea, 885,000 lbs.; Congou & Souchong, 5,545,000 lbs.; Twankay, 870,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.—Total 7,300,000 lbs.

For Sale 9 March—Prompt 3 June.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankens Cloth.

Private Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Blue Cloths—Nankens—Bandannoes—Betellees—Doozooties—Punjums—Sannoes—Piece Goods—Madras Handkerchiefs—Vantapollen Handkerchiefs—Crape Dresses and Handkerchiefs—China Wrough Silks—Florentines—China Silk Piece Goods—Shawls.

For Sale 16 March—Prompt 17 June.

Company's—Mocha Coffee.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that the present Rates, for Landing, Housing, Management, and Sale, and also for Warehouse Rent of *Indigo, Madras, Bombay and Bourbon Cotton, and also Coffee*, are discontinued on all such Goods imported from and after the 23d February, and the following Rates substituted:—*Cotton Wool from Bengul, Madras, and Bombay*, will be charged 30s. per cent. for landing, &c.; and one farthing per 100 lbs. per week for Warehouse Rent.—*Bourbon Cotton*, 30s. per cent. for landing, &c., and 1 1/2d. per Bale per week Warehouse Rent.—*Coffee* of all kinds, 2 per cent. for Landing, &c., and 7 1/2d. per ton per week Warehouse Rent.—The reduced rate of Warehouse Rent to apply to all Cotton Wool and Coffee now in the Company's Warehouses, of whatever date of importation.

CARGO of the *Antelope* from the Cape of Good Hope.

Company's—Madeira Wine, and Pontac.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of January 1825 to the 25th of February, 1825.

1825.	Bank	Reduced 3 per Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Ordnance.	India Bonds.	South Sea.	New South Sea.	3 p. Cent.	1701.	14 p. Dy. R. & Co.	Commons for Account.	Exch. & d	1825.
Jan. 26.	232 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	—	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	93 1/2	93 1/2	—	63 65 p	94 1/4	—	Jan. 26
27	231 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	—	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	93 1/2	93 1/2	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	27
28	232 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	—	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	—	93 1/2	93 1/2	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	28
Feb. 1	233 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	93 1/2	93 1/2	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	Feb. 1
2	—	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	—	105 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	93 1/2	93 1/2	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	2
3	234 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	98 p	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	3
4	—	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	100 p	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	4
5	234 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	5
6	—	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	—	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	6
7	234 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	7
8	235 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	8
9	235 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	9
10	236 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	10
11	236 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	11
12	236 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	12
13	236 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	13
14	236 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	14
15	237 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	15
16	237 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	16
17	237 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	17
18	—	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	18
19	237 1/2	—	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	19
20	—	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	20
21	238 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	21
22	238 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	22
23	239 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	23
24	—	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	24
25	239 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	63 65 p	93 1/4	—	25

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PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY IN THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

It is the intention of Government that another attempt shall be made to explore the termination of the Niger; and Major Laing, who has already travelled in the interior of Africa, is selected for that purpose. He sets out for Tripoli, attended only by his black servant; whence it is understood he will accompany a caravan to Timbuctoo. A statement of what is known, and of what remains to be discovered, of this vast portion of the globe, will probably be acceptable at this juncture: this statement is furnished in a paper* by M. Jomard, read at a general meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, 26th November last.—

In order to exhibit an exact picture of the progress and present state of discovery in Africa, let us, in the first place, exclude from consideration all that forms the fringe or border of that continent; a space sufficiently well known even to a considerable distance inland, especially to the north-east and north. In the second place, let us pay little regard to narratives of the Arabs* and tales of the natives; our object is to ascertain only the traces of European footsteps, corroborated by faithful instruments, or illumined with the torch of science. Beyond the narrow boundaries to which we refer, there are, if we may so speak, but a few isolated lines, and scattered points, over this immense surface, which have been visited or described by individuals worthy of credit. Egypt, it is true, and even Abyssinia and Nubia, have been explored in a manner so satisfactory as completely to satisfy the cravings of curiosity, and, in some measure, those of science; in this quarter, the known border is wider than all the rest, more especially since all the Oases, and the interval between the line traversed by Browne and the banks of the Blue Nile, have been visited by a Nantz traveller, already so celebrated, M. Fred. Caillaud. Thus from the north of the 10th parallel, and from the 25th to the 40th deg. of west longitude, our notions of the geography of Africa are exact. But what

* *Enlaidi*; *Journal d'Asie* pour les progrès et l'état actuel des découvertes dans l'Asie de l'Afrique.
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what a gap betwixt Darfour and the course of the White Nile, either to the east or to the south; and what uncertainty respecting even the course of that river, so important to physical geography! to say nothing of the interior of the isle of Meroë, or the complete description of the Abyssinian Alps, or even the western shore of the Arabian Gulph! If this region of interior Africa be less imperfectly known, we owe it to the united efforts of Portuguese, French, and English travellers; Poncet, Brevédent, Bruce, Salt, Burchardt, and their predecessors: the lines which they have traversed cannot be clearly defined by verbal description; these, as well as the others, are shown on a general chart, which it is proposed to publish.

The English nation has the glory of having made attempts upon every point: repelled on one side, she directed her efforts to another; and since 1792 she has never rested four successive years without renewing the career of discovery. From the Nile she went to the Gambia, from the Gambia to the Gariep, from the Gariep to the Zair, from the Zair to the Niger. Unfortunately in the Congo expedition, she attacked the continent at the extremity of the Mediterranean: she undertook, at length, and accomplished, the traversing in a right line from north to south.

Holland, quiet mistress of the southern point of Africa for many years, scarcely ascertained the course of its great rivers. Since the close of the eighteenth century (to ascend no higher than Mr. Barrow) the state of things has greatly altered. English missionaries, mere individuals, have penetrated into the interior, to the 26th and even the 21th southern parallel; and we know the general course of the Orange or Gariep river, as well as the course of the two rivers of the same name, by the union of which it is principally formed, and which are distinguished by the initials *nu* and *ky*; otherwise the *black* and *yellow* Gariep; in the same way as in north-eastern Africa the *white* Nile and the *blue* Nile combine to form the great Nile, which has but one name and one bed when it quits the isle of Meroë. These rivers flow into a basin, formed on one side by the chain of the mountains of Kowp, on the other by the *Long Mountains*, and those of Kamhanni, which Mr. Burchell passed over, to nearly the 26th degree of latitude, and under the 22d eastern meridian; thus proceeding far beyond the limit of the nations belonging to the Hottentot race, and leaving behind him immense forests. In order to join the English discoveries to those of the Portuguese, which will engage our attention shortly, it only remained for him to proceed to the establishments on the north east; but his guides refused to go farther.

The river of Zaïk, upon the left side of the same basin, and the feeders of the Elephant river, more to the south, have been visited, and their positions determined; and on the right side, at the foot of the Kamhanni chain, there have been likewise discovered several rivers, all of which direct their course to the west, and sometimes lose themselves in the sand, without its being ascertained whether the Fish river is the issue of one of those which take their rise in that elevated chain. Here then, southward of the equator, are streams absorbed by the sun, although at an inconsiderable distance (six degrees only) from the Atlantic! Does not this render it extremely probable that a similar phenomenon happens to the north of the line, at a much more considerable distance from three seas? Before we quit the southern extreme of Africa, let us consider what questions yet remain to be solved, or positions to be fixed: the source of both the great branches of the Orange river; that of Fish river; the connexion of the chains of mountains; the issue of the river of Zaïk and those of Moshows and Makatta, more to the north, one directing itself

itself towards the Atlantic, the other towards the eastern coast, which indicates that the longitudinal chain of the Kumbuni mountains is prolonged from north to south, beneath the 22d eastern meridian, that is to say, upon the axis of southern Africa, and suggests at the same time no doubts upon the pretended spine of the world, which is placed much farther to the east, towards the 35th meridian. If the line of the Lupatus really exist, this is but a secondary, or even tertiary, chain, interrupted by a multitude of rivers, namely the Solal, the Zambezi and its feeders, and the Toffin, which is supposed to rise in the mountains of the Moon. What uncertainty still remains respecting the great lake Marawi, which D'Anville has laid down upon his chart, to the eastward of the mountains of Iupitis, and which modern accounts entirely omit to mention!

The regions very recently known fill a vast gap, for it is the middle of South Africa, between the mouths of the Coango and the Coanza on one side, and those of the Zambesi and the channel of Mozambique on the other, in the direction of W N W to E S E, and from the 14th to the 19th degree of south latitude. By what fatality is it that facts so interesting have remained unknown till the present day? Are we not entitled to reproach the Portuguese with having concealed them from geographical science for forty years? Their explorations into the interior began as early as 1745. Discoveries followed during more than fifteen years. Gregorio Mendez, Captain Lacerda, Pereira, and others besides, have followed many oblique trails to the south, without touching each other, and thus we have a continuity of places observed and described by Europeans. The report of the Portuguese rectifies the idea which the expedition of Capt. Tuckey gave us of the course of the Coango; and this rectification is of great importance to the physical geography of central Africa. In short, it is true, that neither the Coanza nor the Zambezi derives its source northward of the equator, as was believed after Capt. Tuckey's voyage, but on the contrary towards the 10th degree of south latitude, in the very place where the Congo originates, what become of all the conjectures given by geographers and travellers, as to the course of the Zambezi, and as to the epoch of that occurrence, compared with that of the Nile's progress? Is the general rule of the epoch of rains, between the equator and the southern tropic, opposed directly to the supposition of a rise, comprehended in this space, beginning its increase earlier? It is in vain, then, to build upon the conjecture of Capt. Tuckey, in order to make the Zam and the Niger out and the same river, and to force it, by a strange and retrograde course, to describe the three sides of a trapezium of 1,500 leagues, a supposition still less probable than the fall of the Niger into the Nile, proceeding, like the first, from the necessity of finding a great vent for the former river.

The route followed by the Portuguese, Pereira, in 1796, diffuses also new light upon the eastern part. Besides the river Zambezi, he makes known to us another stream, much farther to the west, farther even than the source of the Coanza, and which, nevertheless, directs itself towards the channel of Mozambique, inasmuch that at this latitude, the great longitudinal chain must bend more to the west, and approach much nearer to the Atlantic than we imagined. The expeditions of the Portuguese, besides itineraries and daily journals, furnish us likewise with observations of latitude and longitude upon this line joining the two seas, as well as a description of the soil and the people who inhabit it.

Geography has thus made, on this side, a rapid conquest; we owe it almost entirely to the late Mr. Bowdich. Wishing to prepare himself for his second

journey by a profound study of South Africa, he obtained, by diligence and research, a communication of the discoveries of the Portuguese, so ancient and so long lost to science, although the fame of them reached the ears of geographers. His last adieu to his native country is the present which he left it of this narrative, drawn from original manuscripts:—this consideration affords a fresh motive to offer a deep and sincere tribute of gratitude and regret to the memory of this indefatigable and sagacious traveller.

The excursions of the Portuguese upon the upper course of the Zambesi, conduct us to the unfortunate expedition of Capt. Tuckey. His discoveries connect themselves with theirs, and continue, in some degree, the reticulated lines of European travels. The former had advanced fifteen degrees to the eastward, near the banks of the river, even till close to its origin, the English Captain, on the contrary, hoped to reach its source by following a feeder which descends from the north.

The chief advantage resulting from his expedition is the knowledge we acquire, that, in the position and bearing of the western coast of Africa, there is an error of longitude amounting to a degree too far to the eastward; and the fact is corroborated by the Portuguese charts. Upon the eastern coast, the error is reversed: according to the same charts, the mouth of the Zambesi has been placed, up to the present time, a degree too much to the east, thus the African continent is diminished in width two degrees under the 17th south parallel, and one, at least, under the 6th, at the mouth of the Zambesi. This stream, at ninety leagues above its discharge, is nearly a league and a half in width; it is, like the Niger, Upper Nile, and all the rivers of the interior, filled with crocodiles and hippopotami.

Thus, from the 5th southern parallel to the Cape of Good Hope, the lines followed by travellers leave scarcely any interval, but that between the 19th and 20th degree of south latitude, except a space in the north-eastern part, where the chart drawn up by the late Mr. Bowdich from the Portuguese accounts, would be entirely void, without the trace of a river Cassau. Farther still, all the equatorial zone, from the 5th parallel south to the 10th north, is completely unknown, with the exception of two strips. It is in this vast space that geographical speculations find ample room, and trace undefined rivers emptying themselves into the two seas, making them pass over the loftiest mountains without the smallest difficulty. We should have had, in this region of the equator, no point of junction between the 2d and 31st eastern meridian, reached respectively by the late Mr. Bowdich, and M. Frederic Cailhau, but for the bold as well as fortunate undertaking accomplished by the English in 1823. Before we draw a sketch of this, let us finish the tour of Africa by the east and north-east.

The result of the two journeys of Mungo Park is too well known to detain us. Who is ignorant that his first journey brings us to Silla, beyond Sego, under the 2d western meridian; and the less certain information extracted from his second and last journey, to Bousa, only three degrees further to the east? What an immense distance from thence to the Nile!

Between Senegal and the mountains of Kong, the travels of Adanson, Watt, and Winterbottom, of M. Mollien, Major Laing, and many other excursions less known, have made us pretty well acquainted with the nature of the country, and the probable position of the sources of the rivers; but beyond that space, and as far as the confines of Morocco, Europeans know only a narrow border of the continent, fortified against approach by Moorish armies and perfidy. We have not forgotten the miserable end of Major Houghton, nor that

that of Roenigen, nor the cruel treatment experienced by our countryman Cochelet and his unfortunate companion, through falling into the hands of these ferocious guardians of the Soudan. What European endeavouring to penetrate by the way of Morocco, could hope to escape them? As to the travels of the sailor Adams, of Alexander Scott, and some others, what information can we deduce from them? Can any one even give credit to them? On this side of Africa, the French traveller Compagnon, who reached Bambouk, and Mungo Park, who got as far as the Niger, have hitherto penetrated the farthest.

The whole of the southern border, if we except the ancient Cyrenæa, is sufficiently described and known for geography to direct its researches to another quarter. At a short distance from this border, is the known line which leads from Egypt to Syouah, into the country of Ammon. Browne and Hornemann have the reputation of being the first visitors of Syouah. Our countryman Caillaud and the Chevalier Drovetti subsequently visited it, and others have succeeded them; but Hornemann is the only one who has prolonged this line to Fezzan, and into those remote parts where he met his death. But his fate has not been unserviceable to the cause of discovery. Mourzouk, better known by means of his account, has been the great object of travellers, as the true gate of Central Africa. Young Ritchie pressed thither with that ardour of which we have all been witnesses, and which cost him his life. His more fortunate fellow-traveller, Capt Lyon, went still further, and prepared the way for the English expedition. Hornemann made Mourzouk known; Ritchie and Lyon found out the shortest way to reach it; the three English travellers arrived there without obstacle; and although far inland, it was, for them, only a station for setting off upon a more distant journey. It is thus that discoveries reciprocally aid each other; and it is therefore that the smallest conquests are valuable to science. Happy those to whom we are indebted for them, since, for their whole reward, they are not paid by the ingratitude which, if we believe our divine fabulist,* is the attribute of our species! Let us then eagerly transfer to Frederic Hornemann, a portion of that glory which sheds a lustre at the present day upon the names of Dr. Oudney and his fellow-travellers.

It is well known that these persons quitted Fezzan towards the end of 1822, and cut across the great desert to the north of the Soudan. About the 14th parallel north, they reached the confines of the empire of Bornou, and soon after the capital itself, placed by geographers, till then, 600 miles† more to the north-east than it should have been; which, by the way, is a standard of the credit due to the accounts of the negroes in geographical matters. One of the credit (Major Denham), with a courage which borders upon temerity, continued his route 300 miles further, and engaged in an adventurous expedition, in hunting the black mountaineers. To extend the area of discovery, he sought in a cause which was not his own; havoc reigned around him; the whole army was destroyed. He escaped, however, and more lucky than wise, rejoined his companions in Bornou, to whom he revealed the existence of a vast transversal chain, between 9th and 10th northern parallel, situated precisely as that of Kong, and from whence flows, towards the north, a river of immense breadth: at the extremity of its course, it was not more than 450 miles from the bottom of the Atlantic.

Our

* La Fontaine, *l'h.* x., fable 1.

† Addopted by Major Denham, as at first said, according to a false longitude of Mourzouk.

Our discoveries, therefore, to the northward of the equator have been extended to the 10th degree of latitude upon three different points; to the east, between the two Niles, by M. Cailliaud; to the west, towards the sources of the Senegal and the Niger, by M. Mollien and Major Laing; and in the centre of Africa by Major Denham; and every where they have been stopped by steep impassable mountains, occupied by savage tribes who have never submitted to the Mussulman yoke; mountains which offer, at the present day, a barrier to the progress of European civilization, as formerly against Musulman law.

We are aware what a scene presented itself to the observation of the English travellers:—a city of a completely warlike aspect, situated upon the frontier of the country; a numerous cavalry, man and horse in cuirasses; a profusion of gold and iron, worked in a manner not known; flourishing and populous towns built a few miles apart from each other; an immense traffic, of which our idea is extremely faint; periodical markets, where hundreds of thousands of individuals assembled weekly! What a harvest for geography! What a recompense for the toils and dangers encountered by the three travellers! They beheld the vast central lake, of which almost all the native accounts speak, but which the world could not believe; and they convinced themselves that it receives the streams which come from the north; the Niger, or at least a river which descends from the quarter of Timbuctoo and Houssa, runs into it, in the month of July, as a moderate stream. This lake is known to be 220 miles long, but its breadth is not ascertained: neither is it determined whether it has an issue; whether evaporation, as in the case of the Caspian, balances the quantity of water which flows into it; and lastly, whether, when it swells, its efflux is towards the basin of the Nile: a question perpetually agitated, and still involved in doubt, in spite of all these great discoveries? Hence, with what impatience do we wait for further news of this expedition! Can a more fortunate opportunity offer of resolving the problems which Central Africa furnishes in abundance, where all was, till lately, absolutely unknown:—the nature of the soil; the curves and courses of the streams; the height and direction of the mountains; vegetable productions, animals, temperature;—in short its whole physical geography? The same degree of ignorance prevailed as to the manners, language, races, customs, population, and degree of civilization of the Mediterranean countries. But at the very moment when the scientific world in Europe expects new fruits of the English expedition, we learn that our hopes are half demolished by an irreparable loss. Dr. Oudney fell a sacrifice, in a few days, to the fatal climate. Young Toole, who left Tripoli later, joined the expedition and perished upon his arrival. All our hopes now rest upon the intrepid Denham, Lieutenant Clapperton, and Mr. Tyrwhitt. The rare devotion of Dr. Oudney, and the unlooked-for circumstances attending his tragical end, deserve that we should devote to them a brief consideration: it will enable us to appreciate the whole extent of the loss we have sustained in him. Leaving Bornou in December 1823 (one year after his journey across the great desert), he directed his course to the west, towards Kano, accompanied by Mr. Clapperton, and he arrived at the confines of that kingdom. There, suddenly and unexpectedly, cold of extreme rigour seized the caravan. The water froze on all sides of the travellers; the bladders on the camels were frozen; and the Doctor became seriously ill. He continued, nevertheless, during seventeen days' journey, to fulfil his laborious career. On the 12th January, he still essayed, as usual, to begin travelling at day-break. The camels were already loaded; but his strength forsook him, and, in

a few moments after, he expired in the arms of his companions, regretting less to die, than not to have done more for his country.

It has been supposed that beneath the 12th northern parallel, where the English travellers were, water could only freeze on mountains elevated four or five thousand *metres* * above the ocean. This conjecture is strangely exaggerated. Those who have formed it appear to be ignorant that it freezes sometimes in the deserts of Libya, some hundred *metres* only above the sea; a few degrees more to the north, it is true; but still very near the torrid zone.† Particular circumstances here may have considerably reduced the temperature; and it is better to wait, previous to fixing our opinion, till the elevation of the place be published: knowledge very dearly bought, since it has cost the life of the most learned individual of the expedition. In other respects, if the mountains 100 leagues west of Bornou are really very elevated (which we do not dispute) as on another side, the source of the Niger is only 500 *metres* high, according to Major Laing, the sagacious conjecture of M. Walckenaer will be completely confirmed; namely, the progressively increasing height of the transversal chain, in the direction from west to east, to the knot of the principal chain, which appears placed under the 22d meridian, and the 8th northern parallel.

The same philosopher has judiciously placed Timbuctoo 2½ degrees farther to the west than Major Rennell had done, following the observations of Mungo Park.‡ But the position of Silla upon the Niger is fixed upon the charts still too much to the east; and it is possible that the former city has likewise a more western longitude, since Bakel and Fort St. Joseph, according to the most recent observations of French officers, transmitted by the Governor of Senegal, Baron Roger, should be carried about two degrees more to the west than Mungo Park imagined. Every thing concurs to shew that the towns of Central Africa are too near the Atlantic, which is by no means of trifling moment, in respect to the intercourse we hope to establish. One hundred leagues less to traverse, in so difficult a country, is a species of conquest for geography.

If we had not prescribed to ourselves the rule of excluding the reports of natives of Africa, we might cite those of two of them who were separately interrogated by M. Roger, and who concurred in stating that Djenné is on the right bank of the Joliba (or Niger), that it is the same in respect to Sego, and that this royal residence is composed of four distinct and isolated towns. Mungo Park was acquainted with these four towns; but it appears that he arrived on the left bank of the river, and did not enter them. It is very near the Joliba, say these same men, that the great city of Timbuctoo is built, at only two leagues distance from its left bank, and even much nearer, according to M. Adrien Parterrieu. Kabra is its port, as Boulac is that of Grand Cairo; and the carriers of merchandize perform the voyage twice, and even thrice, a day. Finally, mention is made of a single river, the Joliba, and none of the Gaubaron, except that there flows a river of this name far to the N. N. E.

Other observations of M. Parterrieu coincide with those of the French officers, and of Mr. Beaufort, so far as to induce us to believe that the longitudes

* The *metre* is equal to 39½ English inches, nearly

† M. Callaud found ice in the desert of Syouah, and the Commission of Egypt observed the thermometer *afeso* in Lower Egypt, in January 1798. The conditions of the temperature in the great deserts of Africa must necessarily differ from those observed in other tropical regions. It would require too much time to deduce the causes.

‡ According to Major Rennell, 1° 28' E. from Greenwich; and according to M. Walckenaer, 46 38' 20" W. of Paris. Many conjectures of the learned naturalist, M. Latreille, are likewise confirmed by the latter observations.

sides of Park are too much to the eastward; and it is even probable that there is a serious error of latitude in his place of departure on the Gambia.

Such is the latest state of the discoveries of Europeans in Interior Africa, that is of ocular witnesses. What an immense void is found on a map bounded by these discoveries! What solution is there of the continuity of the twenty, or five and twenty, principal lines which the travellers have followed! We have computed the total extent of these lines, traversed during forty years, and have estimated it at 22,000 geographical miles, comprehending therein even the excursions of Poncet in 1698; and those of Bruce in 1768, and 1773. Admitting that each observer has constantly surveyed with his eye an horizon of three leagues diameter (and this is a good deal), we have then but a surface of 22,000 square leagues: what is this superficies compared with that of Africa, estimated at 1,400,000 square leagues? Thus Europe scarcely knows a fiftieth part of Interior Africa. Beyond that, all is confusion and doubt, as every candid geographer will admit. It is in the south of the continent that these lines approximate nearest; and it is to the eastward of the central meridian (15° E. from Paris) to 10 degrees on each side of the equator, that they are furthest apart. From the point where Mungo Park perished, to that where Dr. Oudney died, there is but an interval of 12 degrees to get over; but from Bornou to the nearest shore of the Indian ocean, we reckon more than 30. It is probable that, in this vast space, a lofty chain may be discovered, forming a continuation of those which Mr. Burchell saw in the 28th degree of south latitude; mountains which contain the sources of streams flowing in contrary directions, and which appear more distant from this ocean than has till now been supposed.

In concluding this rapid sketch, we must regret our inability to conceal the dryness of the subject by painting the moral and physical condition of Interior Africa: a vast and interesting subject. It is thither that the efforts of Christian, scientific and commercial Europe chiefly tend; as well as the discoveries of geography. But we are still farther remote from that object than from the knowledge of the geometrical description of this vast continent.

S O N N E T.

LATE, as I mused upon the wayward fate
Of Merit, doomed to struggle through this state
Of ill; I gazed upon the Earth's blue arch,
Whence slowly fled the lingering beams of day,
And marked a star's first distant dubious ray;
I saw it wax in size; I watched its march,
Till, by degrees, its altitude it gained,
And till my eyes were with its radiance pained;
Thus (thought I), modest Merit, whilst the glare
Of day gilds vulgar objects, shrinks from sight;
Thus Merit, undismayed, by toilsome care,
Emerges into milder, purer light;
Thus virtuous Merit finds its home on high,
And sheds a brighter lustre from the sky.

E. R.

MINERALOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE HIMALAYA.

[Extracts of a Letter from a Traveller.]

30th May 1824. *Bheem W'adar*.—I am now within a day's journey of Kedarnath, and take up my pen to give you some idea of the place. Terjogee Narayun is situated on the Basoo-kee-gunga, just above its confluence with the Mundaknee. The former is crossed on a sangu, or bridge of spars, 48 feet long, and about 3.5 feet above the water. A fine section of the strata here, a grey gneiss with amagdaloidal portions of white foliated feldspar embedded. This is a rock of a well-marked tupe, and prevails over a great extent; it dips here N. 10 E., on the opposite side of the river N. 30 E.; in each case the inclination about 30°. I may stop here to observe, that I have not yet met with a good well-defined granite, either *in situ*, or in fragments; and from what I recollect of my former journeys, I am convinced there is very little to be seen. What is underneath, of course, no one can say; but when Jameson pronounces the Himalaya to be principally granite, I understand him to mean the superficial rock. To return from the sangu, where the elevation is about 6,000 feet, is a very steep and long continued ascent to Gunes Ghattee, about 7,000 feet; and thence a small descent to Gowrakoond, a hot spring, on the edge of the river, the elevation 6,800 feet, or thereabouts. The temperature is 130°. It has no taste or smell, no effect on litmus paper, or on Brazil-wood paper, more than the river water. The sp. gr. is 1.0078, that of the river water 1.0010. There is also a cold spring, the water of which, with a sp. gr. of only 1.0012, has yet a *sensibly* saline and *strong* chalybeate taste. The hot one contains lime and iron, but whether in the state of carbonates is to be seen.

From Gowrakoond is a tight pull to Bhyro Ghattee, about 8,100 feet: still gneiss, but of a greenish grey, generally dipping N. 5 to 10 E., and containing a larger proportion of feldspar, frequently irregular nodules of a beautiful white colour and* foliated structure. Veins of quartz. The Basoo-kee-gunga, on which Terjogee is situated, ramifies into numerous streams, all nearly of equal volume, and thus draining a large area; but this river seems to be confined between two

high and steep walls, from which the only supplies are occasional cataracts, rather than rivulets. In the beds of these the picture of ruin and confusion is very striking: rocks hurled on each other in the wildest order, or rather disorder. Many huge masses overhanging and seemingly prepared to follow. The water dashing from fragment to fragment, in picturesque cascades. The sides of the mountains nearly bare of forest, while the summits have not even a covering of grass; the whole forming a scene unique and characteristic, striking from its novelty, and sublime in the magnitude of its parts. These glens generally afford me a plentiful harvest; and whatever is to be got at all, I mean in the way of minerals, is to be got here. I had, however, nearly paid dear this morning for one; in my anxiety to get at what I fancied a fine piece of feldspar, I scrambled over several of these rugged masses, and was very intent on breaking my specimen, when a servant called out *sahib, sanp!* On turning my head, I observed a black snake coiled up on the rock, within six inches of my nose, which, fortunately for me, proved to have become torpid through the effects of cold. He was about eighteen inches long, and as thick as one's thumb—you may be sure I dropt my feldspar in a great hurry.

The ascent continues the whole way to this place, which is (roughly) 8,700 feet above the sea. It was a fatiguing march, and several very bad places; in some a narrow path, leading round the corner of a smooth rock, supported by spars half rotten, and stones, while below yawns a hideous abyss down to the very water's edge, without a single tree to cover the nerve-shaking prospect. In other places steps had been cut in the rock, which, from the constant passing of the pilgrims, are not so square or so safe as at first. However, the danger of fatigue is not to be mentioned with that attending the Gango-tre, in which the interest also far exceeds what is found here, whether as to scenery or to the productions of nature, organic or inorganic. There are few trees, and no forests, at least none worth mention. Oaks are almost the only thing seen.

Above, on the opposite side of the river, appears the tree *sulla*, a species of *pinus*, I think the *p. picca*, the leaves being solitary and emarginate. I have only observed, as yet *p. fada*, with three leaves in a sheath, very long; *p. nobis*, with solitary awl-shaped micronate (or cuspidate?) leaves; and *p. cedrus*, with fasciculate acute leaves. This is the deodar, and, I understand, Lambert says it is not the cedar. *P. fada*, with very long leaves, Linnæus considers as a variety; but I believe it has been elevated to the rank of a species under the title of *longifolia*. In botany, as in mineralogy, professors appear sadly infected with the rage for endless divisions and splitting of differences. I am sure Jameson, in particular, is quite wearisome with his sub-species, kinds and sub-kinds, and the long descriptions allotted to each. *Par exemple*: dolomite—heavy spar—actynolite—hornblende—limestone—quartz, *et multa alia*. But I have got into a digression. I shall resume to-morrow, when I have seen Kedarnath.

Nalapanthan, June 4.—It was my intention to have closed this on my return from Kedarnath, but the weather has been so dreadful, that I have been quite unable to do any thing. It is truly dispiriting travelling in these mountains in the rains, and they have come upon me much earlier than I expected. I have got a very interesting route to return by, if the weather would only hold up, but I fear this is hopeless, for we have not seen the sun these five days, and heavy rain every day. But I must say something of my visit to Kedarnath. The road is an easy but continued ascent, chiefly in the bed of the river, over fragments of all sizes, or over snow beds, the effects of avalanches; and latterly along a fine broad expanse of *detritus*, covered with a thick coat of black vegetable mould, on which lay patches of snow of more or less extent, in a melting state; the whole being rather of the consistence of bog. This is just where the

last efforts of expiring forest are seen in the production of dwarf *rhododendron*, stunted birch trees, a shrub very like the juniper, but bearing a drupe instead of a berry, and a briar, having a rosaceous flower (but four petaled). Beyond these, no shrub, nor any thing vegetable, except the sward. Two species of *primula*, the *crocus*, and a yellow flower, I did not examine. On this flat, or slope rather, which is bounded on each side by high black ridges, their declivities well clothed with snow, stands the temple of Kedarnath, a handsome and rather large structure of hewn stone. To the north rises the magnificent Toommeroo Peak, at a horizontal distance of four miles, under an angle of 25°, and attaining the enormous elevation of 22,300 feet above the level of the sea. The height of the site of the temple is 11,500 feet, and this may be considered some hundreds of feet above the limit of forest. The side ridges, which are perhaps 16 to 18,000 feet, are distinctly stratified, dipping to N. and E., and at no great angles. The only specimens I got were fragments, for so deep is the coating of *detritus*, that I had no rock *in situ* the whole way. These fragments are granites of various colours, sometimes having magnificent crystals of schorl imbedded, and of feldspar, and gneiss, containing kyanite; upon the whole not so many, or such handsome specimens, as I expected; but at this early season there is so much snow, that a great deal is concealed, which, at a later season, would be visible. It was my intention to have measured a base, and determined, trigonometrically, the height and distance of the Toommeroo Peak; which would have set at rest all nonsensical objections of refraction, &c., the angle being 25°, but I had hardly time to observe the barometer when it began raining, and continued the whole way back. I had to return to Bheemloodar, where I necessarily left my tent and baggage.

EPIGRAM.

JUSTICE, 'tis said, was blind as night,
 Before she sought the skies;
 But now, the mist, which dimmed her sight,
 Obscures her votaries' eyes.

A STORM.

Sometimes let Fancy take a wilder range ;
 Let midnight darkness shadow all the world ;
 Then place me on some steep and craggy cliff,
 That high o'erfrowns the deep ; there let me lie,
 Whilst furious sweeps the blast, the thunder roars,
 The lightning throws a blue and deadly gleam
 Far o'er the vast and solitary main.
 Loud howls the storm, whilst wave on wave through all
 Its caverns bellowing, shakes e'en the rock
 That has for ages braved tempest and time.
 'Midst the dire uproar, let the vivid glare
 Of lightning show some lone and feeble bark,
 With shattered masts, rent sails, and opening sides,
 Madly career'ing o'er the foaming mass ;
 Now downwards plunging to the lowest depths ;
 In momentary calm again, upon
 Some mountain-wave upraised, she staggers 'fore
 The gale, that whistles mournful through the shrouds
 The surge impetuous hisses up her sides ;
 Whilst spray and foam, mixed with the driving rain,
 Fly o'er her deck in one continuous sheet :
 And oft a giant sea o'ertopping falls
 Resistless, sweeping fore and aft her decks.
 This instant, blackest night invests the deep ;
 The next, the horizon seems one blaze of fire,
 Too bright to be endured by human eye —
 Hark to that thunder peal ! now, now, it bursts
 Above their heads, distracting stoutest hearts,
 Peal follows peal, in wild succession :
 Not like the feeble sound of battle-guns,
 But as if Etna and Vesuvius had
 United hurled ten thousand million tons
 Of rocks and red-hot lava into air.—
 Again she plunges ;—there go three brave men,
 Who on the fore yard-arm too boldly dared,—
 Their shrieks are lost amid the roaring storm,
 And billow upon billow covers them.
 Shudder the crew ! for deep beneath the wave
 Her bow 's immersed ; each trembling timber owns
 The o'erwhelming water's force, and life and death
 Are for a moment poised in equal scale.
 Fell Ruin laughs exulting in her prey ;
 And the pale seamen mute expect their fate.

CHANDANA.

It is a popular notion among the Hindoos, that the Venus, or Bamboos, often take fire by the violence of their collision, and Sir Wm Jones has quoted an elegant Sanskrit stanza, addressed, under the allegory of a Chandana, or Sandal tree, to a virtuous man, dwelling in a town inhabited by contending factions. The following is an attempt to translate it into English poetry.

Delicious tree, leave this detested wood,
 Where hearts unsound and poisonous juices grow,
 And wicked plants, from whose attrition flow
 Streams of devouring flame, that scorch the good.
 No longer stay, beloved, nor tempt the fiery glow.

BARKS AND DYE WOODS.*

THE ingenuity and enterprize of Europeans, which have been so richly rewarded in America, by the discovery of valuable materials for the tanner and dyer, have scarcely been exercised in the various and unexplored woods and wilds of our vicinity; and articles of this nature (with probably the single exception of sapan wood) have hitherto constituted no part of the return cargoes to Europe. The Chinese, however, have, in all ages of their trade, exported such commodities largely, and there can, we think, be little question, but many articles of the same nature would be found suited to the use of the British artist and manufacturer. We shall here enumerate a short list of such as appear to us probable.

The first which occurs is the bark of the different species of *Rhizophora* or Mangrove. One of these, the *Bakao*, is the *Rhizophora Mangle* of botanists, and the true red Mangrove of the West-Indies; the price of this, on the spot, is from three quarters of a guilder, to one guilder per picul, that, in China varies from three dollars up to seven and eight, according to the state of the market.

The *Tangar* is another species of *Rhizophora*, with an obovate leaf, and a club-shaped multangular fruit; its bark is more esteemed than that of the last; it costs, on the spot, about half a Spanish dollar per picul, and bears a proportional price in China.

Of these two barks, the Chinese junks carry off annually from Lingin, Rhio, and this place, about 10,000 piculs; and it is thought that this season there will be exported, from Singapore alone, between six and seven thousand piculs.

In the collection of these barks, the Malay inhabitants alone are engaged. They cut the wood down in junks [qu. logs?] of a cubit and a half long; after which the bark is peeled, dried, and tied up in faggots of half a picul each, in which clumsy and expensive form it is exported to China. * Were it found suited to the European market, it would be necessary to pound and pack it in casks, in the manner practised with the Quercitron bark; in which condition, the English duty would be only 8d. per cwt.

* Extracted from the Singapore Chronicle.

Were an effectual demand created for these commodities, the supply would be found unbounded; for the coasts of all the Malayan islands, and the shores of the straits of Malacca and the gulph of Siam, are covered with mangroves; and the natives, commonly ignorant and indolent in every other description of labour, are expert woodmen, and decidedly attached to this mode of procuring a livelihood.

In this respect we have a great and decided advantage over those countries of the new world which afford similar productions; and we are indeed surprised to find that the West-India proprietors ever could have expected to employ to any advantage, the dear labour of the negro slaves in so rude a description of industry as cutting mangroves.

Besides the mangrove barks, there are other bark and dye-woods exported from our neighbourhood. There is exported to Java, for example, the bark of a tree, called by the Malays, *Soga*, but the botanical name of which we are unacquainted with: this costs about half a Spanish dollar per picul. There is exported also to the same country, in considerable quantities, for the purpose of a yellow dye, the root of the *mangkuda* or citron-leaved *Morinda*; this is worth two Spanish dollars per picul.

The countries in our immediate vicinity do not afford the sapan wood, but a considerable quantity is already imported. The great production of this commodity is in the forest of the west coast of the gulph of Siam, towards the head of the bay. We observed, in the course of last season, that the Bugese prahus from Mandar and Kili, in Celebes (where we had not before suspected that it existed), imported sapan wood for the first time, and a supply from this quarter may be expected to become of importance.

Singapore and the neighbouring islands produce two plants which are favourite substances with the Malays for dyeing; these are called, in their language, *kunyit*, *kunyit*, and *laban*; but we are not acquainted with the scientific names of them. The root of the first affords a permanent and brilliant orange; and the bark of the second, a lively and permanent yellow. It does

does not appear that either of these articles has ever been tried by foreigners.

Siam and the Malayan countries afford two dye woods which produce permanent yellows, with no other mordant than alum. One of these is called, in the Siamese language, *Kleh*, and is produced in the province of Ligor only; but there is sufficient abundance. This article used at one period to be exported to the coast of Coromandel, where it was employed in giving the brilliant and fixed colours so much admired in the printed manufactures of that country. The other is the wood of the jack tree, or *Artocarpus integrifolia*, which is very extensively made use of as a dye, in Siam; being there used in giving the prescribed and favourite colour to the dress of the priests. The tree

grows not only in that country, but in all the Malayan countries luxuriantly.

All, or almost all, the articles which we have now enumerated, are the production of inexhaustible forests, and art has little to do but in their simple collection.

This is so far fortunate; for neither the character of the soil, nor the condition of society among the inhabitants, in the greatest number of the countries in our immediate vicinity, is suited to the growth of such dyeing drugs as require a fertile soil, and an intelligent husbandry. Thus, although indigo, turmeric, annatto, and safflower, are not unknown in the countries in question, it does not appear to us, that any of them are likely to afford them in great plenty or perfection, unless indeed Java or Siam may be exceptions.

M. SISMONDI'S ATTACK ON THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

DURING the last year, there appeared in a French periodical publication, An Essay on the origin, progress, and probable results of the English sovereignty in India, from the pen of M. J. B. Say, a writer who, if we make allowance for some errors* into which he has fallen, in his treatise upon political economy, prefers a claim to rank pretty high among the disciples of Adam Smith and Ricardo, whose maxims and principles he adopts. That Essay, however, betrayed such a deplorable want of knowledge upon the subject of which it treats, as to detract considerably from M. Say's literary reputation. The work has for particular objects, been translated and industriously circulated throughout this country; but all who have directed their attention to Indian affairs, can easily detect its blunders; and persons hostile to the existing mode of government in our eastern possessions, lament, as we have reason to know, that their cause should be exposed to injury by so weak an advocate.

With an object similar to M. Say's, another French economist, M. J. C. L. de Sismondi, in a recent number of the *Revue Encyclopédique*, has virulently attacked the East-India Company and the system of government in our eastern possessions, borrowing most of his arguments from some English pamphlets published with party views, and which we shall presently see he had ample reason to distrust.

It is by no means surprising that Messrs. Say and Sismondi, though at issue upon some essential points† in the science upon which they write, should concur in an attack upon the Anglo-Indian system.—Dr. Johnson once said, coarsely, that a Scotchman must be a sturdy moralist, who would not prefer Scotland to truth. This is a libel. But if the cynic had merely remarked that, in some countries, national feeling was so strong as to evince a prone-

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* One of these errors is, the conclusion which he draws from the existence of slavery, that therefore it must necessarily be more profitable than free labour to the master.

† M. Sismondi is a disciple of Mr. Malthus; he is adverse to encouraging expedients for diminishing labour, and multiplying production; he dreads reduction in the price of manufactures; he is an enemy to "the modern organization of society." In short, M. Sismondi is a perfect theorist, and his antagonist seems to consider that he "prefers barbarism to civilisation."

ness to prejudice and misrepresentation, whenever the interest or glory of the country was concerned, the remark would have been perfectly just; and examples might readily be found to confirm it, amongst the countrymen of MM. Say and Sismondi.

It is not convenient for these writers to institute a comparison between our system of eastern government, and that adopted by France, when she had territories in Hindostan;—between the policy pursued by French and English governors: between the respective characters and views of Hastings and Dupleix. This would be, in many respects, extremely inconvenient to them, and it would besides excite a suspicion, which, as prudent men, they are naturally anxious to conceal, that jealousy of our success and pre-eminence has some part in exciting their animosity. They affect, therefore, to treat the subject as it regards the interests of England; and they have recourse to works published in this country, where thwarted views, discontent, and resentment, always supply materials for the use of a *foreign* writer, necessarily ignorant of their quality, who is in search of evidence against our Indian Government.

Some of the most palpable of M. Say's mistakes, regarding the subject upon which he has been so ill-advised as to treat, without requisite study and examination, are exposed in the preceding volume of this Journal, p. 545. M. Sismondi is too wary to enter upon the same ground as his coadjutor. He declines in vague and general vituperation, suggested by the works which he employs as the text of his disquisition, whose titles* will enable candid persons to form a pretty good estimate of the spirit in which they are written, and of their value as authorities.

Instructed by these writers, M. Sismondi gravely tells his countrymen, *First*, That the East-India-Company are the cause why Englishmen feel so little interest in Eastern affairs: "they have succeeded, according to their wishes, in nearly extinguishing amongst the English an interest in the affairs of India!" *Secondly*, That, although it be the duty of England to render the Hindoos as virtuous, happy, and *free*, as the English are, yet "the Company wish them to remain stationary." *Thirdly*, that the East-India Company completely oppose themselves to the desire of the British nation to convert the Hindoos, because "they consider it to be their interest to check the progress of civilization and the development of the mental powers, among their subjects." *Fourthly*, That "the Company equally wish to maintain unaltered, the economical and political condition of the people; the same proportion betwixt the agricultural and the other labouring classes; the same system of cultivation and of taxation; the same general poverty united to the same dependence." *Fifthly*, That "the Company scandalously neglect duties towards the people which the Musulman despots of Hindostan, in spite of their barbarism, fulfilled; solely occupied in extorting, from the country they govern, attribute which they may transport to England, they will not suffer the smallest portion of the revenue to be employed for the benefit of the people who pay it."—These are some of the barefaced untruths which M. Sismondi, seduced by his authorities, endeavours to propagate amongst his countrymen.

The two subjects chiefly touched upon in this review, or essay, for we know not how to designate it accurately, are first, the imperious obligation of the English government to colonize India (colonize a country already over-peopled!),

* One is "An Inquiry into the Expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial policy to the Government of India;" the others are "Letters to Sir Charles Forbes upon the Suppression of Free Discussion in India, and the Banishment of two Editors without Trial, &c."

peopled?), "colonization being nothing more than the advancement in civilization of the conquered people;" and, secondly, the arbitrary proceedings of the Indian government, in transmitting the editors of a journal which violated its rules, and in imposing restraints upon the press, when those restraints became necessary for the general good. Of the latter subject, the British public are by this time pretty well tired.

Articles like these of Messrs. Say and Sismondi, however palpable their defects, are weapons always available in the warfare carrying on against the East-India Company. Accordingly, M. Sismondi's article, like that of M. Say, has been transferred with great pomp into the pages of a contemporary publication.* The former is stated to be translated "with some unimportant omissions." Upon inspection, however, we find the omissions not to be exactly of that character.

In the first place, the author of the *Inquiry*, &c. having had occasion to quote M. Sismondi, the latter declares that he has totally misrepresented him: "*quoique l'auteur m'ait fait dire précisément le contraire!*" The whole of this passage is omitted in the translation.†

In the second place, M. Sismondi, after ascribing to the author of the *Inquiry* an experience in Indian matters gained by residence in the East, pure sentiments, &c. adds, that "he does not understand composition; that he enters clumsily upon his subject; that he discovers only incidentally what we are most anxious to learn; that he perplexes himself with a multitude of quotations, which are opposed to each other; and that he cannot be comprehended without a degree of fatigue, which he (M. Sismondi) often had the utmost difficulty to overcome." The translator most adroitly rejects all the bitter but retains the sweet; although this dispraise forms, even in a subsequent passage, the context, it is so ingeniously excluded that the reader would believe that M. Sismondi was perfectly content and complacent. We are not disposed to be too scrupulous in our maxims as to the duty of a translator: in the present case, he may, for aught we know, be the author of the work referred to, and therefore must not be expected to be accessory to passing sentence upon himself. But what are we to think of M. Sismondi, who confides implicitly in a work which, in the *only* instances falling within the sphere of his own judgment, discovers perplexity, want of skill, and gross misrepresentation?

So much for M. Sismondi and his judicious translator.

* The *Oriental Herald* for February.

† The following is the conclusion of the passage omitted: "In communicating to India their institutions, the English ought not to forget the intermediate steps which they have themselves made. They are now persuaded that great estates, large farms, extensive cultivation, are favourable to agriculture amongst them, and especially to the augmentation of the net product; I doubt whether they be so, even amongst them; and I prefer the condition of the farmers of Tuscany to that of the English cottagers, though the author has made me say precisely the contrary."

PERSIAN DISTICH,

Closely translated in the original measure.

تا غنچه خند انت دولت بکه خواهد داد
ای شاخ کد رعنا از بهر که میروی

Fair maid, with the rose-bud lips! what youth will their perfume know?
Sweet bough of a tender tree! sweet bough, for whom dost thou grow?

THE INDIAN ARMY.

LETTER IV.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The next branch of the Indian army which I shall bring to your notice, is the native cavalry, each regiment consisting of not less than six, nor more than ten troops; for which I beg leave to suggest the following establishment:

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieut.-Colonel if less than ten troops; if ten, two Lieut.-Colonels.
- 1 Major if less than eight troops; if eight, or more, two Majors.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter-Master.
- 1 Riding-Master.
- 1 Native Adjutant.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon.
- 1 Or more Native Assistants.
- 1 Haveldaur Major.
- 1 Trumpet Major.
- 1 Farrier Major.
- 4 Horses.
- 1 Haveldaur. } Pioneers.
- 1 Naigue. }
- 4 Horse Keepers.

1 Pucholly.

Grass-Cutters according to circumstances.

Each troop to consist of

- 1 Captain.
- 1 Lieutenant.
- 1 Cornet.
- 1 Soubedaur.
- 1 Jemedaur.
- 2 Staff Haveldours.
- 4 Haveldours.
- 6 Naigues.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 74 Privates.
- 2 Farriers.
- 80 Horses.
- 3 Puchallies.
- 2 Pioneers.
- 1 Maistry Horse-Keeper.
- 54 Horse-Keepers.
- 1 Maistry Grass-Cutter.
- Grass-Cutters according to circumstances.

I am, &c.

A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.
Cheltenham, Jan. 25, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have observed a letter in your valuable work, by an Old Officer, recommending the pioneers to be formed into battalions, with a regular establishment of officers, I beg to agree with him, inasmuch as they are particularly useful, and ought to be officered from the infantry; but I do not conceive there is any occasion for *Colonels and Field Officers* at their head. An *Old Captain Commandant*, and a second Captain, with a subaltern to each company, and an Adjutant supernumerary, is quite sufficient on the peace establishment; in the field, two subalterns are not at all too many. The Hon. Court of Directors have lately sent out an order for them to be put under the engineers; it is utterly impossible (where engineer officers are so scarce, that in numerous instances officers of infantry are obliged to officiate as engineers) that they could be transferred, without material injury to the service. I think I may venture to ask the

support of Sir John Malcolm, when I state that, in his division alone, at the siege of Asseerghur the pioneers were the most hard-working men in his force; in fact, they were employed day and night, without cessation, and the officers at their head with them. I think he would bear me out when I state, that the engineers had duties to perform which were altogether distinct and incompatible with the intricate duties attached to the pioneers, and that it required their being officered in the proportion of two to one for the infantry. An engineer officer cannot be standing over his men, and personally directing a certain work, when he may have plans and other duties to attend to; but he may point out what he desires to be done, to the officers of the pioneers, and they are always present to see it effectually performed. Any officer, who has lately been in Bombay, and seen the new road constructing from Panwell to Poona, must regret

regret to see a stop put to such a work, from having insufficient men and sergeants put in the place of the officers, at present superintending such a work, not to mention the immense saving on the present system compared with the new one about to be introduced. The engineer's estimate for a single bridge, to be constructed on that road, was 68,000 rupees; whereas the officer commanding the pioneers calculated that he could construct a bridge to last fifty years for 4,000 rupees; a saving of 64,000 rupees in *one hundred and one*, and there are three required in the first ten miles of the road. The present establishment of pioneers and followers, on that work, is,—one Captain Commandant, one 2d Captain, four Subalterns, and the Adjutant, 350 pioneers, and 500 boys attached, two sergeants to each company, and their complement of artificers. Now, it is

impossible that the Bombay Government can afford to lose the services of their engineer officer, when officers of the infantry answer every purpose. Besides, the pay given to the officers of the infantry, attached to the pioneers, is only, to subalterns sixty rupees a month, and then full batta; whilst to the officers of engineers the expense will be quadruple. I can only say that at present the work is done economically and well; it rests to be proved whether, under the new system, it will be done with the like economy, and universal satisfaction. At some future period, I may trespass on your time again, should these remarks be deemed worthy of insertion.

I have &c.

R A N

Ch. b. n. l. m. Feb. 17th, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR I observe a general order by the Bombay Government, dated 9th Sept. 1824 (in conformity with instruction from the Court of Directors, making some alterations with regard to the brevet rank of Captains; hitherto granted to officers in the Company's service after a servitude of fifteen years.

The paragraph of the Hon. Court's letter directing this alteration, as ignis, as a reason for it, that the hitherto existing rule caused supersession to his Majesty's officers, and that, therefore, their own officers, in future, shall not rank as captains by brevet, until fifteen years after the date of their commission.

This statement, of its causing supersession to the King's officers, is not *bona fide* correct; and the operation of the present enactment of the Hon. Court will cause a most galling supersession to their own officers. The Hon. Court seems totally to have left out of consideration a very material circumstance,—namely, that every King's officer bears a commission from the day of his entering his Majesty's service, and that if their own officers do not, it is by regulations which operate *sufficiently* to their prejudice, without perpetuating the hardship by a measure like the one in question. However, the matter will be best illustrated by a parallel of the two services.

I will suppose two young men enter the services of the King, and Company respectively, at the same time, and leave England for India on the 1st of March 1811. Any other year would do nearly as well, but I select that, because the Company's cadets leaving England in that season, and 1812, were more unfortunate in waiting long for their commissions, than has ever since been the case.

He, in the King's service, is gazetted cornet, or ensign; embarks for India, *receives pay during his voyage*, and his passage is paid by the Company; he lands, and is paid as *ensign*, and fifteen years afterwards, *on the 1st of March 1826* (if not promoted regimentally) becomes a captain by brevet rank, after a service of about fourteen years and a half in India, or fifteen years from his entering the army.

The other, in the Company's service, quits England on the same day, possibly in the same ship; receives *no pay*, proceeds to India at his *own* expense; on landing there receives, *not the pay of ensign*, but the *reduced pay of a cadet*, in which situation he unfortunately remains two years; is then promoted to an ensigncy, say in Sept. 1813, and fifteen years afterwards, *viz. in Sept. 1828*, having been *seventeen* years in India, and *seventeen and a half* from England (instead of fourteen and a half, and fifteen, as in the case of the King's

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King's

King's officer), he becomes a brevet captain; that is, *two years and a half after* his schoolfellow in the King's regiment, with whom he left England, attains that rank.—Let me ask, is this justice?

But the inequality of the operation of this measure is not confined to the two services of the King and Company; it pervades the different armies of the same government, the different arms of their own service, and the different classes of the same arm. For instance:—A cadet of cavalry and one of infantry leaving England in 1811, in the *same ship*, will be differently affected by this new arrangement. The cadet of infantry, I have before said, probably got his ensigncy in 1813; the cavalry officer not until 1815; consequently the former will be a brevet captain in 1828, the latter not until 1830. He, who went to Madras, before his brother, who landed at the same time in Bengal; and the Bombay cadet before either.

It will affect the different classes of the same arm, in the following manner:—Those who embarked for India in 1811, or 1812, were not even *ensigns* for *two years after the day they landed*—of those who left England in 1818, many found themselves *lieutenants on landing*; owing to the Company not having, during that interval, kept the establishment of officers complete, to the prejudice of those officers in India, and with their corps, who, by the deficiency, had extra duty imposed upon them. Surely the case of the cadets of 1811 and 1812 is in itself sufficiently hard, without obliging them to serve two years longer before they attain the rank of captain by brevet.

But the extreme hardship of the measure upon those who, according to the usage hitherto adopted, were upon the

point of getting the rank of brevet captain, will be more apparent, when I state, that, owing to the new organization of the army, young men who have been hardly seven years in India are brought to the top of the list of lieutenants, in some of the regiments of cavalry; while in the other corps of the army generally, the third and fourth lieutenants have been double that number of years in the same country. These fortunate young men must inevitably supersede, by regimental promotion, nine-tenths of the army; be it so: but to take from the rest of the army the operation of the brevet rank, which would otherwise prevent their being commanded by boys, who were at school, while those of six and seven years' longer service were facing the enemy in the field, is unjust.

The object of brevet rank is to give all indemnity in the power of the government granting it, to those who have been so unfortunate as not to obtain regimental promotion: to effect this, instead of protracting the period of its operation, it ought, in the present state of the Company's army, rather to be accelerated.

From a long residence in India, and a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments of the army generally, I am aware of the injurious tendency of the late measure upon the feelings of the Company's officers; and in the hope that this statement may, through the medium of your valuable publication, reach the notice of those who have it in their power to remedy the hardship that will otherwise ensue, I have taken the liberty of requesting your indulgence to give it a place in your pages.

I remain, &c.

A COMPANY'S OFFICER.

February 11th, 1825.

ON DISSIMULATION.

DISSIMULATION, considered in the abstract, is allowed to be a vice of very odious and dangerous character. As the instrument of fraud and treachery, it is a frequent theme of censure with those who understand the principles of the social compact; and even amongst the vulgar, the thoughtless, and the dissolute, a charge of giving utterance to a falsehood is too opprobrious to be tolerated, and an indignity too deep to admit of any alternative but an appeal to arms. Yet this vice often assumes forms and complexions which reconcile mankind to it. By change of name, it obtains access where it would, under its just denomination, have been repelled. Men who scorn to be the authors

of

of a lie, are not averse to a little harmless duplicity, or are too fond of a joke to balk themselves through an over-scrupulous veneration for rigid veracity. Such examples of deceit, however, are pregnant with mischief; and jokes which require the aid of falsehood often *seria ducunt in mala*. It is safest to adopt, as a rule of conduct in our intercourse with each other, that excellent precept which enjoins us to abstain from "the appearances of evil."

Didactic treatises, which coldly appeal to the judgment, seldom succeed in detaching the mind from habits not originating in evil intention, and which perhaps have been long indulged without inconvenience. The *animus* must, in morals as well as in law, be considered as an essential property of an action. Hence many acts are esteemed to be of a chameleon nature, acquiring their hue from the circumstances under which they are seen. When, therefore, it is urged that the practice of dissimulation is universally wrong, an exception is generally understood in favour of innocent frauds, and deception guiltless of a design to do injury. Let then the following narrative, wherein the names only are fictitious, demonstrate the hazard attending the smallest deviation from the path of veracity.

Arcadius at an early age was left an orphan. His nearest relation was a maternal uncle, a tradesman, of cold, selfish, and penurious character. The mother of Arcadius so displeased her brother by marrying a person who was, for some reason, peculiarly disagreeable to him, that he not only renounced all intercourse with her, but exerted himself, with diabolical zeal, to blast the credit, and ruin the prospects of her husband. Whether his designs were effectual, or the schemes of his brother-in-law failed from other causes, the latter fell into distress, and died in great misery. He was soon followed to the grave by his wife. The brother, either touched with compunction, or affecting to be so, undertook the support of their only child; and as the tradesman's circumstances were believed to be narrow, this act was applauded by the world as a generous one.

In process of time, Arcadius was sent to the University of ——. The allowance assigned him by his uncle was not ample, but sufficient for his wants. At this period, his person was pleasing, and his manners were gentle. His attachment to study increased the natural diffidence of his temper, and kept him from mixing in the gay and dissipated society which the university then abounded with. As the uncle of Arcadius never expressed a desire for his company, he seldom visited London, but spent the hours of relaxation from study chiefly in the family of Agrestis, a farmer, in moderate circumstances, in the neighbourhood of ——. Agrestis had a daughter, whom we shall call Valeria. She was at this time about sixteen, possessed of much beauty, and greater accomplishments than at that period usually fell to the share of persons of her rank in life. She was devoted to reading; and she derived so much benefit from the conversation and advice of Arcadius, that his visits were always acceptable to her. Arcadius, who resembled his uncle as little in coldness of disposition, as in other points of his character, was delighted with the office of directing the mind of this amiable creature, superintending her studies, and watching the development of powers which displayed to greater advantage her personal charms. In short, they became violently attached to each other, before they suspected it; and without one syllable of explanation being uttered, each had secretly vowed to have no partner for life but the other. Valeria was uneasy in the presence of Arcadius; still less tranquil in his absence. If the interval between his visits was long, she was dejected; and when he reappeared, she felt emotions not easily couched. Arcadius, on

his part, betrayed the state of his mind by symptoms which led one of his acquaintance to rally him, in a loose way, with carrying on secretly an irregular amour.

This individual, Vesuvio, as we shall call him, although in every respect the reverse of Arcadius (through some cause not explicable, though often exemplified), was beloved by, and possessed much influence over him. He was gay, frolicsome, and vain; his conversation was fascinating, his manners were seductive, and his principles those of a man of the world.

One evening, Arcadius was surprised by a visit from Vesuvio, whom he believed to be in London (and whom he had charged with a letter to his uncle), who informed him, abruptly, that his relation was dead; and presented him with a note from his uncle's executor. Arcadius, surprised and shocked at this sudden news of the loss of his only support, scarcely collected resolution to open the note, when his surprise was changed, in character and degree, upon finding that his penurious relation had died worth £100,000, the whole of which he had left to his nephew.

The presence of Arcadius in the metropolis now became necessary; and it was arranged that Vesuvio should accompany him. Arcadius thought that a companion like Vesuvio would be extremely agreeable; and the latter was desirous, for private reasons, to initiate his friend into the mysteries of fashionable life.

At the next visit he paid at the house of Agrestis, Arcadius imparted his good fortune, and was heartily congratulated by that worthy family. After the excess of joy had subsided, Valeria could not fail being struck with the disparity which now existed betwixt herself and Arcadius. She fancied too that she detected, in the midst of his complaisance, a constraint and embarrassment altogether unusual with him. At his next visit, his reserve and formality confirmed suspicions, which she at first endeavoured to treat as imaginary. She heard, but not from him, of his projected journey; and learned, too, the name and character of his companion. She felt keenly this mark of neglect. She waited his farewell visit in an agony of distress which no one can appreciate but those who have felt it. Her fancy represented her lover, associated with Vesuvio and companions as licentious as he, plunged in all the dissipation and vice of the metropolis; or, what was, if possible, more agonizing still, as recommended by his fortune and accomplishments to the notice of women, in comparison with whom her slender charms faded into insignificance. One day only intervened ere he would depart, and, after a severe conflict between pride and affection, she wrote to him: the letter, expressed with great delicacy and pathos, disclosed, perhaps more fully than she intended, the condition of her heart. This epistle she intrusted to a boy in her father's service; and, by an innocent fraud, she told him it was from her father.

Arcadius, in the mean time, who cannot be acquitted of a design incompatible with genuine regard, thought he might indulge a little *harmless duplicity*, and by playing upon the fears of Valeria, enhance the pleasure which the ultimate offer of his heart, hand and fortune, would, he knew, afford her. As the countenance of Valeria betrayed none of the pangs she endured in secret, he felt himself rather piqued at her supposed indifference, and was thereby induced to carry the deception further than he intended. He never designed quitting — without seeing her; but Vesuvio watched him so narrowly and suspiciously, that he could find no opportunity to execute his purpose, without confiding his secret to him, which he did not think proper to do.

When

When Valeria's messenger reached the room of Arcadius (with whose person he was unacquainted), he saw Vesuvio, to whom he delivered the note, stating that it was from his master. Vesuvio, observing the writing to be a female's, extracted without difficulty, from the bearer, her name and residence. He now thought he possessed proof of Arcadius's frailty; and resolved, as a punishment of his supposed duplicity towards him, to play him a trick.

With the ordinary assurance of a man of his character, he waited upon Valeria, who was astonished at his visit, and still more when he talked of her note to Arcadius, and lamented, in fashionable phraseology, that his friend's engagements prevented him from convincing her in person how much he was penetrated by its contents. The language addressed to her by Vesuvio, under a false notion of her character, soon obliged her to retire with indignation. As her messenger had assured her that he had given the note into Arcadius's hands, her worst apprehensions were now realized: Arcadius, not content with triumphing over his own passion, treated hers with contempt and insult. She bitterly repented of writing; she became a prey to intolerable anguish. For a time she was sustained by the conflict of opposing passions; like the vessel described by Lucan, as preserved from destruction by the fierce contention of two giant-billows, pressing on either side to overwhelm it. Arcadius departed without seeing her. From this moment life appeared to have lost its charms; and this world seemed a place of torment to her. Retrospect was bitter and painful; and all before her was gloom and sorrow. In a moment of distraction she took poison—if any have felt and have surmounted this least tolerable of all the woes of existence, they will be the first to pity, the last to condemn her recourse to this dreadful remedy. Medicine was applied too late; when her condition was discovered, she was lingering on the verge of life: its last act was a feeble, imperfect articulation of the name of her lover.

Soon after Arcadius had arrived in London, he was one day reproaching Vesuvio for the levity of his conversation, and the licentiousness of his habits; when the latter reproached Arcadius with his hypocrisy; accusing him directly with what he had heretofore alleged on suspicion. Proof of the charge being threatened on one side, and challenged on the other, Vesuvio produced Valeria's note, which he had hitherto most unwarrantably detained. Darting a severe look at Vesuvio, Arcadius read what penetrated his very soul. The imprudence of his behaviour now flashed upon his mind. Scorning the slow motion of the post, he ordered a post-chaise; and repulsing the efforts of Vesuvio to detain him with a sternness unusual in him, he hastened to the house of Agrestis, his mind filled with gloomy presagés.—All was still;—the family was absorbed in silent grief;—in reply to his hurried inquiry, the dreadful tidings burst upon him like distinct peals of thunder:—Valeria was dead,—she had destroyed herself,—and her last sigh reproached Arcadius.

The sequel is soon told: Arcadius was seized with frenzy; he partly recovered; but, if he still lives, he remains a mournful example of the danger attending *harmless dissimulation*.

E. A.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

WHILST the vain Nightingale essays
To triumph o'er the tuneful throng;
Eclipse the boaster's vaunted lays,
O Hafez! by thy polished song.

NECROLOGY

No III

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACMORINE

Brigadier-General George Macmorine entered the Indian army, upon the Bengal establishment, in the year 1781, and was appointed to an ensigncy 23d July 1782. He rose through the intermediate grades till he acquired the regimental rank of Lieut Colonel, 16th October 1811.

During the Pindarry and Mahratta campaign, the battalion which Lieut Colonel Macmorine commanded, formed a part of a subsidiary force ordered, towards the close of 1816 to Nagpore, under Col Adams. As the Pindaries were then plundering the Rajah's territory, Lieut Col Macmorine was directed to advance with two battalions of native infantry, and two squadrons of Bengal cavalry. He accordingly commenced his march from Lohargong, through a difficult country, but did not meet with the enemy.

In the subsequent operation against these freebooters, in Malwa, Col Adams having moved with the head quarters of his division, Lieut Col Macmorine was left in command with the 1st brigade of the 5th division of the army of the Deccan, to defend the whole line of the Nerbuddah to the northward.

The events at Nagpore in 1817 of which the Lieut Col was informed by means of spies, as his communication with the Resident was cut off, induced him to make arrangements for sustaining an expected attack upon his small force, and after the Rajah's troops had been repulsed at the capital he received orders from the Resident to attack any body of troops assembled in the Nagpore territory with hostile intentions. The Lieut Col's force then consisted of 11 companies of infantry, with 4 guns and 600 irregular horse.

A large body of troops having assembled at Scrinagur, Lieut Col Macmorine moved rapidly thither, and endeavoured to open a communication with them, in order to ascertain their intentions, resolved if they were hostile to attack them without delay, and he applied to Gen. Hardymen for a squadron of native cavalry. Before he received in answer to the message he had sent to the stupitious

troops he learned that another body of 6,000 men intended to cross the Nerbuddah, and join the former. He pushed immediately to Scrinagur, where he was joined by the squadron, and having made his arrangements, he attacked the force on the 5th January 1818.

The British troops advanced in mass of columns, partly covered by high fields of grain, till within five or six hundred yards of the enemy. Lieut Col Macmorine then formed line, when, observing the enemy's cavalry indicate a movement to his left flank, he ordered his own cavalry to gun then tight, and immediately charge, whilst the infantry attacked the height and the town of Scrinagur. These movements were performed in the best order, and in a most rapid and gallant manner, the enemy were driven from their position and from the town with great slaughter, and with the loss of their guns, stores, baggage, elephants, &c. The enemy, whose force was about 7,000, lost 400 men and the remainder dispersed in the hills and thickets, whilst the killed, wounded and missing in Lieut Col Macmorine's small force amounted only to eight or nine men. The troop on the other side of the Nerbuddah, after this action, did not attempt to do.

The sense which the Marquess of Hastings entertained of the services of Lieut Col Macmorine in this affair, is manifested in the following eulogium recorded in the General Orders, dated Head-Quarters, Camp Oochur, January 16, 1818.

"The official details of the late proceedings of a detachment of the Nagpore subsidiary force, under the command of Lieut Col Macmorine, of the 10th N L., having reached the Commander-in-chief, his Lordship has much pleasure in announcing to the army another instance of successful gallantry on the part of our troops in the total defeat and dispersion of a large body of the Nagpore Rajah's troops, strongly posted at Scrinagur, leaving their left flank covered by the fort and town of that name. The troops engaged on this occasion were the 1st bat 10th

N.I., and 2d bat. 23d N.I., a squadron of the 8th N.C., and a division of the 2d Rohilla horse, with a small detachment of artillery. The capture of the enemy's five guns, together with their camp and baggage, and their total defeat with considerable slaughter, attests the good conduct of the troops; to whom, as well as to their leader, the Commander-in-chief desires that his approbation and thanks may be communicated, particularly to Lieut. Chambers, commanding the squadron of the 8th N.C., and Lieut. Martindell, in command of the division of the 2d Rohilla cavalry, who are noticed with much commendation for their gallantry by Lieut. Col. Macmorine."

The Lieut. Col. afterwards had the civil charge of the country south of the river where he commanded. One strong hill-fortress having stood out against British authority, Lieut. Col. Macmorine found it no easy task to defend the newly acquired territory from the incursions of its garrison; he succeeded, however, in frustrating every attempt they made, and finally obtained possession of the place on the 13th May 1818.

In 1819, the Lieut. Col. conducted one of the three columns which invaded the Goandwana territory, and pursued the fugitive Rajah of Nagpore, who had taken refuge in that wild country. At the conclusion of the war, he retraced the route which he followed three years be-

fore, and took up his station within the provinces, after a service of twenty-four years on field duty and frontier posts.

In February 1820, Lieut. Col. Macmorine proceeded to European furlough upon his private affairs; he returned to India in the year 1822, and resumed his military duties in November 1823.

When the motions of the Burmese on the eastern frontier rendered an augmentation of our force in that quarter necessary, Lieut. Col. Macmorine was nominated to the command of the district, with the rank of Brigadier, in December 1823. In the month of March, he began his march into Assam, with the force under his command, attended by a flotilla of gun-boats, and reached Gowahati without resistance. The last despatch received from him is dated 22 May 1824, at which period he was still at Gowahati, owing to the rains, employing himself in conciliating the natives, inspiring them with confidence in the British, and affording them all the protection in his power. Four days previous, a smart affair had happened between a detachment of his force which he had forwarded to Kulluhar to prevent the return of the Burmese to that quarter, and the enemy, who were beaten without loss on our part.

A few days subsequent to this despatch, the Brig General was attacked by the cholera morbus, and died on board a vessel in the river.

MAJOR CANNING.

Major John Canning entered the Bengal army about the year 1796. He became a captain in the 27th regiment of Native Infantry, on the establishment of that presidency, in 1816. He was subsequently appointed Political Agent at Aurungabad; and on the 20th March 1824 was nominated to accompany the expedition destined against the territories of the King of Ava, in the same capacity of Political Agent to the Governor-General, who appointed Capt. Canning his Aide-de-camp. Upon the new organization of the Bengal army, in May last, Capt. Canning attained the rank of Major.

He accompanied Sir Archibald Campbell to Rangoon, and, it is understood, was the medium of some important communications from the court of Ava. Ma-

jor Canning had been but a short time at Rangoon before he was attacked by illness. He persevered, however, in the fulfilment of his duties, till he conceived his visit to Calcutta, for change of air, would be attended with the advantage of enabling him to afford information to the Bengal Government respecting the war. He died on the 2d September, only eighteen hours after he landed at Calcutta, in a very emaciated state. His age was forty-nine.

The distinguished talents and past services of this valuable officer afforded a pledge that his country would have derived great benefit from his discharge of the important post which he filled; and justify the terms of regret in which his loss is spoken of in the despatch from the Government.

Government of Bengal, 6th Sept. 1824. His goodness of heart and kindness of disposition are recorded by his contemporaries, as qualities which secured to him the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

A numerous and respectable assemblage attended the removal of his remains from Tank Square to the Roman Catholic Church, to which the Major belonged; including part of the staff of the Governor-General, and the principal civil and

military officers of Government, as well as the most respectable members of the chief Roman Catholic church in Calcutta: the Hon. Capt. Amherst was among the pall-bearers. All the funeral solemnities of the Catholic faith were observed; the clergy in their proper dresses, attended by cross-bearers and acolytes, preceded the body; the dirge, or office for the dead, was performed; and the whole service was particularly solemn and striking.

RUSSIAN MISSION TO CHINA.

*Extracts from the Journal of G. F. TIMKOWSKI of a route through Mongolia to China.**

Sept. 1, 1820. Station Gilannor, 17 wersts from Kiakhta. Large flocks of sheep, herds of black cattle, and camels grazing on all sides. Smoke issuing from felt-tents in various parts of the extensive plain. A striking picture of pastoral life. Some Mongols of the border-guards offered us camels in exchange. They were the more eager to deal with us as they are prevented by the Chinese from buying or selling at Kiakhta; but I deferred making purchases before our arrival at Oorga.

Our way lay due south, being the summer road between Kiakhta and Oorga, nearer than that which our former missionaries followed, and which is more to the west, near the river Orkhona, or Orchon. The country low and marshy, and for the most part under water; the river Bur having overflowed its low banks. It was in this plain where, in 1727, Count Wladisslawitch concluded the treaty with the Chinese ministers, which forms the basis of the subsisting relations between that government and ours, and established the right of the Russians to maintain a college at Peking. After advancing three wersts, we reached an eminence, from which we took the last view of Kiakhta. Our road then led through a small wood of birch and fir trees. Ploughed fields we saw no where, but plenty of grass, the soil being naturally fertile, and had been lately saturated with rain. Road very bad. Before us we discovered the summits of the Blue mountains (called Khookhoo-uceroo by the Mongols), and towards the east, the Badger mountain; this, at least, was the name given to it by a priest of Foe, in a red cloak and yellow cap, whom we met on the road. Having advanced four wersts through a thick forest, we found ourselves suddenly in a plain surrounded by steep rocks. It is traversed by the stream Ibeezuk, flowing from south-west towards the east, where, after receiving the Khangai, it falls into the Keeran, which joins the Tshokoi, both rivers flowing on the Russian side of the border. The Khangai received its name from the mountain on which it rises. We were met by the Koondui (head man of fifty), who saluted us in the fashion customary among the heroes of the steppe, viz. by jumping off his horse, placing himself on one knee, putting the right arm a-kimbo, and touching the elbow with his left hand, while he exclaimed *anoor!* (I wish you health). He then again mounted his steed, and led us through a ford in the Ibeezuk to the tents, where we were to rest for the

* This mission was sent for the purpose of relieving the gentlemen of the Russian college at Peking. Vido p. 151.

the night. Advance this day twenty-five wersts. Weather dry and warm. Many people were assembled to see us; and a lama offered us about forty rubles for a camel which had cost us 150, but was now a little lame.

Sept. 2. Rather cold during the night. As our road from Kiakhta, which is itself 2,400 feet above the sea, to the desert of Cobi, was constantly ascending, we found the cold more and more piercing as we advanced. A troop of cossacks, and some Chinese and Mongols, who had accompanied us from Kiakhta, here left us, reducing our escort to thirty cossacks. We descended through the long and narrow defiles of the Zangān Ola (white mountain). In the lower parts of it we found the grass high and thick, but the edges of the precipices were lined with stunted trees, the leaves of which began already to fade. The weather was sultry, and the journey exceedingly fatiguing to both horses and camels, who proceeded very slowly. We met two Mongols returning from Oorga with seven unloaded camels, having, by their account, been carrying presents from the Ssagutshi (*border commissioner*) to the Wan, or prince of Oorga. This practice of inferior officers presenting tribute to their superiors, as a return for the good things they are allowed to enjoy, prevails throughout China. Small fields sown with millet were now and then visible; also a few hay-cocks, the hay of which is cut with small sickles, and heaped up before it is dry. A lama rode part of the way with us. He almost constantly held up one of his arms, which supported a rosary, repeating the well-known prayer, *Om mani, &c.* (I would have mercy on me!) in the tone usual among them when praying, and which resembles the humming of a bee. He expected the speedy re-appearance of the Kuttookhta of Oorga, who was to infuse new vigour into the Mongol clergy. There are ten Kuttookhtas among the worshippers of Foe, and they are supposed never to die, like the Dalai-lama, although they have not, like that god-priest, the power of choosing the body in which they are to re-appear, this used to be a prerogative of the Dalai-lama, but is now assumed by the Chinese government. The choice generally falls on a child of some great family, who is in consequence regularly trained for the office.

The defiles led us to the meadows bordering upon the Lero (Iro), a river which the late rains had swelled to a breadth of forty fathoms. The light luggage was sent across on *batis* (fir-trees scooped out in the shape of boats, and of which two are always fastened together), we forded it with our camels. Numerous flocks of sheep, all white, and herds of horses, full-grown, although not handsome. Pallas says, that the natives find iron ore on the banks of the Lero, of which they make utensils for the market in Kiakhta; but there is no trace at present of this branch of industry; the Mongols receiving all their iron-ware from the Chinese merchants.

We were visited during the evening by several lamas, who came to look at us, eat a few biscuits, and smoke a pipe in our tent. There are two wooden temples in this vicinity, and consequently many lamas. On a neighbouring steep hill, we saw a great many *Oba*-stones, such as adorn almost every height throughout Mongolia; every high mountain, shady tree, or large river being considered by the Mongols as the abode of some good spirit, in whose honour they erect these heaps of stones, or altars. Every traveller passing by any of them feels himself bound to alight, and standing towards the south side of the stone, with his face turned towards the north, bow to it, and mutter his prayers, at the same time throwing some of his property down before it. We frequently

* This is not the meaning of the words, but their equivalent.—*Ed.*

quently found bits of liuen rag in these places, and still oftener, bunches of horse-hair. The *Obos* also serve as guides to travellers.

Sept. 3. We were greatly annoyed by one of our guides, the Boshkho (*sergeant*) Urgentai, a drunken Mandshoo, of whose importunities we could not rid ourselves till we had given him, besides several trifles, a silver watch. I paid a visit to the Bitsheshee and Tussoolaktshee (chiefs by whom we were accompanied), who received us very kindly, especially the latter, who called me, in the true Mongol strain of compliment, *his younger brother*. We found more elegance in his tent, than in that of the Mandshoo; he sat on a felt carpet, and was surrounded by lamus and common Mongols. He talked very freely about our Chinese attendants. He called the Bitsheshee a man weak in body and spirit, who had got his office by the Chinese practice of bribery, with the view of making more money by it. The character of the Boshkho had already displayed itself. The *nerbes*, or servants of those men, had likewise given proofs of their greediness. People of that description are considered in China as freemen, receiving, even from the highest officers of state, scarcely any wages; but they indemnify themselves by means of those who have to apply to their masters, with whom they generally share the plunder.

On our return, we were requested by the chief of the station to prevent our students from fishing in the river; he offered to give them some pieces of brick-tea as a compensation. His request, which flowed from the notion of these people of the transmigration of souls, was immediately complied with.

Sept. 4. We had occasion this morning to admire the dexterity with which a few women struck the four tents in which we had slept, loaded them on oxen, and carried them off, all within fifteen minutes' time. These tents were always furnished by the inhabitants; an imposition which generally falls on the poor and infirm, the rich finding means to evade the obligation. We had great difficulty in ascending a sand-hill, which began about a mile from our halting place, and from whence the mountains on the opposite bank of the river seemed like an enormous wall, surmounted by pyramidal tops. Other mountains appeared to our right, behind which the Orkhon flowed about twenty wersts from our road. The field was covered with good steppe-grass, and the *linum perenne*, and *allium scordoprasum*, grew in several parts of it. It had been rather warm during the night, and the day was as hot as in summer. After having passed two ridges, we proceeded through a plain, and crossed the narrow valley of Mangirtui, which runs in a westerly direction. The roads are frequently changed for the purpose of finding a fresh supply of grass for the cattle; the one we now passed was quite recent, and offered scarcely any traces of travellers having preceded us. The country was deserted from want of water; but we understood that it is frequented in winter, when the grass is plentiful, and the deficiency of water is supplied by snow. Having advanced about twenty wersts from the Eero, we again ascended. We saw here an enormous stone, and on the right the mountain Narin-Kunduisloi, which is covered with fir-trees. Further west rises Mount Mingü-darā (*surpassing thousands*), near which, it is said, are many stone temples, one inhabited by 1,000 lamas. We descended through a narrow and troublesome road, and came through a defile, in which we saw many of the Siberian pea-trees (*Robinia pygmaea*), and several places sown with millet, which the people were reaping. After having travelled about thirty wersts, we arrived at our station near the river Sarā.

(The remainder next month.)

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

To the Editor of the *Australian Journal*

SIR As often as science requires a co-operation in India, through the medium of your established periodical work, the precise description of the assistance required, is at once made generally known to gentlemen in the East Indies, who are in habits of research and experiment. Captain Parry is now out, on his third voyage of discovery, in order to discover a north-west passage. He is attempting to pass through Prince Regent's Channel, to the Hyperborean coast of North America. As he tried to get through this channel, in his second voyage, I fear that even with the aid of propelling wheels, he will be unable to effect this. In such case, as formerly stated, I suggested passing into the Polar Basin, through one of the unexplored passages on the north side of Barrow's Straits, better known as Lancaster Sound. Had he got through the above inlet, we should have heard of it, through the agents of the North-west Companies. Rather than return home, *re-infected*, he is, probably at this moment, wintering in Wellington's Channel, or he may be farther north. In going north, nearly on our own meridian, an open sea was seen beyond limits attained to, and philosophers state, that cold is not intense near the North Pole, because the sun's rays are absorbed there, on account of the comparative flatness of the polar regions, arising from the diurnal motion of the earth. All this, sir, augurs well in favour of Captain Parry's progress. Captain Franklin has recently proceeded to Hudson's Bay, in order to go on, over land, to the mouth of Mackenzie's river, and to survey the coast westward, to Behring's Straits. Nautical and magnetic science is already greatly indebted to the intrepid resolution and daring enterprise of these determined combatants, firmly supported by their resolute officers and hardy crews, and at all events, what is creditable to this country, will result in the establishment of the geography of the north-west quarter of the globe. That person is little to be envied, who, unmoved, can read the pathetic but simple narrative of the unprecedented and terrific danger from which Captain Lyon lately escaped, with every prospect of immediate destruction at hand. The Christian's resignation, and manly fortitude, displayed by all on board, are feelingly expressed, and to this manifestation of devotion and courage, is beautifully ascribed escape, almost as by a miracle.

The existence of a north-west passage is undoubted, and navigation never can derive any benefit from it. The infant science of magnetic variation, will be greatly advanced by Captain Parry's discovery of

a North-west Magnetic Pole, whose actuality philosophers had merely conjectured, and the accurate observations made by the intelligent and persevering characters mentioned, leads, not a little, to an ultimate establishment of a theory of the wonderful phenomenon of the *constant*, *increasing*, and *decreasing* variation of the magnetic needle. Captain Parry has been unjustly blamed for not ascertaining the *precise* site of this pole. From his public instructions, it does not appear that this formed any item of his instructions, and his observations, combined with those of Captain Franklin, enable us to lay down the position of this pole, if not accurately, at least, by a degree of *approximation* sufficiently near the truth, to show that Captain Parry never had it in his power to achieve this most important desideratum. We are enabled to arrive at this near approach to the real position of the north-west magnetic pole, by the aid of the latitudes, longitudes, and corresponding dips and variations bearing on this object. First, then, to obtain the *latitude* of the pole, two longitudes as near to each other as possible, and in which the dips of the needle were nearly equal, were selected. The latitude to the north, given by Captain Parry, and to the south, by Captain Franklin, and as nearly as possible on the meridians of the longitudes, were added, taking the half, as a *medium*, for the *latitude* of the most attracting point, or part of the pole, where the needle would stand *perpendicular*. Three processes, of this description took place. The three *medians* were added together, taking the third part as a *mean position*. This gave the polar position in latitude $70^{\circ} 15' 45''$. In order to obtain the longitude of the pole, by *approximation*, a latitude by Captain Parry, and another by Captain Franklin, as nearly as possible on the same parallel, and with magnetic dips corresponding nearly, were selected, under meridians as distant as appeared. The corresponding longitudes of these latitudes were added, taking the half as the *approximated longitude* required. There were three similar processes, taking the third part of the sum of the three, as the longitude of the highest part of the north-west magnetic pole, being $100^{\circ} 34' 08''$. It is unnecessary, sir, to state all this in figures, which any one can do, and, therefore, we may put down the position of the pole, by *approximation*, at the point of 76° north latitude, and 100° west longitude. During Captain Parry's first voyage only can it be supposed by those who sit at home at their ease, blaming Captain Parry, saying that he might have ascertained the exact

site of the north west pole. Now, sir, it so happens, that all along the south side of Barrow's Straits, Captain Parry found in *opposed directions* what is concluded any possibility of alluding to the magnetic site of the pole. During his present voyage, he will be yet in high Regent's Channel the position of the magnetic pole will be quite in his way to Coppermine River, and by getting on the *line of variation*, he will be a cer in the exact site of the pole on the place where the needle will stand perpendicular. From Captain Franklin's survey, there is reason to suppose that there is no sea at the upper and polar position. It will, therefore, be easy in my future period, to run in a small vessel from Coppermine River to see what the place of the pole should be. Captain Parry is unable to attempt it. I positively require that this is a most important and important discovery and necessary to be accomplished. It is the foundation of a theory, truly of vast importance to navigation and commerce, and it depend on its being distinctly established by actual observation on the spot that this pole *moves* or *does not move* within the earth. By finding accurately the position of the pole and by repeating some years *hence*, to such determined point, this problem would be thus solved. Not content with the above investigation from the various places of observation I laid off the relative variations recorded and found that many of them concentrated or crossed at the point otherwise given by *approximation* while others deviated as much as two degrees. The thing can be accurately done only by *moving on the line of approximation* with a dipping needle. This pole must be a large object for it, with angles of five degrees from the point of intersection of latitude 70° and longitude west, 100° , a circle be described, the dipping needle will be found to stand at nearly an angle of 88° on its circumference. The great philosopher Euler laid down the position of this pole in 76° north latitude, and 91° of longitude west from I. North. We are now morally certain that this is erroneous, because Capt. Parry wintered near this position where the north end of the needle, in lieu of pointing to Euler's position, indicated a variation of $121^\circ 47' 30''$ east, running nearly through the *approximated position*. The philosopher R. Churchman, gives 1016 years to a revolution of this pole round the north pole of the earth. This cannot be fact. In 1657 there was no variation in London. In 1820, there are sufficient grounds for concluding, that the moving pole was under the hundredth degree of west longitude, and consequently, in 169 years, it moved eastward eighty degrees under a parallel of latitude. From this it would appear, that the period of

a revolution is $759\frac{1}{2}$ years, instead of 1016.

I am, now, Mr. Editor, to what it is earnestly wished should be done by some scientific person in India. In the theory I have been forming for some time, I say, that under the northern *passing over* the north-west magnetic pole and the north pole of the earth there is *no variation*, because under such a motion in the northern hemisphere, the magnetic needle will point due north, on account of having the moving pole the fixed north pole, and the needle, in one line under the same meridian. I was confirmed in this idea, by finding, on inquiry, that about the meridian of 80° east, corresponding with that of 100° west longitude there was *no variation*. It is hoped, that near Pondicherry, Madras, Nippon, or in the north of India a true meridian may be laid off, as near as possible to the meridian of 80° . It is expected that a magnetic needle, or compass card, applied on this meridian, will indicate little or no variation, being the thing required to be ascertained. The simplest mode of laying off a true meridian, I alluded to in a former paper, as being well known. Concentric circles are drawn on a board ten inches in diameter.

This is fixed horizontally, on a post of wood fixed in the ground. A pointed pin standing perpendicular to the board, has a small hole near the top, through which the sun throws a bright speck in the shadow of the pin, on the circles on the board. From eight o'clock till ten, a mark is made on the west side of the circles, as the speck passes over them. From two o'clock to four in the afternoon, the corresponding semicircles on the east side, are marked. These marks will be very nearly in a line, with a mere trifling of difference arising from a small difference of declination, in eight hours. In drawing a line through the points, this can be allowed for, and such line will be east and west, and a line drawn at right angles to it, through the centre point, will be a pretty true meridian. On this meridian a west variation will commence, and continue increasing till the pole has moved ninety degrees eastward, when a decreasing west variation will begin, becoming nothing when the moving pole comes between the north pole, and the place of observation, where an increasing and decreasing east variation will take place, while the magnetic pole is moving through the other half of its orbit. In North America, under the opposite meridian, a variation will go on similarly, but will be *increased*, or of a contrary name or description. In preceding papers, it was stated, from scriptural and philosophical reasoning, that the earth was *not solid to the centre*. It floats in ether, like a balloon in the atmosphere. At its creation, the duty gave it the orbicular motion main-

tained by solar attraction; The rotary motion, on an imaginary axis, is, physically, a necessary effect of the constant orbicular impetus. A species of vacuum is created, by the prodigious velocity of the planet in its orbit; and a constant rush of ether, to preserve an equilibrium on the exterior side, acts as a propelling force in the orbicular direction; and in this manner, an equable motion on the axis, from west to east, is uniformly prevalent. This cannot well be described within the limits of a letter; but a familiar idea of the general effect may be conceived from the flight of a shell ejected from a mortar. In the ascending curve of the parabola, the rotary motion is generated by the propulsive action, and would continue through the more perpendicular descending curve, were it not destroyed by the greater power of gravity acting on a body, falling with a velocity accelerated as the squares of the times.

Since my last communication to you on the interesting subject of *variation and polarity*, I have endeavoured to ascertain the situation of the *south-east magnetic pole*, which acts on the *south extremity* of the needle. From voyages of repute, and particularly from that of Captain Cook, so distinguished by talents and humanity, I collected a number of *variations* resulting from *media* more especially when taken on shore. This precaution was requisite, as Captain Cook often found a difference of several degrees between observations taken at sea and on shore. In the southern hemisphere, properly speaking, the *variation* ought to be reckoned in reference to the south pole of the earth; but navigators reckon it from the North Pole; or in other words, it is the angle formed by the north half of the magnetic needle, with the meridian passing over the place of observation. I laid off, with their relative meridians, from Cook's utmost southing to New Zealand, a multiplicity of *variations*; and found that by much the greater number concentrated, or crossed nearly, in latitude 75° south, on the meridian of 144° east, near which, Captain Cook, in 1773, passed over the *south-east line of no variation*. Euler situates this pole in latitude 58° south, and longitude 158° east, where, manifestly, it cannot be placed, as Captain Cook, when fourteen degrees nearly due west from this position, had only thirty-one minutes of east variation; and must have found near ninety degrees, had Euler's position been a fact. As the north-west and south-east lines of *no variation*, are *found* always to move eastward, the south-west and south-east lines of *no variation* move westward; each description following the motion of their relative moving pole, within the earth. The great Halley asserted there were four magnetic poles. Two of these poles must be abandoned, as

Captain Cook was nearly on the site of the supposed south-west; and the Russians, at that of the imagined north-east pole, without finding any dip of the needle to justify this idea. Research has, however, now clearly ascertained the positive existence of a north-west and south-east magnetic pole, both of which act on their relative extremities of the needle, most probably, in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances, which requires further inquiry and observation, to stand confirmed as a fact on which future calculation of variation can be founded. If the magnetic action of a needle be neutralized by a magnet attracting one of its poles; and if a magnet of similar power be placed so as to act on the other extremity; the direction given to the needle will, in some degree, represent the undoubted conjoint action of two magnetic poles, at relative distances. Each pole acts powerfully on its own side of the globe. For instance, the north-west pole acts powerfully near its meridian, to a great south, while the south-east pole acts still more so, in the eastern quarter, to a high north latitude. Thus, we find a small variation, above 40° south, under the meridian of the north-west pole; while all over the eastern islands, the variation is found to be much less east than it would be, if the south-east pole did not draw the south end of the needle eastward, which inclines the north end westward, in diminution of what, otherwise, would be a much greater east variation. It follows from this, that there can be no magnetic equator to these poles, as the law of intensity of magnetic action will be found to arise from the relative distance of each pole from the place of observation. Were there only one pole, the supposition of its equator would be just, and it would be situated at ninety degrees from its pole, though even such imaginary circle could not limit its influence. It is, at present, quite uncertain, whether the magnetic poles move under a parallel of latitude, or in an elliptical orbit, or in a straight line. This, posterity will discover, by finding the latitudes and longitudes of as many places as possible, where the dipping needle may be found to stand perpendicular. A line traced through these points, will indicate the nature of the path of the pole. Supposing it to move under a parallel of latitude, the variation will be found to decrease [for instance in London] at the tangent-point, on the parallel of 79° , to a line drawn from London. The variation will diminish to nothing, when the poles, that is, the moving and the fixed north pole, are under the meridian of London. The variation will then become east, increasing to the similar tangential point, after which, it will diminish, and become again nothing, when both poles are again under the meridian of London. The variation will then

then increase, and be west, as during the last 160 years, till the west decrease will commence again, at the tangential point. This idea is applicable, *ceteris paribus*, to all other situations in the northern hemisphere, and in the southern, *vice versa*. All this will be considerably different, under the supposition of an elliptic curve. If it (the pole) moves in a straight line, there will be no variation on that line. It is hoped that a ship will be sent out to proceed southward, on the south-east line of no variation, which, at present, may be under the meridian of 117° east. The object will be, to ascertain the place of the south-east magnetic pole, where the needle would stand perpendicular. It is, probably, too far south to be reached, on account of the ice. The attempt would afford means of approximation to its position. Churchman makes the period of revolution of the south-east pole, 2,289 years. We know not on what data he founded this idea. We know under what meridian it was in Cook's time; and if a discovery-ship were to find its present meridian, or line of no variation, the period of a revolution could be ascertained. Comparing the variation found by me, at St. Helena, in 1796, with that given by Captain Wallis, in 1768, it would appear that the medium annual increase at St. Helena, is six minutes and twenty-nine seconds; while in the northern hemisphere, taking the west increase from 1677 to 1817, the medium annual increase appears to be nine minutes and five seconds. This would seem to indicate a quicker revolution of the north west pole, by not far from one third part more.

The French have lately observed the diurnal variation in the southern hemisphere.

I first observed this description of variation at Bencoolen and St. Helena, as described in the Philosophical Transactions of 1796 and 1798. The French, like me, make this variation less than it is found in London; and, as I remarked, they found it to move in a different direction. In London, it moves westward, from about half-past seven in the morning, crossing the magnetic meridian at half-past ten, and attaining to its maximum of westing, at half past two o'clock. It then returns, at a similar rate nearly, to its morning position; remaining, during the night, nearly stationary. This is not always the case, as there are similar anomalies to that I have observed in the other hemisphere. The cause is conjectural at present; and may be probably ascribed to light and heat acting on the needle, combined with solar heat communicated to the magnetic poles.

Nothing farther, Mr. Editor, can well be said on the national subject of this paper. It contains all that has occurred for its advancement. When the ships of dis-

covery return, we may be furnished with information that may be rendered subservient to the valuable science which I have so imperfectly treated of. What I have stated, may enable those who are accessible, and better informed, to make up for my deficiency.

Yours, truly,

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerlands, Feb. 4, 1825.

P.S.—From information recently procured, it appears, that the philosophical observers of the magnetic declination in Paris, find the west variation, decidedly decreasing. This agrees with similar observations at the rooms of our Royal Society, by Mr. LAF, the scientific and intelligent librarian to that learned association. If the variation is decreasing, it must be manifest, from the statements in this paper, that the path of the north-west magnetic pole, cannot be under its parallel of latitude; and must be, either in a very eccentric elliptic curve, or in a straight line, to be ascertained only, in process of time, by marking the latitude and longitude of the pole or magnetic power, in its progress eastward within the earth. If it moves in a straight line, it will be a constant line of no variation, because the moving and fixed poles must be always situated in such line. The calculation of the period of revolution, or time of moving from the extreme east, to the opposite west point lately attained, must depend on the reality of either of these cases and here the matter must, at present, rest.

Were there only one magnetic pole, there could not be any magnetic equator, because the influence of such pole would extend over the whole surface of the globe. There being actually two magnetic poles, moving constantly, the one eastward and the other westward, round or under the relative end of the earth's axis, every situation, equally distant from the position of each magnetic pole, will have the dip of the needle neutralized; that is, there will be no dip, as the north-west and south-east poles will act equally on the magnetic needle, rendering it horizontal, or devoid of dip to either pole. It is evident, that a line drawn through a number of such points of neutralization, may be termed a magnetic equator in the torrid zone, common to both poles. This equator cannot be permanent; because the constant movement of the poles, will occasion a constant change of position of the points of neutralization. There can be only two places, 180° from each other, and in the plane of the two poles, where these poles act in one and the same straight line. In all other situations on this equator (if such be admissible) the attractions will be more or less oblique; and may bear a proportion to the sine of the angle formed with the meridian of the place of observation.

We may approximate to the law of intensity of magnetic action, by means of varied experiments with magnets acting on a needle; but as *four poles* must be acting by repulsion and attraction on each extremity of the needle, no result can be unexceptionably conclusive. There are, however, good grounds for thinking that the magnetic poles act on the needle, in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance.

When the precise site of the N.W. pole becomes clearly ascertained, the truth of this approximated magnetic rule may be brought to a test. In that case, let a true meridian be laid off on the real meridian of the pole. If the south-east pole had no influence on the south extremity of the needle, it would lie truly in the meridian of the north-west pole. But it will be found, that the north end of the needle

will incline a little westward; because the south end will be attracted somewhat by the distant south-east pole. Let the same experiment be made similarly, on the same meridian, but thirty degrees further south, and a much greater inclination westward will be found. It is expected that, on a comparison of the relative deflections from the true meridian, the result will be a verification of a law now given only theoretically. The time is approaching when the variation will be accurately calculated in any known situation; and this must depend on ascertaining the precise situation of the two magnetic poles. This is of infinitely greater importance to navigation and commerce than an useless north-west passage, of the existence of which there is no doubt.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN THE EAST.

[Extract of a Letter from St. Petersburg, received by a Gentleman in London.]

"WHATEVER may be thought of our growing influence with the governments of central Asia, you may rely on it that it is very small. In China we have none; and are too happy to be allowed to keep up our mission at Peking, and our commercial intercourse at Kiakhta, for the Chinese are too wary to allow us to acquire any political influence among them, and the least approach to it would eject us at once.

"In Persia we have certainly a larger or rather a more open field for action or intrigue; and there is no doubt that during the civil broils which are likely to ensue at the death of the old Shah, we shall endeavour to get a slice of the country for ourselves; but for the present, the English are too much on the alert for us to make any progress in that quarter.

"You have, of course, heard of our various embassies to Kliwa, Bukhara, &c.; but they have had little or no result. the barbarity and religious fanaticism of the people, and perhaps, too, their jealousy of our power, render them intractable. But even if they were inclined to form alliances with us, our commercial relations with them would be exceedingly limited, owing to the predatory habits of our nominal subjects, the Kirghese, through whose country we have to pass, and who are ever on the alert for booty, either in men, goods, or cattle. Indeed our trade in

that quarter had been quite at a stand till the emperor, during his late visit at Orenburg, ordered that in future the caravans proceeding through the Kirghese steppes should be attended by a numerous escort of caissons and light artillery. The prospect of security which is thereby attained, will no doubt induce the merchants to try some new adventures; but their profits must be immense, if, with such an expensive mode of conveyance, any great benefit to the state accrues from it. It is, indeed, now said that the Kirghese are rather more afraid of our power, and more cautious in their depredations; but this renders the situation of the poor Russians, whom they ~~robbed~~ in stealing sometimes in their desert, but very frequently also from within our own immediate frontier, more wretched. For, from fear of detection, they no longer keep their captives among them, as they used to do; but immediately sell them to the Bukharians or Kliwese, at a few ducats a head; and if they ever attempt to escape from their new masters, through their country, the Kirghese will rather murder them, than allow them to return to the Russian possessions, for fear of being betrayed by them. The unfortunate slaves are treated most barbarously. They are made to work in the gardens; and if they are taken ill, they are often beaten so unmercifully for their supposed idleness, that

that they sometimes die under the lash; the killing of a slave being perfectly legal.

"Moreover, they are constantly tormented for the purpose of making them adopt the Mohammedan religion; and the most unmerciful treatment generally follows a refusal of this kind. Several of our countrymen have actually died martyrs to their faith. Among these, was a young man who served the late sultan in the capacity of a locksmith. Promises and menaces having failed with him, his fanatical master ordered him to be led to execution. At the moment when the fatal knife was raised, a pardon was offered to him, if he would adopt the new religion. But the Russian replied: "No, I will die a Christian; do your worst!" upon which he had his throat cut, and was hung. There are, in the city of Bukhara, no less than thirty-four Russian slaves, seven of whom are females. Of these, several have adopted Mohammedanism, to appearance, whilst in their hearts they remain Christians. They often assemble at the house of one Andrei Rodikow, an old man of seventy, whom these poor exiled Christians consider as their chief, where they comfort each other in prayer, and endearing conversations about their home and kindred. Some-

times they lock themselves up in R.'s little chamber, where he, assisted by a man who was formerly a sexton at Orenburg, reads mass for the edification of his fellow-prisoners. This Rodikow had been a Russian corporal, and was taken prisoner forty years ago by some Kirghese, near Orenburg, and sold into Bukhara. There he attended the Khan, in his different campaigns against the Persians, Afghans and Khivese, and was finally made *Tiptsheebashur*, or master of the ordnance. With this office, he, of course, obtained his freedom, and the permission of keeping a petty shop in the metropolis. But nevertheless, I am credibly informed by a merchant who has seen him there, that the poor old man still rights to return to his own country, in order to be able again to profess openly the sacred religion which he now practises in secret; and you may think how trivial our influence must be in that country, when I tell you that notwithstanding the efforts of our agent at the court of Mir-hider, the present Khan, and the hypocritical promise of that prince, that in future no Russians should be purchased in his dominions, we have not been able to obtain the release of a single captive."

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR. To withhold a debt justly due, is to inflict a manifest injury. On this principle, what must be the general feeling, in reflecting upon the injustice done to the Deccan army of 1817, who have not yet received a single fraction on account of the immense property captured there in that year, and the beginning of 1818; though the revenue of the East-India Company was increased four millions a year by their sweat and blood! Some man, or set of men, must have defeated the ends for which the generous kings of England resigned their power over prize-money. But surely the Government of India ought to have taken care that the reward of toil and duty was not converted into a subject of complaint and regret.

Eight years have now elapsed since we performed the services to which I have

ventured to draw your attention. Many, very many, of the brave spirits, who then thirsted for fame, and panted beneath the burning sun, now lie unconscious of the debt due to them. Some of these have terminated life with their own hands, under the pressure of poverty and the destitution of half-pay. If the Deccan prize-money had been issued in due course, all these would still be busy and brave members of the community; as well as those who have sunk, pining in solitude, under disappointment and blighted expectation. The injury cannot now be remedied; but what is possible may be done immediately. The first payment may be made, as a small recompense for the detention of the whole, and the deprivation of its use for a period in which interest would nearly equal principal.

I do not know any medium through which this subject can be pressed more properly than the pages of your Journal, devoted, as it usefully is, to topics connected with the British empire in the east. I trust it is one which also merits your

particular attention; and that you will not cease to revive it until public justice shall have been done to the suffering parties, of whom, Sir, I am

AN INDIVIDUAL.

London, 12 March, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The subject of the prize-money due to the victorious army of the Deccan has, I am happy to observe, at length attracted public attention. Various representations have been made in the newspapers respecting it, but they are much at variance, and we are yet without any explanation that appears to emanate from authority. If the Government of this country, or the East-India Company (for it is uncertain upon which party the blame of delay rests), were sensible of the injury the delay has

already produced, and the necessity of tranquillizing the minds of the claimants, in this country and in India, some explanation would, I think, ere this have been published.

With the hope that this letter may meet the eyes of those who are able to accelerate the business, I beg leave to request its insertion in your Journal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T.

We are glad of an opportunity to make a few remarks upon this painful subject.

The facts of the case (which has been much misrepresented) are these: The army of the Deccan, in 1817 and 1818, captured treasure, guns, stores, and other booty, to the amount, it is said, of five millions sterling. This property was at the disposal of the crown; and his Majesty appointed trustees (one of whom was the Duke of Wellington) to receive the prize property from the servants of the Company, whose controul over it instantly ceased; to realize it, and distribute it amongst the captors. But an obstacle arose out of the conflicting claims of the Marquess of Hastings and Sir Thos. Hislop, which were referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, by whom the question has but recently been determined. Another question likewise occurred, as to what property was to be deemed prize; a large proportion of the captures being, we understand, liable to litigation on this ground. This question, we believe, is still undecided by the Treasury.

That delay in such circumstances is unavoidable, must be apparent: a delay of seven years is, however, far too long; and a fault, we think, must be imputable somewhere. It has been asserted that the Company have admitted only a small portion of the claims, and have paid nothing; but if this were the fact, would the Crown hesitate to enforce payment, especially as the King's regiments are, equally with the Company's troops, debarred of their prize-money? As the Crown has assumed the controul over this property, transferred it to its own servants, referred all matters in dispute to its own Board of Treasury, and has ample power to enforce obedience to its decrees, it appears to us that even if the Company were so impolitic and unjust as to procrastinate payment, the charge of delay ought still to rest elsewhere.

We sincerely commiserate our correspondents and their fellow-sufferers; and we hope the money will speedily be paid, or that a very satisfactory reason will be assigned for withholding it.

Burmese War.

Copies of the Official Despatches which have appeared in the London Gazette from the Commencement of the War.

(The documents are arranged in consecutive order, with references to the Gazettes from whence they are taken.)

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 21st Nov. 1823.

On the 20th of Sept., Mr. Warner reported to us by an express, that a Burmese force of about one thousand men had actually attacked and taken the island of Shaputtee, on the 24th, killing three sepoy, and wounding three others. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from Capt. Hay, commanding the Chittagong battalion, to the Secy. to Gov. in the Mlr. Deps, dated Chittagong, Oct. 1824.

I beg to inform you, that on the evening of the 2d Sept., the immediate party of this corps, stationed on the Island of Shaputtee, was attacked by a body of Burmese, of about a thousand, from Arracan, and after some struggle, driven off the island, with the loss of three sepoy killed, and three more wounded, two of whom are since dead. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from the Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 9th Jan. 1825.

Wishing to inform your hon. Committee, that the detachment sent by sea from hence to occupy the island of Shaputtee, at the mouth of the Naga's river, and to reinforce the post on the southern part of the Chittagong district, did not, owing to the unsoundable and tempestuous state of the weather, at the head of the bay of Bengal, reach the island until 21st of Nov.; no symptoms of further hostile designs, or preparations, were visible on the part of the Burmans at the period of their arrival; and two companies of the detachment accordingly took possession of Shaputtee, without the slightest opposition being offered. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from Lieut. Col. Shapland to Major Patrickson, depar. g. gen. of army, dated Shaputtee, 22d Nov. 1824.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of government, that in consequence of the difficulty which the larger vessels of the detachment under my command, experienced in entering the Naga river, they did not anchor off Tak Nant, until the forenoon of the 20th instant, when three companies of the 2d battalion 20th regiment, were disembarked at that place; in the ensuing night two vessels, the Flora and Planet, dropped down to Shaputtee, and the two companies on board of them were landed on the island without delay; an eligible spot for the erection of a stockade was then chosen, and the Mugs, with the detachment, are now employed in clearing the ground, and making preparations for the construction of one. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 23d Feb. 1825.

On the 30th Jan., we learnt that an affair had taken place between our party of observation on the Syllhet frontier, commanded by Major Newton, and one of the bodies of invaders coming from Assam; your hon. Committee will learn from the correspondence which took place on that occasion that, disregarding the intimation which they had received of the determination of the British government to resist the occupation of Cachar by the forces of a foreign power, and anxious only to effect their object of concentrating a large force on our immediate frontier, the parties on the northward and eastward hurried on, in a total defiance of our repeated remonstrances and warnings, to the point where the generals proposed to unite their forces. On the 16th, Major Newton finding that a body of about four thousand Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains of Cachar, at the foot of the Borthenka Pass, and were stockading themselves at Blikrampore; also that the force to the eastward had defeated the Mumpore Chief, Rajah Gumbhur Sing's troops; and that a third di-

vision were crossing into Jynta, immediately north of the station of Syllhet, he resolved, under circumstances so threatening to his force, to concentrate his detachment at Juttrapore, a Chutcher village, about five miles beyond the boundary of the Syllhet district, and move from thence due northward against the invading party from Assam, before they could have time to strengthen their position. The Burmese position was discovered early in the morning of the 17th of Jan., and hostilities commenced by the discharge of two shots from then stockade at the British advanced guard; an attack was then made by the British force under Major Newton, in two divisions, which was completely successful, though a party of Burmahs in the stockade, variously estimated at from two to five hundred, made a brave resistance, and were not overpowered without the loss of six of our sepoy killed, and eighteen wounded; about one hundred and seventy five of the Burmah force were destroyed, the remainder fled towards the hills. [Gaz. 25 Nov.]

Cop. of Despatch from Major Newton to the Adj. Gen. of army, dated Budgepore, 16th Jan. 1824.

Sur: In consequence of intelligence which I received on the evening of the 16th inst., that a body of about a thousand Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains at the foot of the Borthenka Pass, and were stockading themselves at the village of Blikrampore; also that a force to the eastward had defeated Rajah Gumbhur Sing's troops, and that a third division were crossing the Montanore pass into Jynta, to the north west, I resolved, under circumstances so threatening to my force, to concentrate my detachment at Juttrapore, and move from thence with the whole due north, and attack the enemy before they could have time to strengthen their position: I accordingly ordered Capt. Johnston to join me from Pityan, leaving his camp standing. At two a.m. of the 17th, we moved off; at six a.m. just beyond an almost impenetrable grass and reed jungle, which we with considerable difficulty passed, we came into a comparatively plain country, where the situation of the enemy was discovered by the discharge of two shots at our advanced guard: their position extended along a ridge of hills, at the foot of the hills, they were covered by the hills, bushes, &c. in a close and difficult country, and on their right they had a stockade on the banks of a steep nullah, occupied by about two hundred men; the attack was made in two divisions; the southern face of the stockade being assaulted by Capt. Johnston, with part of the 23d N.L., and Budgepore R. Inf.; and the enemy's line in the N.L.s being attacked by Capt. Howe, with part of the 10th N.L., the whole under my direction; this last was immediately successful, the greater part of the enemy, supposed to be Assamese, flying to the hills at the first fire; Capt. Howe then wheeled his force at the attack of the stockade which was making a brave resistance against Capt. Johnston, and in a short time it was carried by assault by the united exertions of both parties.

I cannot in too strong terms bring to your notice, for the information of his Excy. the Commander in Chief, the exertions of the troops on this occasion, the officers and men were equally conspicuous in their zealous endeavours; I cannot therefore particularize individuals, when all who were engaged claim an equal share of praise; but in justice to the merit of the European officers, and staff general and medical, I do myself the honour to annex a list of their names, and an account of the killed and wounded on both sides.

General Staff—Lieut. T. Fisher, D. A. Q. Master General.

1st Bat. 10th Regt.—Capt. W. Rowe, Acting Adj.; Ensigns J. Buncombe and H. M. Grange; Surgeon J. Gierston.

2d Bat. 23d N.L.—Capt. J. Johnston; Lieut. Richardson, Act. Adj.; Lieut. Ellis; Asst. Surgeon Forrest.

Budgepore L.I.—Lieut. A. Fuller.

I have, &c.

J. NEWTON, Major, Comm. Detachment.

Statement

* Refugees from Arracan.

Statement of the probable loss of the Burmese, in the action of the 17th Jan. 1824. 34
 Killed in and about the stockade 34
 Killed in the pursuit and adjacent country by estimation 150
 Prisoner wounded 1

185

There were taken one standard, several muskets, and kukries: a quantity of grain, ammunition, &c. was destroyed by the stockade taking fire, at the close of the engagement.

T. FISHER, Lieut.,
 Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.

Return of killed and wounded in a detachment under the command of Major Newton, during operations against the Burmese, near Bickerpore, on the 17th Jan. 1824.
 1st Bat. 10th Regt. Nat. Inf.—1 sepoy killed; 1 wounded.

2d Bat. 25th Regt. Nat. Inf.—3 sepoy killed; 1 malk, and 6 sepoy wounded.

Rungpore L.L. Inf.—1 sepoy killed; 1 malk, 1 drummer, and 4 sepoy (one of whom is since dead) wounded, 1 elephant wounded. [See 25 Nov.]

Copy of letter from Capt. Johnston, commanding a detachment of the 23d regt. N.L., to the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the army, dated Bunderpore, 15th Feb. 1825.

Sir, The command of this post has now devolved upon me, in the absence of Major Newton. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excy. the Commandeur en-Chief, that the Burmese advanced yesterday morning in very great force to within one thousand yards of this post, on the north bank of the Soemnah river, and commenced upon the destruction of five separate stockades in our advanced ground.

Having obtained the sanction of Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's agent, for dislodging them from positions which, if permitted to be finished, would form a serious hindrance to our future plans, and inevitably cause the sacrifice of many lives in their reduction, I was determined, if possible, to drive the enemy from thence in their unfinished state, and with this view directed Capt. Howe, with part of the left wing 1st bat. 10th regt., a detachment of the 2d bat. 25d N.L., and a party of the Rungpore L.L., to cross the Soemnah, whilst I proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Scott's interpreter, up the river, in order to induce them to desist from throwing up these fortifications; but seeing no probability of their acquiescence, and that they were rather waiting for further reinforcements, I thought proper to direct the advance of the column.

On reaching the first stockade, the enemy fired upon the leading sections, we ascended the height and instantly drove the enemy with the bayonet from the stockade, and rapidly followed them up without giving them time to fly, till a very stockade was carried in the same gallant manner and left in our possession: my instructions from Mr. Scott being not to commence a fruitless and much resistance was made, prevented the enemy's loss from being as great as they otherwise would have sustained: with the stockade, the enemy abandoned a number of muskets and muskets, and the whole of their ammunition.

I am sorry to add, that the success on our part was not obtained without the loss of a member of the 1st bat. 10th regt., and a number of men wounded, principally by spikes and bows set in the ground to impede the advance of the detachment.

I cannot close this despatch without bringing to his Excy's notice the gallant conduct of Capt. Howe, who commanded the column of attack, and that of Lieut. Ellis, who commanded the detachment 2d bat. 23d N.L., and of whom Capt. Howe makes particular mention: indeed the whole of the detachment behaved with the utmost steadiness and bravery throughout.

I have, &c.

J. JOHNSTON, Capt. 23d regt.

Return of killed and wounded of a detachment under the command of Capt. W. Howe, in an action with the Burmese, on the 14th of Feb. 1824.

1st Bat. 10th Regt.—1 jemadar killed; 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 subadar, 7 malks, 1 drummer, 26 sepoy, wounded.

2d Bat. 23d Regt. N.L.—2 sepoy wounded. [See 25 Nov.]

Copy of despatch from Lieut. Col. Bowen to David Scott, Esq., Pol. Agent on the Bengal Eastern frontier, dated Camp, near Tiloyen, 19th Feb. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, that agreeably to your requisition, the whole of the detachment at Bunderpore embarked on board the boats in which the right wing, 1st bat. 10th regt. arrived under my command from Baccra, and proceeded up the Soemnah river towards Juttipore on the 14th inst. The same morning I detached Major Newton to the latter place by land, with two hundred men, for the purpose of occupying the stockades at that place, should it be found that the enemy had quitted them, as was supposed to be the case. About half way towards Juttipore four stockades, which had been deserted by the enemy, were destroyed, and I had the satisfaction to learn, on the 16th, that Major Newton had taken possession of Juttipore, where we arrived on the 17th. It appears that the enemy had abandoned those very strong and extensive stockades on the evening of the 14th, after having been driven from those opposite Bunderpore, by the detachment at that place; and that a considerable number of them had retired to the foot of the Betteoka pass, in the range of hills to the north east of Juttipore.

Having left Major Newton with a detachment of about 200 hundred men at Juttipore, to protect the stockade, and to prevent the enemy from returning in that direction and occupying them; and it being ascertained that several of the Burmese chiefs had concentrated their forces and taken up their position under the Betteoka pass, the detachment continued its route in the boats to the mouth of the Chinghy river, where it disembarked at nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and moved in the last order towards the enemy's position, where we arrived about 11 a.m. and found them strongly posted in two stockades on the left bank of the river, the passage of which, at the only place where it was supposed to be fordable, was completely commanded by one of them. Their position was naturally very strong, and had been made by the enemy and the hills are so full of traps, so difficult is to appear almost impracticable to human men. Having reconnoitred the river both above and below, and all my endeavours to discover a more eligible passage having failed, in consequence of the depth and rapidity of the stream, and no boats being procurable, the only expedient left to me was to endeavour to get the men across on the backs of the elephants, which accompanied me, under cover of the fire of the right wing 1st bat. 10th regt. and a party of the Rungpore L.L. Inf.

Having, in this manner succeeded, after some little delay and much difficulty, in crossing nearly the whole of the 1st bat. 10th regt., detachment 2d bat. 23d, I directed an attack upon the stockades along the banks of the river; but having ascertained that there was a river at that direction which was more safe, I was compelled to order the attack through the much higher up the bank. In this attempt the difficulties opposed to us by the rough and muddy road were of an almost insuperable nature; but the detachment having at length arrived at the northeast corner of the stockade, bravely formed and rushed it with the bayonet, the enemy dispersing and flying in all directions, pursued by our detachment towards another strong and extensive stockade under the hills, where it was necessary for the same object to offer a determined resistance; they however merely passed through it in their way to the hills, and the detachment advanced, took possession, and passed the night in it.

From all these accounts which have reached me, and from the number and extent of the stockades they had constructed, I cannot estimate the number of the enemy in this affair at less than five thousand, of whom the greater part are supposed to be Assamese, and the remainder Burmese; their dispersion and flight towards the hills (to the greatest disorder and confusion) and passes into Assam, the capture of all the standards, gongs, and eight ghil chattris, are the fruits of this affair.

It is impossible for me to close this report without endeavouring to do justice to the good conduct of Captains Johnston and Howe, who led the attack at the head of the grenadiers 1st bat. 10th regt., Lieut. McLaren, deputy quartermaster, and Lieut. Ellis, 23d regt. N.L. Inf. The last of the same order met a most noble example in descending into the muth and fighting it neck high, followed by such of the troops

as had not passed on elephants, which mainly contributed to our success.

I am happy to say that this service has been performed with little or no loss, only two men being wounded.

I have, &c. H. BOWEN, Lieut. Col. Com. [Enc. 25 Nov.]

Copy of Report from Lieut. Col. Bowen to Mr. Scott, Post Agent on the Bengal eastern frontier, dated Jutputore, 22d Feb. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, that agreeably to your regulation, the detachment under my command again disembarked yesterday morning at eight o'clock, and after a march of two hours, fell in with the enemy's stockades at Doodpattee.

Several spirited attacks were made upon the enemy under cover of a heavy fire from three six-panders, all of which, I am sorry to say, failed, and after a most severe action, which lasted from ten o'clock a. m. till evening, I was compelled to draw off the detachment, and return to Jutputore, leaving two European officers and one hundred and fifty men (between the enemy and our present position) at the strong post of Tiloy, as a measure of observation and safety.

I regret to say, that our loss has been severe: a return of the killed and wounded is herewith transmitted; the enemy's force may be fairly computed at two thousand Burmahs, including cavalry, and they fought with a bravery and obstinacy which I have never witnessed in any troops. It is impossible to estimate their loss; but it must be very severe.

As you personally witnessed this action, it will not escape your observation, that the troops opposed to us at Doodpattee, are a very different description from those who fought at Bickrampore and Burcolah, the former being wholly Burmese, and at the latter two places chiefly Assamese.

I have, &c. H. BOWEN, Lieut. Col. Com. in Sylhet. [Enc. 26th Nov.]

[Return of killed and wounded during operations against the Burmese, at Doodpattee, on the 21st Feb. 1824, was inserted in this Journal, p. 97.]

Copy of Despatch from Lieut. Col. Bowen, Com. in Cachar, to the Dep. Adj. Gen., dated Camp, near Jutputore, 25th Feb. 1824.

Sir: I regret to have to report to you, that Lieut. B. Armstrong, of the 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., was killed in action with the Burmese on the 21st inst., at Doodpattee. This valuable officer was shot at the head of the jemadar's, among the stakes and spring guns, which were planted all around the enemy's stockades outside, for a distance of from twenty to thirty yards, concealed for the most part in long grass.

It is my painful duty to mention by this opportunity, that Capt. Johnston, of the 23d regt. N.I., and Ensign Barberie, of the 10th regt. N.I., are in a very dangerous state: the former was shot through the thigh bone, and the latter had his leg shattered to pieces, which has since been amputated. I trust it will not be considered presumptuous in me to express my hope, that something may be done for these two officers in the event of their recovery, and in consideration of their brave and gallant conduct in the actions of the 13th, 18th, and 21st inst.

Capt. Johnston has been twenty years in the army, has seen much actual service, has never been absent from his corps during all that time (except on sick certificate for four months), and has rendered me the greatest assistance throughout.

I cannot close this letter without deeply lamenting our failure at Doodpattee, and the loss we have sustained, and I sincerely hope his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will concur in opinion with Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's agent, and myself, that we were justified in following up our former rapid successes in our attack at Doodpattee, in order to prevent the junction of the Assamese and Burmese armies, and the invasion of our own territories, which they had repeatedly threatened by letter; since (notwithstanding our failure) it has caused the enemy to evacuate their strong stockades at and around Doodpattee, and to proceed in disorder in the direction of Munnipore and Assam, of which authentic accounts reached me yesterday.

It has now been ascertained by people sent to examine the evacuated stockades at Doodpattee, that the enemy had between four and five hundred men killed and wounded; they were wholly com-

posed of Burmese, and they fought desperately, reserving their fire to the last moment, and seldom missing their object.

I beg leave to supply an omission in my report of this affair under date the 22d inst., and to state that Major Newton, with an hundred and fifty men of the detachment, left to protect the stockades at Jutputore, joined me by order on the evening of the 26th near Doodpattee.

I have, &c. H. BOWEN, Lieut. Col. Com. [Enc. 26 Nov.]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 26th April 1824:—

We have much satisfaction in reporting the success which has attended our operations against Assam. After considerable delays, occasioned by the difficulty in procuring boats and supplies, Brigadier M'Morine moved forward with the force under his command, consisting of the Bangalore light infantry, Channarayn ditto, and Dinapore local battalion, with the flotilla of gun-boats, on the 22d ult., and reached Gowahati, the capital of Camroop, on the western division of Assam, on the 26th ult., without experiencing the slightest resistance, notwithstanding the strength of several of the enemy's positions, and the natural difficulty of the country. The native chiefs of Assam have waited upon Brigadier M'Morine, and have manifested the most friendly disposition, but have not as yet afforded any effectual assistance. The Burmese, after evacuating several strong stockades in succession, without firing a shot, appear to be in full retreat towards Ava. They have committed several atrocious and sanguinary murders; and we regret to say, that there is little chance of our troops overtaking them, as the advanced state of the season, and other unavoidable circumstances, have prevented our further forward movement.

The agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Scott, on hearing of the occupation of Gowahati by our troops, proceeded across the hilly tract which intervenes between Sylhet and Assam, to join Brigadier M'Morine, with an escort of three companies of the 23d N.I.; and private accounts have been received from Sylhet, by which it appears that he had arrived in the neighbourhood of Gowahati on the 13th instant, without experiencing any difficulties or loss by the way. [Enc. 26 Nov.]

Copy Report from Capt. Noton to the Major of Brigade at Chittagong, dated Camp, Ramoo, 11th May 1824.

Sir: On the 9th instant, a naik, from the Rutnapulling stockade, came in with a Bengalee villager, stating that the latter had seen the enemy advancing upon Rutnapulling, with four chiefs and about 150 men, wishing to negotiate, which the naik also stated to be the case.

Conceiving this to be some design of the enemy to put the jemadar off his guard, and thereby more easily gain possession of the stockade, I determined upon moving with the whole of my disposable force to ascertain what their intentions were, leaving the convalescents of the 23d, the whole of the provincials, and one hundred mung, to protect the cantonment and sick, in case the enemy might detach a party to outflank me.

I moved off about five p. m., the detachment 23d N.I. leading. On our arriving near to the stockade (about half a mile), a heavy fire was opened upon us from the hills on the left of the road, which the enemy had taken possession of in numbers and force; their larger guns were fired from the further hill, and the smaller ones from the lower, thereby completely commanding the road. The naik of the provincial battalion, who had come to give the report with the Bengalee in the first instance, told me that we were very near the plain where the stockade was; I consequently pushed on with the detachment of the 23d, and reached the plain. I then returned with a few men to bring on the guns, directing Ensign Campbell to follow, should I not join him in a short time. It was then to my disappointment that I found that two of the elephants had thrown their loads and blocked up the road. This, Capt. Pringle reported to me, was the fault of the malouts.

To extricate the gun, which, together with the gear, was hanging to the elephant, we were obliged to cut the ropes, but from the inexperience of Lieut. Scott (having never seen guns carried on elephants before), and none of the polanduns being present, after many trials, and failing in all, I was obliged to leave it, and take steps for carrying away the ammunition.

Shortly after this (our rear being now undefended) Capt. Norton ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order for about half a mile, the two six-pounders being from necessity abandoned; the

the enemy's cavalry, however, pressing hard upon the rear of the column, a square was ordered to be formed; but in consequence of the excessive fatigue and deprivation which the troops had previously undergone, which rendered them absolutely incapable of offering any effectual resistance to the overpowering masses of the enemy pouring in upon them on every side, the utmost exertions of the officers to preserve discipline were unavailing, and on our arrival at the river, the sepoy's dispersed in every direction, and individual safety became the primary object of each. Under these lamentable circumstances, Ensigns (Edgington and Campbell, having seen the other officers cut to pieces by the enemy, together with the greater part of the detachment, and deeming all further chance of resistance hopeless, escaped, the former closely pursued, to Com's Bazar, and thence by water to Chittagong, and the latter, who was slightly wounded, by a circuitous route through the hills to the same place.

We have, &c.
J. W. SCOTT, Lieut. Artillery.
R. CODRINGTON, Ensign, 25th N.I.
K. CAMPBELL, Ensign, 3rd regt. N.I.
[*loc. 20 Nov.*]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 24 June 1824.

We avail ourselves of the immediate departure of a ship for England, to transmit to your Hon. Committee copies of despatches received this day from Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, announcing the capture of Rangoon on the 11th ult., and beg leave to offer to your Hon. Committee our congratulations on this highly interesting and important event.

We are happy to inform your Hon. Committee that, by the latest accounts from Chittagong, it appears that the Burmese troops had not ventured to advance from the intrenchments thrown up by them at Ramoo, after the defeat of our detachment at that place; that the temporary alarm occasioned by that disaster was rapidly subsiding, and that the reinforcements approaching Chittagong would speedily place the garrison at that station in a condition to undertake offensive operations against the enemy, should the season still admit of our advance to the southward. More than one half of the sepoy's of the Ramoo detachment, reported to have been cut off in the action of the 10th, had returned to Chittagong unhurt, but we regret to say, that of the six officers stated to have been killed, no hope remains that any of them survive. [*loc. 20 Nov.*]

Copy of despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., comd. British forces at Rangoon, to Gen. Wellesley, Esq., Sec. to Bengal Gov., dated 12th May 1824. [*loc. 25 Nov.*]

[This despatch is inserted in our Journal, Vol. xviii, pp. 532, 533, from the Calcutta Gazette, but is dated 18th May.]

Extract despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated 10th May 1824. [*loc. 25 Nov.*]
[*Ibid.*, pp. 533, 534.]

Copy report from Capt. Birch to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated Rangoon, 16th May 1824. [*loc. 25 Nov.*]
[*Ibid.*, pp. 534, 535.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 11.

A letter has been received from Commodore Grant, C.B., commanding H.M.'s ships in the East-Indies, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq., and dated on board H.M.'s ship *Liffey*, off Rangoon, the 30th of May last, in which the Commodore reports the occupation of that place by the land forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, and the proceedings of a detachment sent up the river from the Liffey, under the orders of Lieut. James Wilkinson, of that ship, accompanied by 100 men of the grenadier company of the 38th regt., under Capt. Beach (Birch), for the purpose of destroying some stockades formed by the enemy on the banks of the river.

This service was effectually performed, the detachment landing on one instance immediately in face of the principal stockade: the enemy was dislodged from the several positions, the stockade destroyed, and the village burnt; and the Commodore expresses his sense of the zeal and gallantry displayed by the officers and men employed on the occasion.

The following is a return of the persons wounded in the performance of the above service: Lieut. James Wilkinson; Wm. Austin, seaman (since dead); Robert Sim, ditto; Thos. Jones (1), ditto; Wm. Ferguson, ditto, slightly; W. Johnstone, ditto; Henry Brown, ditto; John Bartley, ditto; Walter Galway, armourer's mate, ditto. [*loc. 11 Dec.*]

Copy report from Lieut. Stedman to the officer commanding 2d bat. 17th regt., dated on board the *Heroine*, 18th May 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to report that, agreeably to orders of yesterday's date, I crossed the river, and landed with the three companies detailed to accompany me, at about three o'clock, and within three quarters of a mile of the enemy, whose appearance before reaching the shore left me little doubt as to their intentions of opposing our approach beyond the spot, on which it was evident they had strongly stockaded themselves. The day was too far advanced to expect any reinforcement under Capt. Ogilvie, and as our situation, from not knowing the strength of the Burmese, did not ensure success against them, I determined to detain the boats that brought us, in case it might be necessary to retreat to the ships, at the same time ordering the companies (all of whom landed nearly at the same moment), to follow the advanced guard at the distance of fifty paces. We had proceeded but a short space, when I observed the guard in advance to halt, and I received intimation that they were already close under a breast-work of the enemy, surmounted with guns, which the thick jungle along the beach had prevented my observing, or indeed any of the party in advance till very close to it. Delay, however, under any circumstances, was to be avoided, and as I had made up my mind to return their fire the instant they commenced it, I pushed on, desiring the advance to join their companies, and having loaded, returned their first shot from cannon and small arms, with a volley, which was followed up by a charge and an incessant fire on them from the rear companies for the space of ten minutes, when the breast-work, with guns complete, was ours, and all our attention was directed to the stockade itself, in which, at this period, at least 500 armed men were observable. Provisionally for us, an opening to the right of the stockade from the breast-work had not been completed, into which we continued to pour our fire with such success, that the enemy were observed to decamp with the greatest precipitation, saving us their cannon, and indeed every thing they were possessed of; a list of which, with a return of killed and wounded, will be found in the margin.* I cannot conclude this report without expressing my entire approbation of the conduct of all concerned on this occasion, for to all I feel my best acknowledgments are due, though, were I to particularize, the services of Lieuts. Lindsey, Haig, and Hutchings, were such as to entitle them to praise more valuable than mine. Our loss is so trifling, when I consider the means the enemy had of annoying us, that it can only be attributed to their fire being directed too high.

I have, &c.

J. C. STEDMAN, Lieut. commanding detachment, 2d bat. 17th regt., or C.I.L.
[*loc. 25 Nov.*]

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated Fort William, July 14, 1824.

Subsequent to the fall of Rangoon, the force under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell has been engaged in repeated affairs with the enemy, who, favoured by the nature of the country, and their own particular mode of warfare, hover around our outposts, and maintain a desultory, barbarous, and unrelaxing struggle without affording any opportunity of coming to a general action—unvariable success, however, has attended our numerous assaults of their stockades and

fortified

* List of killed and wounded, with a detachment of the 2d bat. 17th regt., or C.I.L., under the command of Lieut. Stedman:—1 jemadar, 1 sepoy, killed; 2 natives, 3 sepoy's wounded.

List of stores taken and destroyed by a detachment of the 2d bat. 17th regt., or C.I.L., under the command of Lieut. Stedman:—10 pieces of ordnance, of different calibres; between 50 and 60 loads, containing rice and military stores.

fortified positions, and several brilliant and striking scenes have been exhibited of British science, valour, and intrepidity, during the course of these harassing operations, as your hon. Committee will observe on reference to the despatches from Sir Archibald Campbell. The enemy have already lost several of their best troops, whilst the casualties on our part have been comparatively trifling, though we have to regret the loss of two brave young officers (Lieut. Kerr, of H.M.'s 38th, and Lieut. A. Howard, of the 11th), and the severe wounds sustained by the officers mentioned in the margin.*

From the last accounts we learn that the enemy, after having been repeatedly dlogled from their stockades, and compelled to retire, had again collected in great force at a stockaded post near the village of Kemandyne, three miles north of Rangoon. Sir Archibald Campbell proceeded to attack this position with a force of three thousand men, heavy battering guns and mortars, on the 11th and 11th ult. The result of these operations seems at last to have produced some decisive effect, and to have struck terror in the enemy, who had retired to a distance from the front of the British position.

Your hon. Committee will bear in mind that when Sir Archibald Campbell sailed from Port Cornwallis, the place of general rendezvous, he detached two expeditions from the main body of his force, the one against the island of Cheduba, on the Arracan coast, commanded by Brigadier M^r Leach, and the other against Negrais Isle, at the mouth of the Irrawaddy, and eventually Bawun, or Patungin, under Major Wahab, of the Madras N^y, and the H.C.'s cruiser Mercury.

The attack upon Cheduba was skilfully managed by Brigadier M^r Leach, and succeeded in all its parts, with trifling loss on our part. The Rajah, or Governor, was made prisoner, and the island, which is described as very fertile and productive, is now garisoned by several companies of the 4th N^y, under Lieut. Col. Hampton, supported by a vessel of war, reinforcements are likewise on their way to Cheduba from Chittagong.

The operations against Negrais were likewise conducted in a reputable and satisfactory style, and afforded to a detachment of the 17th Madras I^y, under Lieut. Stedman, an opportunity of distinguishing itself, by the gallant and successful assault of a strong stockade, garrisoned by a large force of the enemy, but the island itself proved to be not worth holding, and a failure of provisions, combined with other considerations, induced Major Wahab to relinquish the design of proceeding up the river to attack Bawun.

We shall now return to the state of affairs, and the progress of events on our eastern frontiers.

The only proceedings of any consequence taken by the Burman general since the action of Bawun, have been the capture of the stockade of Tek Naaf, garrisoned by about one hundred and fifty provincials, under a cooladar, with a gun, and an attempt to cut off the H.C.'s cruiser Vestal with her gun boats in the Naaf. The former object they accomplished without any loss, owing to the treacherous and mutinous conduct of the provincials, who refused to fight, and went over to the enemy in a body, delivering up the whole of the ammunition in the hope of making good terms for themselves. The other two objects were completely foiled, and received a severe and memorable chastisement from the Vestal and her gun boats, whose fire destroyed several of their war boats in the Naaf, and committed terrible havoc among the crews and the troops who lined either shore, expecting to find the vessels an easy prey. The cruiser and gun-boats immediately after made sail for Chittagong, where they arrived in safety on the 7th ult.

In Assam, the progress of our troops has secured the important objects of depriving the enemy of nearly two-thirds of that territory, of destroying a considerable portion of their force there, and, as we hope, of placing serious obstacles in the way of any attempt which the Burmese might be disposed to make to invade Bengal, by the route of the Burmahpoorer.

After two or three successful affairs with the enemy, in which a detachment of the 4th, under Capt. Hornsbury, and two companies of irregular horse, particularly distinguished themselves,

* Lieuts. Mitchell and O'Halloran, of H.M.'s 38th regt.

† An irregular corps not officered by Europeans.

operations had necessarily come to a stand, by the last accounts, owing to the state of the weather. [Gen. 23d Feb.]

Copy despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Gen. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Bengal Gov., dated Rangoon, 1st June 1884.

Sir, Herewith I have the honour of transmitting you a return of the ordnance captured at this place on the 11th ult., including ten small pieces brought from Negrais. The strength of the enemy in this arm, so far exceeding any thing reported, is now I conceive very much crippled, as in the different encounters we have since had, nothing larger than muskets, or small pieces, have been found with them.

I have, &c., A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Return of Ordnance captured at and near Rangoon, May 1884.

Iron long guns, serviceable, mounted—1 twenty-four pounder, 1 twenty ditto, 1 eighteen ditto, 2 ten ditto, 3 nine ditto, 1 three ditto, 7 six ditto, 5 five ditto, 1 four and half ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 two and half ditto, and 3 two ditto—total 37. Dismounted—1—2 six pounders, 3 five and half ditto, 4 four ditto, 1 three and half ditto, 1 two and half ditto, and 1 one ditto—total 13.
Iron long guns, unserviceable, mounted—2 twelve-pounders, 1 six ditto, 5 six and half ditto, 1 four and half ditto, and 1 two and half ditto—total 10.
Dismounted—1 ten pounder, 3 nine ditto, 2 six ditto, 1 five and half ditto, 4 three ditto, 1 one and half ditto, 1 three quarters ditto, and 1 one-half ditto—total 20.

Cartridges, serviceable, mounted—3 eighteen-pounders, and 1 twelve ditto—total 4. Dismounted—1—2 twenty four pounders, 4 eighteen ditto, and 6 twelve ditto—total 13.

Cartridges, unserviceable, dismounted—1

Iron small, serviceable, mounted—1.

Brass small, serviceable, dismounted—2.

Brass guns, unserviceable, dismounted—3 one pounder, and 2 three quarters ditto—total 5.

Iron fuzils, unserviceable—3.

Of the above guns, 6 brass and 6 iron were captured at Negrais.

Shot, twelve pounder	133
Ditto, nine ditto	30
Ditto, six ditto	276
Ditto, three ditto	475
Ditto, three ditto (box)	44
Ditto, irregular and foreign	200
Total	1,207

Gunpowder, computed at lbs. 2,400.

W. BURTON, Major, Com. Artillery

[Gen. 2d Nov.]

Copy despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Gen. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to the Bengal Gov., dated Rangoon, 1st June 1884.

Sir, Since I last had the honour of addressing you, the detachment sent against Negrais has returned to head quarters. The reports of the officers commanding, relative to the operations against that part of the enemy's coast, I beg herewith to enclose, and under all the circumstances therein stated, I hope Major Wahab's evacuation of a place so little calculated for a military post may be approved of. Indeed I am fully of opinion that the object which the right hon. the Governor General in Council had in view has been accomplished, by reports of the simultaneous attacks upon Rangoon, Negrais, and (I make no doubt) Cheduba, reaching the Court of Ava at the same time; and it will appear by Lieut. Stedman's report, that the enemy again experienced the valour of the British arms.

Here little change has taken place in our situation.

[The remainder of this despatch may be found in this Journal, pp. 97-99.] [Gen. 2d Nov.]

Copy of Report from Major Wahab to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated on board the Heroine, 25th May 1884. [Gen. 2d Nov.]

[This despatch may be found in pp. 99, 100.]

Copy of Report from Capt. Goodridge, commanding the cruiser Mercury, to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated off Rangoon, 27th May 1884.

Sir: I have the honour to report the arrival at this anchorage, of the H.C.'s cruiser Mercury, under my command, to wait your further orders, and to acquaint you, in compliance with the instructions received from Commodore Grant, of H.M.'s R.N.,

N.N., I effected the purpose, on the 18th May, p.m., for which I was directed to accompany Maj. Wahab, of the 17th Madras N.A., to the island of Negrais, on which a party was landed by Major Wahab, and the British flag hoisted, without opposition.

On the 16th our attention was called to a collection of men and boats on the opposite side of the river, a party was sent, accompanied by the Mercury, which produced a letter from the Governor of Basma.

On the 17th a stockade was perceived, of some extent and strength, on the N.W. we weighed anchor in company with a party of troops. At half past four anchored off the stockade, the party having previously landed from all the boats procurable. At five p.m. the Birmahs opened an indifferent fire on the stock, when I commenced a long range shot, and after firing a few rounds from our long guns, the troops marched into the stockade without further opposition, on which at dusk I have to report the capture of twenty-eight boats (all of which were destroyed), and fourteen pieces of small cannon.

The island of Negrais is confined to about six miles in circumference, extending N.E. and S.W. On the S.W. end, there is a plain of some extent, covered with grass, on which I saw a number of cattle and enclosures for a very small quantity of rice. The hills and other parts are quite woody, no run of water was discovered but confined to wells, they are capable of producing a great deal with a little attention.

The entrance into Negrais has here I considered difficult and only to be effected with great precaution, the channel being extremely narrow, it is quite secure from all winds; the river beyond that to Basma is, from my own observations, and what I have since collected, clear and safe from the island to Basma.

I have, &c.

R. GOODRIDGE, Capt. H.C.C. Mercury.

(Gen. 26 Nov.)

Extract Despatch from Brig Gen Sir A. Campbell, dated 4th June 1884.

On the 2d Inst I received information that the enemy had assembled in great force, and were stockading themselves at Kemmendine, intending to attack our lines, and that the messenger who had been sent to me, as I suspected, was therefore ordered two strong columns of reconnaissance from the Madras division to move on the following morning upon two roads leading from the Great Dagon Pagoda to the village of Kemmendine, the right column under the command of Lieut. Col. Hodgson, the other under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith, proceeding myself up the Pagoda river with two of the 11th, a cruiser and three companies of the 41st regt., for the purpose of observing the enemy's force, and making a diversion in favour of any attack which might be made by land. In the course of two hours we were abreast of the enemy's encampment. The troops landed and burnt every hut to the ground, brought away our war boats and destroyed another, carried off an eighteen pound carronade, all without the least opposition from the enemy, who either fled into the jungle or retired into a very large stockade, which I observed close by, and from which some guns were fired, killing and wounding a few men.

In the course of the morning the two columns, coming down from the Great Dagon Pagoda, met close to the stockade of Kemmendine, just alluded to, and an assault was made to enter it, which I have no doubt would have succeeded, but for the occurrence of some mistake, and as the attack was never in any way persevered in, I do not much regret the result, as it will tend to lull our crafty foe into a security that may soon prove fatal to him. I am anxiously employed in preparing transport for the future progress of the expedition. We have already captured fifty or sixty large cargo boats, which are getting cut down and made more manageable, and are calculated, on an average, to carry a complement of sixty men each.

The second embarkation from Madras, consisting of H.M.'s 80th regt., and two battalions of native infantry, has arrived in the river.

Extract Despatch from Brig Gen Sir A. Campbell to Lieut. Gen. Swinton, F.C.S., Sec. to the Bengal Gov., dated 10th June 1884.

Since I last did myself the honour of addressing you, Brigadier McCreagh and the European part of the detachment sent against Cheduba have returned to head-quarters, having fully executed the

orders given by me, agreeably to the instructions I had received from the right hon. the Governor-General in Council. The able and satisfactory manner in which Brigadier McCreagh carried on the operations entrusted to him, will appear by the enclosed report, and the result has been such as might have been expected from the judicious arrangements of that experienced officer.

Having completed my arrangements for striking a blow upon the enemy's force assembled there, on the morning of the 10th Inst., although the weather continued so moist and unpropitious, we ordered a force of most unwarlike and unwarlike men, with about 1,000 men, four 18-pounders, four mortars, and some field pieces, sending two divisions of vessels up the river to prevent the enemy from escaping on that side. It was my intention not to lose a man if it could be avoided. The enemy had already frequently experienced the irresistible influence of the British bayonet, and I ordered them to wish they should also know that we had still other, and perhaps more dreadful means of exterminating them in every stockade they might be found in the country, and roads rendered the undertaking extremely arduous, but not beyond the inexhaustible spirit of such soldiers as I command. About two miles from town, the head of the column was stopped by a stockade, apparently very strong and full of men. I ordered two heavy guns and some field pieces to open upon it, while the troops surrounded it on three sides; but the jungle was so very thick and close as to prevent the possibility of altogether cutting off the garrison. In less than half an hour a considerable gap was made in the outer defence of the work, and the defenders, not daring, any where to show themselves, I ordered a party of the Madras European regt., supported by part of the 41st regt., to charge, and the work was immediately carried, with a trifling loss on our part, the enemy leaving one hundred and fifty men dead on the ground. Major Chalmers, leading the supporter of the 41st regt., and one of the first men in the breach, received a wound in the face from a spear, which I am happy to say is not dangerous. While this was going on under my own eye, a very spirited and successful attack was made on the other side of the stockade by the advanced companies of the 11th and 41st regts., who, by assisting each other up to the face of the stockade (at least ten feet high), entered about the same time as the party by the breach, putting every man to death who opposed their entrance, and it affords me pleasure to state that the first man who appeared on the top of the work, was, I believe, Major McCreagh, of the 11th N.I. Inf.

Thus point gained, the column again moved forward nearly a mile, where our left was posted, communicating with the flotilla on the river about half a mile, under a great stockade and fortified camp the head of the column moving up to the right with great toil and labour, through the thick and tenacious jungle, for the purpose of gaining the river above the stockade, and thus completely investing the enemy's great stronghold. In this I was partly disappointed, the enemy having thrown up other works above the stockade, which would have exposed my right to certain loss, and not being able to invest the whole of the enemy's extensive fortifications, I was under the necessity of leaving about one hundred yards, between our right and the river, unoccupied, but as the principal work appeared full of men animating each other with loud and bellowing cheering, I still hoped they would remain till the Impregnable I intended had been made. At four p.m. my troops were in position in many places within a hundred yards of the place, but in all parts with a very thick jungle in front, extending to the very bottom of the stockade. The night passed in erecting batteries, and making preparations for opening the guns at day light next morning, the enemy continuing loud and incessant cheering till after day-light in the morning. The moment we had sufficient light on the following day, a heavy and well-directed fire was opened from our breaching and mortar batteries, which was kept up for nearly two hours, when a party advancing to observe the breach, found the enemy, during the cannonade, had evacuated the place, carrying off their dead and wounded. The chain of posts occupied by the enemy rendered flight at all times easy, and the thickness of the jungle necessarily prevented our observing when it took place.

The stockade is one of great strength, had capable of being obstinately defended. It was gar-

riarised

ing across with the horsemen to the river, succeeded in cutting off the retreat of about two hundred; some escaped by swimming, about forty were killed by the sewars, a number were drowned, and several sabred or shot in the water. The picket, which had marched along the banks of the river, got up in time to kill several in the water, several of the enemy on horseback attempted to escape by swimming their horses, but were thrown from their saddles in the middle of the river, their horses or tatoes swimming back, fell into our hands. We captured about seven dittoos, about eighteen jin gals, two very good brass drums, and a number of old muskets, &c., and several of the jingals were loaded, and contained seven balls.

I am happy to say we have suffered no loss among the sewars, either killed or wounded.

I am, however, sorry to say that a duffidar of Gilbert's horse was shot through the body, and is since dead, three horses only were wounded.

Lieut. Jones on this occasion acted with a great deal of credit to himself, and, but for his exertions, the enemy would have got back to their stockade with a trifling loss indeed. I fear, however, about three hundred of the enemy regained their stockade.

I have, &c. A HORNBURN, Capt.

Com. Detachment 2d N I

[Gaz 23 Feb.]

Copy Despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell K. B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., dated 11th July 1824. [Gaz 23 Feb.]

[This Despatch is inserted in our Journal, pp 206, 207.]

Extract Despatch from Gov. Gen. in Council, at Fort William, to Secret Committee of Court of Directors, dated 6th Sept. 1824.

Having received some interesting despatches from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell and the Political Agent, since the despatch of our last address to your hon. Committee of the 12th ult. * and the ship Greenock being still in the river, and on the eve of sailing, we have the honour to transmit copies of the despatches above adverted to, and other papers of importance relating to the Burmese war for the immediate information of your hon. Committee.

It is with sentiments of sincere sorrow that we announce to your hon. Committee the demise of Major Manning at this residence, on the morning of the 2d inst. This valuable officer had been compelled to leave Rangoon from indisposition and he was the more induced to seek a climate for change of air, as he conceived that his presence here at this time would be of material service, in affording us information on many points connected with the further prosecution of the war.

[Gaz 23 Feb.]

Copy Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K. B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., dated 22d July 1824. [Gaz 23 Feb.]

[See our Journal, pp 206, 207.]

Copy Letter from the same to the same, dated 7th Aug. 1824. [Gaz 23 Feb.]

[Ibid p 209.]

India Board, March 12 1825.

A despatch has been received at the East India House, from the Gov. Gen. in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with enclosures, of which the following are extracts:—

Extract Letter from the Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, 12th August 1824.

"We will not trespass on the time of your hon. Committee with any detailed statement of the contents of Brig. Gen. Campbell's despatches of the 6th June and 11th July, reporting the particulars of the brilliant actions in which our troops have been engaged, but request leave to refer you to the despatches themselves.

"Your hon. Committee will not fail to remark with the highest satisfaction the gallant behaviour of the native troops who on several occasions have emulated the examples of integrity and valour set them by the Europeans. We have when fled to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell and Mr. Bean our highest

approbation of all their proceedings, and have requested them to convey to the several officers, whose services have been particularly adverted to, our thanks and acknowledgments for their gallant exertions.

In the affair of the 10th June, against the fortified ramp and stockades at Kammein, the flight of the enemy alone presented the complete success of Sir A. Campbell's judicious and well concerted measures for striking a most impressive blow, by the destruction, which must have inevitably ensued, of the whole or the main part of their force, had they ventured to alight the assault. But still a great point was gained by that and the previous attacks on the several fortified positions of the Burmese. It being evident, from the subsequent abandonment of all the stockades in the neighbourhood of our army, that the enemy was now convinced these strong holds were no security against the British bayonet, or the force of our artillery. The result of the operations on the 8th ult. was peculiarly decisive and brilliant on that day the stockades were carried at the point of the bayonet, thirty eight pieces of artillery, forty six mules and muskets captured, an important loss of the enemy's best troops, including some chiefs, left dead upon the ground.

"From the despatches referred to your hon. Committee will also learn that on the 1st of July an attempt was made by the enemy under positive orders from the Court of Ava to make a general attack upon our line and drive us once out of the country and that this military attack was repulsed by three weeks' continuance of sewars and two pieces of artillery. I trust some prisoners will be taken on this occasion. Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell learnt that the enemy's force on this occasion consisted of 10,000 men.

"On our north eastern frontier few events of any consequence have occurred since the date of our last address. In Assam the officer commanding has fallen back, and concentrated his force at Cowahatti. The detachment on the frontier of Sylhet has taken up its quarters at Baidupore and the neighbourhood after an unsuccessful attempt to shell the enemy out of their fortified position on the hill of Floyon. The particulars of this affair are contained in letters, copies of which are number in the packet.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. James, C. B., commanding the Sylhet frontier, to Lieut. Col. Nicolson, Adj. Gen. of the army, dated on the river before Floyon 6th July 1824.

I have the honour to report that a battery was opened on the stockaded position of Floyon this morning at six o'clock.

The shells from both howitzers and six-pounds were thrown with the greatest precision but the round shot from the latter, I regret to say, had scarcely any effect on the strong garrison, nor on the works, the palisades in question being heavy trunks of trees. I regret also to add that the carcasses when thrown from the howitzers went wide of the mark and consequently the firing of the guns on the sides and summit of the hill which I expected, has not been accomplished. The guns are now posted on a rising ground about six hundred yards to the south west of the stockade but I purpose to move now carrying six pounders to a small hill directly south of the enemy's position.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. James to the Adj. General, dated before Floyon 7th July 1824.

In continuation of my last despatch I have the honour, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to report that on the afternoon of yesterday, about five o'clock, the enemy made an attempt to turn the right of my position, by occupying a high hill in the rear of a swamp ground, where a work party was employed in clearing the jungle, for the purpose of enabling me to place my guns in battery on it this morning. I directed the Rajah Gumbher Singh, whose local knowledge is excellent, with a body of his infantry, to take the enemy in rear, and at the same time three forward strong detachments to support the working party after a short skirmish the enemy were driven from their position, and I succeeded in routing them, the spot I had fixed on for the guns during the night a breast work was thrown up, and this morning at day break the guns opened from it at the distance of four hundred yards.

Three pieces of Artillery, which this morning made the enemy's position very uncomfortable, were then brought forward, and the shells took very considerable

ble, though the, a team themselves in a somewhat from the severity of the fire by hurrying to the ground.

The only casualties consequent to the skirmish of yesterday were one man killed and three wounded, of the 11th Rajah Gumbhbeer Singh's Infantry, and one recruit, of the 10th or Sylhet local battalion, wounded.

Although the artillery has been playing on the enemy's works with the greatest steadiness during the day, the fire has not had the desired effect, and the enemy still continue in possession of the place, many of them have been killed, and many more wounded; but till further reinforcements join me, to enable me to extend my operations, I am not sanguine in my hopes of carrying the position.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Innes, to the Adj. General, dated on the Barak river, off Juttapore, 6th July 1884.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excy. the Commander in Chief, that on the morning of yesterday, a little after day light, the enemy, in great numbers, made a sudden and unexpected attack on the height immediately in the rear of the battery, which had been occupied by Gumbhbeer Singh's followers, and succeeded in driving them from it. I immediately sent off a party to endeavour to get on the hills on their flank, but, I regret to say, this attempt failed, as it was discovered, on upon finding, that the enemy had occupied the whole line of hills in immense numbers, and that there was no prospect of attacking them with any chance of success. The party was therefore recalled, and the battery being no longer usable, it being so entirely commanded by the heights now in the occupation of the enemy, I was under the necessity of drawing off the guns. I have, however, to observe, that this measure was determined on before, in consequence of the howitzers having become unserviceable, and the exhausted state both of the artillery and infantry of my detachment, the former having been in the batteries from the morning of the 6th, till the 10th inst. I think it my duty to bring to the notice of

his Excy. the very zealous exertions of this arm of the service, the practice was beyond praise, and the shot and shells were thrown with a precision which could not be surpassed, but the six-pounder shot were found to have no effect on the enemy's works, although the shells must have done considerable execution.

The carcasses, from being damp, did not, as I before reported, ignite, and consequently were useless.

I feel myself much indebted to Capt. Smith for his great exertions during the three days the battery was open, and to Lieut. Huthwaite, who, though labouring under a severe fever, rendered me the most essential service.

I regret to say, that from the commanding position of the height, the guns were not withdrawn from the battery without some slight loss on our part, and which, from the advantages possessed by the enemy, might have been much greater, had they not been kept in check by the steadiness of the troops in the battery, under the command of Capt. Cowles, of the 5th regt., whose conduct was particularly conspicuous.

I deemed it advisable to re-embark my detachment yesterday afternoon, and to fall back upon Juttapore, where I have taken up an eligible position on both sides of the Barak river, and within two miles of the enemy's works, where I shall remain till re-inforced, and then act as circumstances may require.

Enclosed, I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under my command on the affair of yesterday.

Return of killed and wounded of troops employed on the Sylhet and Cachar frontier, under the command of Lieut. Col. W. Innes, C.B., in the affair with the Burmese on the heights near Tilayan, on the 8th July 1884.

Off Juttapore, 8th July 1884.
Killed—2 sepoy.
Wounded—1 sirdadar, 1 havildar, 1 naick, 14 sepoy.

W. INNES Lieut. Col., Commanding
Sylhet frontier.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Saturday, March 5.

The Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A curious Burmese manuscript was presented to the Society by James Alexander, Esq.

The reading of Mr. Lachlan's paper on the Brahmaputra and Assam rivers finished this day.

James Ansley, Esq.; — McTaggart, Esq.; and General Noble, were elected Resident Members, and his Excellency Prince Polignac, a Foreign Member of the Society.

Tuesday, March 15.

This was the anniversary meeting of the Society. H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., took the chair at one o'clock.

A report of the state of the Society's funds was read by Col. Dbyle. It contained the most gratifying details, and excited general satisfaction. It announced that, considering the short period since its formation, the state of the Society was most prosperous. Its funded property amounted to £2,085; besides which, there remained a balance of £313 14s. 7d. in the hands of the treasurer.

treasurer. The annual income of the Society now amounts to £800, whilst its expenditure is only £600, leaving an annual surplus of £200, in addition to the other property belonging to the Society, consisting of furniture, books, &c.

The election of officers, &c., for the ensuing year took place (see p. 273); and thanks were voted to the officers, members of council, treasurer, and honorary secretary.

Saturday, March 19.

The Society met at three o'clock; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and confirmed.

The following donations were reported: by the Rev. S. Weston, *Persian Recreations, &c.*, also specimens of Cufic writing, prior to the first Cufic coins from the mint of Damascus, in the King of Sweden's collection.

The Secretary (*pro tem.*) then read a letter from Sir Geo. Staunton, accompanying and explaining a communication from J. F. Davis, Esq., of Canton, consisting of translations of some curious articles in recent *Pekin Gazettes*. The first was a report from a Chinese military commander to the court of Peking, respecting the state of the frontier bordering on the Burmese empire; and shows that the Chinese Government are neither ignorant of, nor indifferent to, our hostilities with the kingdom of Ava. The officer referred to had been deputed to examine the proper situations for establishing military posts and watch-towers.

The second was an official article respecting the depreciation of the inferior metallic currency of China, in some of the provinces, and the expedients requisite to correct it. According to the statement in the Gazette, it appears that the base metal coin, denominated *tchen*, have fallen considerably in their relative value, compared with silver: a serious evil, since the troops are paid in that currency, at the rate of 1,000 *tchen* to the *tael*, whilst in the market, the *tael* would purchase 1,240 or 1,260. The article represents the amount in one province at 43,200 strings of *tchen*, of 1,000 each; or 43,200,000 *tchen*. The official report assigns, as the cause of this depreciation, the practice of the provincial traders, who, after disposing of their merchandize, in order to avoid the troublesome carriage of the base currency, exchange it for silver, whereby the latter is diminished, and the former increased in quantity. It suggests the propriety of stopping the coinage of *tchen* until the relative value of this coin reaches its proper proportion to silver: which was approved and ordered by the court.

Thanks were voted to Sir Geo. Staunton and to Mr. Davis for this communication.

The Secretary then commenced the reading of an essay on the Life and History of Firdousi, by James Ross, Esq.,* the conclusion of which was deferred.

Adjourned till Saturday, April 16.

* See some criticisms on, and versions of, Firdousi, by this gentleman, under the signature of Gulchin, in this Journal, vol. x i., p. 106; vol. xiii., p. 119.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Monday, 6 Sep.—A meeting of the Society was held at the Society's apartments, Chouringhee, this evening, —J. H. Harrington, Esq. President in the chair.

Lieut. Gordon was elected a member.

The Babylonian brick, transmitted by the hon. Capt. Keppel, for the museum, was submitted to the meeting.

A *kusu naturam* was presented by F. P. Strong, Esq. together with several images of Boodh from Rangoon.

Two large Boudha images, also from Rangoon, were presented by Dr. Thomas, through Mr. Gibbon.

A copy of the *Bhagavat Gita*, printed in the original Sanscrit at Bonn, with a Latin translation, by A. W. Schlegel, was presented to the Society by the author.

Copies of the prospectus for publishing the text and translation of the *Ramayana*, and the 4th number of the *Indische Bibliothek*, were presented by the same gentleman.

Two pamphlets on the zodiac of Dendera, were presented by Mons. De Paravey, of Paris, with a note from the author suggesting to the Society to transmit a Chinese work, the *Thou-chou-men-ky* to Europe, as a work not to be found in the libraries of London or Paris, and of great historical value, containing a complete chronological list of the ancient sovereigns of China. It was accordingly resolved that inquiry should be made for the work in question.

The 2d part of the 5th volume of the transactions of the Horticultural Society; the report of the Garden Committee, and a list of the members, were presented by that Society.

The 2d volume of the *Archæological Researches* for 1823; the 2d part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1823, and the last volume of the *Transactions* of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Sciences, &c. were presented by the respective Societies.

A letter was read from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. forwarding a supply of Books for the Society's library.

A volume of drawings, by a native artist, under the superintendence of Mons. Casanova, from the models of native implements constructed by the late Miss Tyler, was submitted to the meeting by the secretary.

An analytical summary of the contents of the *Vishnu Purana*, by the secretary, was read by him at this meeting.

The collective works, called the *Puranas*, hold an eminent place in the religion and literature of the Hindoos. Interior in

sanctity only to the Vedas, and like them possessing the credit of an inspired origin, they exercise a much more practical influence upon the Hindoo community. They regulate their ritual, direct their faith, and supply, in popular legendary tales, materials for their credulity. To European scholars they are recommended on other accounts, and have been reputed to contain not only the picturesque and mythological part of the superstitions of India, but to preserve extensive and valuable remains of history, whose data approach at least closely to the era of the deluge.

The *Puranas* are of two classes; principal and subordinate. There are eighteen in each line; the latter, or *Upo Puranas*, are variously enumerated, and very little known. The former are all attributed to the sage Krishna Dwaipayana; the 28th Vyasa, or compiler of them, and of the Vedas. The eighteen great *Puranas* are said to contain 400,000 slokas, which in our mode of computing verse would be 1,600,000 lines.

The actual operation of these works upon the minds of a vast portion of mankind, and the reputation they bear of high antiquity and historical wealth, entitle them to a full and candid investigation. A plan has been accordingly devised for submitting the whole of them to analysis, and the result of the process, as applied to one of the most famous of the number, was submitted to the meeting. The *Vishnu Purana*, it appears from this account, is a work of a sectarian character, inculcating the preferential adoration of Vishnu. The legendary portion, although considerable, is less extensive and extravagant than in most of the *Puranas*, and the genealogical and historical sections contain much curious and valuable matter. Mr. Wilson does not consider this *Purana* to be older than the middle of the 10th century, but it is avowedly compiled from older materials, and refers the historical portion to ancient and apparently traditionary memorials. Upon the whole it is considered to be perhaps the most rational and valuable of the class of works to which it appertains.

Wednesday, 3 Nov.—A meeting of the Society was held this evening at the Society's apartments, when the Vice-Presidents and Committee of papers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. E. Sirling was elected a member.

A work entitled a *Solution of Three Enigmas* by I. F. Newton, Esq., presented by the author; and an account of the result of an Expedition fitted out from the Madras observatory for ascertaining the

length of the Pendulum at the Equator, presented by the Government of Fort St. George, were laid before the Society.

The expedition to the Equator was set on foot by Mr. Goldingham, under the encouragement of Sir Thomas Munro, and Sir Stamford Raffles, in 1821. In 1822 the party under Capt. Crisp arrived at Bencoelen, and after some time occupied in searching for an eligible spot, stationed themselves on a small Island named Gaunah Lout in January 1824. The latitude of the island was $0^{\circ} 1' 48'' 78$. The observations and the experiments were continued till the end of March, and were very numerous and laborious. The details form the bulk of the report, a folio of 268 pages, including, however, a series of observations to determine the geographical position of a number of places in the vicinity; the result, affecting the main object of the expedition, giving the length of the Pendulum at Gaunah Lout, was inches 39.02125991.

Lieut. Gerard forwarded some alterations and additions to his paper on the range of the thermometer at Kotguth, which was noticed in our last report. The additions chiefly relate to some of the agricultural productions of that climate, particularly opium and hemp. Of the former Lieut. Gerard observes that the intoxicating qualities are greater than of the opium produced in the Sikh states between the hills, and the hill opium is therefore in great demand in the Punjab. The poppy is reared also in the hills at less expense and with less labour than in the plains, never requiring irrigation, which in the latter situation is indispensable. The seed is sown in October, and the young plant, after reaching the height of a few inches, is buried for several months beneath the snow. As soon as the snow melts the plant sprouts up rapidly and comes to perfection in April and May. The milky exudation is collected usually on the morning after the incision is made, but sometimes not till the second day. The people of the hills are much addicted to the use of this drug, and not unfrequently employ it to put an end to their existence, when they have been offended or disappointed.

Two kinds of bhanga, or hemp, are reared in the hills. The plants are vigorous and the hemp of good quality. In the mountainous parts of Gerwhal it is a staple article of commerce. The seeds are partly expressed for oil, and partly eaten. An intoxicating extract is prepared from the leaves by merely rubbing them between the hands. This is called chur-rus. It is very extensively used by mixing and smoking it with tobacco, and is largely exported.

Other articles, the production of these regions, are enumerated by Lieut. Gerard, of considerable interest to agriculture and trade; as oats, various sorts of grain and

pulse—various fruits, as the apple, peach, filbert, walnut, &c. roots, as ginger and turmeric; and resinous extracts, as turpentine and pitch.

A notice of a Christian community in Persia, which seems to have escaped the observation of European travellers, was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Mill. These Christians are said to occupy a small town near Inbreex, called Khosrawan, but have churches and bishops at Jerusalem, Diarbeker, and Mousel. They are distinguished from other oriental Christians by their professing to be of Jewish descent, and by their forming an independent community, regulated by a patriarch and bishops unconnected with any other establishments. It is possible also, that there may be amongst them, other characteristic peculiarities of doctrine, or ritual, but the information yet received is of an imperfect nature, and it was chiefly with a view to call attention to the subject and excite further inquiry, that the notice was communicated to the Society.

A memoir of the late Monsieur Du Vaucel was read to the meeting by Monsieur Du Bois de Beauchêne. This enterprising naturalist was probably known to many of our readers as he had been several years in this part of India, and had always been remarkable for his intelligence and zeal.

ASIAN SOCIETY OF PARIS.

The following persons were admitted members.

L'Abbe Dubois, formerly missionary in India.

Capt. Lachin, member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

M. Othman Hank transmitted from Wurzburg his thanks for the title conferred upon him of corresponding associate, and he also announced the approaching publication of the third part of his *Chrestomathie Sanscritte*.

M. St. Martin concluded the reading of the notes of oriental manuscripts, transmitted to the society by Lord Kingsborough.

M. Klaproth gave an account of the progress made in printing the Georgian vocabulary.

M. E. Coquebert de Monbret communicated the translation of two chapters, taken from the historical Prolegomena of Ibn Khaledoun.

M. Amédée Jaquet read an account of a Turkish MS. in Ouzgour characters, transmitted from Vienna, by M. de Hamme.

M. Baron Coquebert de Monbret read a note upon a passage in Ibn-el Oudi, relative to a volcanic mountain, situated to the eastward of the Caspian Sea; and another note upon a Danish translation of the

the Thousand and one Nights, by Macdonald.

ORNITHOLOGY.

The following anecdote appears in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, as a communication from Pundit Cavillit Vancata Ramiswami. If it has any foundation, it affords a curious fact in natural history; if it be a fable, it shows the extent of Hindoo credulity.

"In the year 1804, I accompanied my worthy protector, the late Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, to Garisoppah from the range of Saugor hills in the Mysore country.

"I was obliged to proceed to Garisoppah village, situated on the high ground, with a number of scattered houses at a little distance from the salt-water river, by which people go to Mirjan, Gocurnum, Raja Mahandra Gur, in the Indian caroes, some time in April; the colonel proposed to take the stations on the large precipices of Jogey hills, which are situated north at 12 co-s from Garisoppah Ghaut; I accompanied him there, to interpret to the natives while on the survey of that district, as well as to his assistant surveyors. We passed through the dreary woods which extend to a good distance, and reached the Jogihully village, towards the evening. We were informed by the village sathing (accountant) that there were some curiosities to be seen; but as the day was far advanced, we were unable to inspect these curiosities till the next morning. We lodged in a stone-hall for that night, and the next day we went to the eastern rock of that range, where we found ten large dens about 50 feet in length, each filled up with great quantity of various sorts of grains, which we suppose could not have contained less than two hundred khandies of paddy, &c. We were surprised to find so large a quantity of grain collected there, and inquired of the inhabitants of the district respecting it; they informed us, that various flocks of birds, arrive from Uncola, Mirjan, Sadaswa Gur, Narani Basava, Raja Durg, Murdeswerum, and Dhanaswerum, in cold weather, and pick up different kind of grains from the field, and in the latter end of this season, they all come together and deposit their stores into the caves; where they continue for some time. In the beginning of the hot weather, they fly away, and come again in the beginning of the monsoon, and collect and deposit the grain as before, and realize until the next cold season. Thus twice a year they come and deposit the grain in separate heaps, in store against seasons of scarcity, which occasionally occur in the country about the western coast. Those birds, we did accumulate large heaps of grain, and, as we were informed, merely for the sustenance of the inhabitants of Canara Coast. In the time

■ An error of press.

of Hyder Ali, a famine once happened in the country, and the grain was very scarce then; the people went to the caverns on the hills, and begged the birds to spare them the grain, and save them from destruction; the birds assented to their petition by a sign or motion of the head, and as much grain as was required, was taken from those heaps, and distributed among the people of the province. The succeeding season was favourable, and the rain fell abundantly throughout the provinces, so that a plentiful supply of grain was produced throughout the country. In their prosperity, the people of the province did not think of returning the grain they had borrowed from the birds; consequently the people suffered greatly by indispensation. In their affliction they recollected their debt of gratitude to the birds, and collected by subscription as much grain as they had received from the caverns and replenished the heaps again. Having done this their affliction was removed and they were once more restored to happiness and peace. Since that time, whenever the people found there was a scarcity of grain in the country, they borrowed from the heaps of the birds, and returned an equal quantity when they obtained a plentiful crop. That custom is still continued. There are almost every sort of grain to be found on the hill, in separate heaps, and tradition says, it has been so for the last two or three hundred years. The Jogi range of the hill is about 300 miles west of Seringapatam. The birds are called *Hakis* in the Canara language, and the range is called *Hakicotta Jogi hills*."

SPECIMENS OF VENUS.

The following singular property of the plain mirror is new, it is believed, to the philosophical world. It was accidentally discovered by a gentleman a few mornings since, and as the subject may excite much speculation, we give his account of it in his own words. "Sitting this morning about gun-fire, with my back to the east, the window being open, and Venus shining brightly into the room, I was surprised to observe two Satellites close to that planet reflected in the mirror which the bearer was holding before me. I turned round immediately and looked at Venus, steadily, with the naked eye, but could not discern them. Again I looked into the mirror, with the same success. I then tried another mirror, supposing that the appearance arose from some defect in the glass; but still the two luminous specks, like stars of the 6th magnitude, were distinctly visible.

If the existence of this extraordinary property of the plain mirror, rivaling in its powers of magnifying, nay surpassing, the finest instruments in the hands of the great Herschel himself, be confirmed by the experiments of other and more able observer,

observers than myself, it is difficult to say what wonderful discoveries may not shortly be made. The satellites of the inferior planets have long been a desideratum in astronomy, and if the honour of their discovery be reserved for our new Calcutta observatory, I shall sincerely rejoice that I have been the humble means, in the hands of Providence, of pointing out the path. There is one thing that puzzles me to account for, unless we have recourse to a new and not improbable theory of optics. I allude to the circumstance of Venus not exhibiting, in the mirror, her present gibbous appearance, which a very ordinary telescope will show while the two satellites are distinctly represented in the speculum, though invisible to the most powerful instrument hitherto made. I am who am acquainted with the distinction between the rays of sensible and the rays of radiant heat will be no less to conceive to what I allude. We are as yet but in the infancy of optical science, and light may have many properties which we are not on the eve perhaps of discovering. — *The Bull*

EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.

The Egyptian sarcophagus, mentioned as having been exhibited at Marseilles, has been purchased by the French government, and is now on its way to the capital. This tomb weighs 19,000 lbs., and its height 11 ft 0 in. It is eight feet long, four feet broad, and four and a half high. It is marked

both on the inside and the outside, with hieroglyphic characters, the whole in an excellent state of preservation. — [*French paper*]

ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE.

It is generally believed that our Saviour, in his comparison of the lily of the valley to Solomon in all his glory, referred to the *amaryllis lutea*, whose golden liliaceous flowers, in autumn, afford one of the most brilliant and gorgeous objects in nature. If this conjecture be correct, it furnishes, as Sir J. E. Smith observes, a remarkable evidence respecting the season of the year when the sermon on the mount was delivered.

FINCE.

The Hindus hold *fince* in such a high repute, that Yama, a legislator supposed to be judge of departed spirits, declares that those who eat mushrooms, whether springing from the ground or growing on a tree, fully equal in merit the Jajars of Brahmans and the most devout of all devoutly sum.

MUSEUM COLLECTION.

It is expected that the curious collection of antiquities in the late Mr. Pitt, known by his works on Babylon, will be purchased for the British Museum. The price is estimated at £10,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Prodromus Florae Nigriticae, or a Description of the Plants in the Kingdoms of Negeria and adjacent Countries. By Mr. David Don, Librarian to the Linnaean Society and Member of the Imperial Academy. Sc. 8vo. 1s.

Hints on the Political and Commercial Rights between the English and Dutch in the East Indies, suggested by the late Treaty to which a Copy of the Treaty is annexed. 8vo. 1s.

Remarks on the Political Relations of the British Government with Hyderabad and other Allied States in India. By a Proprietor of the Indian Stock. 8vo. 2s.

The Last Days of Nipura. By Dr. Antoniachi, his Physician. French and English. 8vo. £1 1s.

Travels in the Empire of Kordoko and Sennar (countries in Western Africa). By Maj. G. Laing. Plates. 8vo. 18s.

History of the Project for a River, undertaken by Napoleon in 1818. By Gen. Count de Segur. Map and Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. £1 1s.

In the Press.

Observations on the Law and Constitution of India, on the Nature of Landed Tenures, and on the System of Revenue and Finance as established by the Moohummudin Law, as a Model Government, with an Inquiry into the Revenue and Judicial Administration, and Regulations of Police at present existing in Bengal. 8vo.

Forty Years in the World, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life. By the Author of *Efficiency* in India. 7 vols. 8vo.

Vol. XIX. A Little of my History.

A Report on the Financial Situation of the East India Company in 1824. By Henry St. George Tucker. 8vo. 1s.

Memorials of the Life and Administration of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Bristol. Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with extracts from his Private and Official Correspondence, and other papers not previously investigated. By the Rev. Dr. Nares Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. 8vo. 4s. With Portraits and other Engravings.

Indian Legends, containing, together with a complete account of the most beautiful and curious devices employed in ancient and modern times, by the most celebrated painters and poets, a grammar of the language, whereby in the most pleasing manner ideas may be communicated or revived under semblances the most fanciful that can be applied to the purposes of amusement or of decoration. By Mr. Phillips Author of *Pomarius*. Britannicum &c.

CALENDAR.

In the Press.

A Brief Dissertation on the Climate of the Hill Countries, as connected with Pathology, addressed to James M. Dowell, Esq. Superintending Surgeon General. By Julius Jeffries, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Assistant Surgeon to the Hon. F. I. Company.

The Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. I.

(3)

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Sept. 14, 1824.—With the sanction of government, the following relief of the troops will take place, at the times and in the order hereafter detailed.

2d L. C., from Mhow to Neemuch, right wing 15th Oct.—left wing when relieved by Bombay troops.

3d L. C., from Nusserabad to Muttra, a wing about 16th Sept.—a wing when relieved by right wing of 7th regt.

5th L. C., from Muttra to Sultanpore (Benares), a wing 1st Oct., and the other wing when relieved by 2d wing of 3d regt.

7th L. C., from Neemuch to Nusserabad, right wing 1st Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 2d regt.

8th L. C., from Nagpore to Bareilly, when relieved by Madras troops.

2d Tr. Horse Brigade, from Mhow to Meerut, when relieved by Bombay troops.

5th Tr. Horse Brigade, from Nagpore to Meerut, when relieved by Madras troops.

6th & 7th Cos. 1st Batt., from Nagpore to Cawnpore, when relieved by Madras troops.

5th Comp. 1st Batt., from Mhow to Allahabad, when relieved by Bombay troops.

11. M. 59th foot, from Cawnpore to Meerut, 1st Nov.

11. M. 14th foot, from Meerut to Ghazepore, 1st Nov.

1st Eur. Regt., from Nagpore to Cawnpore, when relieved by Madras troops.

2d Eur. Regt., from Dinapore to Cawnpore, 15th Jan.

4th N. I., from Neemuch to Loodhiana, 10th Oct.

6th N. I., from Aseeighur to Lucknow, when relieved by Bombay troops.

10th. N. I., from Setapore to Nusserabad, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by 34th regt.

12th N. I., from Meerut to Loodhiana, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 35th regt.

15th N. I., from Mhow to Pertab Ghur, when relieved by Bombay troops.

17th N. I., from Nagpore to Bhopal-pore, when relieved by Madras troops.

18th N. I., from Gorgoon and Delhi to Secora, when relieved by 22d regt.

19th N. I., from Agra, to Hansi on 15th Oct.

20th N. I., from Secora to Midnapore, on 15th Oct.

21st N. I., from Lucknow to Muttra, when relieved by 60th regt.

24th N. I., from Hansi to Delhi, on 10th Nov., when relieved by 19th regt.

28th N. I., from Pertab Ghur to Behampore, on 26th Sept.

34th N. I., from Loodhiana to Seetapore, on 1st Dec.

35th N. I., from Loodhiana to Meerut, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 12th regt.

36th N. I., from Nusserabad to Agra, about 16th Sept.

37th N. I., from Nagpore to Benares, when relieved by Madras troops

43d N. I., from Kurnaul to Sangor, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 53d regt.

53d N. I., from Sangor to Kurnaul, right wing on 10th Oct.—left wing when relieved by right wing of 43d regt.

55th N. I., from Mhow to Neemuch, when relieved by Bombay troops.

56th N. I., from Delhi to Nusserabad, on 20th Nov., when relieved by 24th regt.

58th N. I., from Nusserabad to Agra, on 15th Dec.

60th N. I., from Bhopal-pore to Lucknow, when relieved by 17th regt.

63d N. I., from Lucknow to Delhi, and Gorgoon, when relieved by 6th regt.

NEW COMPANIES OF PIONEERS.

Fort William, Sept. 16, 1824.—The following resolutions of government are published for general information.

1st. That three temporary companies of Pioneers, of the usual strength, and accoutred similarly to the same class of men on the permanent establishment, be raised at Chittagong, and the non-commissioned officers for the above companies to be selected from among overseers belonging to such establishments as have been temporarily suspended.

2d. That the command and general superintendence of the department be committed to Capt. J. A. Schaleh, superintendent of canals and bridges, with the official rank of Major, and attached to the Headquarters of the army during the present war.

3d. That the following officers be placed under the orders of Capt. J. A. Schaleh, with the least practicable delay.—Capt. T. Taylor, 5th L. C.—Lieut. J. Bedford, 48th N. I.—Lieut. R. Wroughton, 63d N. I.—Lieut. B. Browne, artill.—Lieut. R. Wilcox, 59th N. I.—Lieut. R. B. Pemberton, 44th N. I.—Lieut. G. Thompson, Engineers.—Lieut. J. A. Crommelin, Engineers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FIELD HOSPITALS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 16, 1824.—At the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

Chief, the establishment of two Field Hospitals is authorized on the eastern frontier, at such points and from such dates as his Excellency may please to direct.

A central medical depôt will also be formed at Dacca.

AUGMENTATION TO FIELD BATTERIES OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

Fort William, Sept. 23, 1824.—At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, an addition of 16 spare horses and 24 spare drivers is to be made to each field battery of foot artillery, with horse draught, until further orders.—The horses are henceforth to be driven by mounting the Syces when considered necessary.

MAJOR W. DICKSON.

Fort William, Sept. 23, 1824.—Major William Dickson, of the 6th regt. L.C., is suspended from the service until the orders of the hon. the Court of Directors shall be received.

In announcing this decision, the Government think proper to publish the causes which have imperatively forced them thus to uphold the discipline of the army.

Major Dickson, on the 22d of May last, even before the promulgation of the new arrangements had reached the station, where he was on duty, addressed a memorial to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, impugning the justice and impartiality of those measures and of the Indian government; deprecating the injury that would ensue to himself and to the cavalry officers at large, from the expected organization; and in highly disrespectful tone thought proper to constitute himself the medium for vindicating their, in his opinion, infringed right, also making statements unfounded in fact, tending to excite discontent, and presuming "to infer that the irregular cavalry may be kept up as much for the convenience of private patronage as for public expediency."

Immediately on this document being submitted to government, a reply was returned, the 15th July, through the Adj. Gen. of the army, disapproving by reference to facts all Maj. Dickson's mis-statements: his Lordship in Council, however, conceiving that officer to have erred only through a want of judgment, he was merely reprehended for the tone of violence and disrespect which characterized his memorial, and assured that it should be forwarded to the hon. the Court of Directors by an early despatch.

Maj. Dickson, nevertheless, after a lapse of nearly three months, repeated the offence in a long letter addressed to the Adj. Gen. of the army, dated 15th August, even before he had received the reply to his first memorial. This second address was only distinguished from the former by an awk-

wardly flattering appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, against the measures of the government, of which his Excellency is a member, or rather against those of the authorities in England from whom the regulations emanated.

The government would have been willing to give Major Dickson credit for the feelings which may have induced the apology he has since offered, had not the offence been a deliberate repetition of unfounded assertions and insubordinate insinuations, which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, demanded his immediate suspension.

FORMATION OF THE 69th REGT.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 10, 1824.—In pursuance of the order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council under date the 4th Nov., the 69th regt. N.I. is to be raised and disciplined at Benares; to which station the officers of the late 47th regt. N.I. (now posted to the 69th regt.) are, with the exception of Lieut.-Col. Cartwright, who is posted to the 2d Europ. Regt., to proceed without delay.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Blackney, of the 35th N.I., is removed to the 69th regt., and directed to proceed to Benares with all practicable expedition and commence the formation of the regt.; and in order to give it the advantage of a portion of old soldiers, twenty men per company will be drafted from several corps of the line, in addition to a complete complement of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

THE SEPOYS OF THE LATE 47th REGT.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 11, 1824.—The sepoys of the late 47th regt. who were exempted from the operation of Gov. G. O. of the 4th Nov., are drafted into the 40th N.I., and will proceed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sargent, of the 57th regt., by water to Assam, to join that corps, as soon as the requisite tonnage can be procured for them.

FORMATION OF TWO REGIMENTS OF LOCAL HORSE.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1824.—Two Regiments of Local Horse of 8 risallahs each, and 80 officers and men per risallah, will be immediately raised and numbered 6 and 7, on the same scale as in the 2d, 3d, and 4th regts., and on the like rates of pay, &c.

These corps are to be formed one in Rohilkund, or in the Meerut district, and one on the western frontier, at such points as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct.—The European and native staff and establishments to each, will be exactly on the same scale and in the same proportion as in the other regts. of local cavalry.

AUGMENTATION

ADJUTANT TO THE LOCAL BATTALIONS.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1824.—The 6th, 7th, and 8th local battalions, (or the 1st and 2d Nusserri and Sirmoor Corps,) will be augmented forthwith to 10 companies of 90 privates each (Goorkahs), according to the scale laid down in the order first noted (2d May 1823).

FORCES ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Head Quarters, Oct. 25, 1824.—The troops assembling at Chittagong and on the frontier of Sylhet, for service, are brigaded as follows:

1st Brigade.—H. M. 44th foot; 47th regt. N. I.; 62d regt. N. I.—Brig. Shupland, 27th N. I.; Brig. Major Capt. White.

2d Brigade.—H. M. 54th foot; 42d regt. N. I.; 26th regt. N. I.—Brig. Colquhoun Grant, 54th foot H. M.

3d Brigade.—H. M. 17th foot; 7th regt. N. I.; 44th regt. N. I.—Brig. Gen. Cotton; Brig. Major Capt. Sadlier, 47th H. M.

4th Brigade.—14th regt. N. I.; 39th regt. N. I.; 52d regt. N. I.—Brig. Innes, C. B.; Brig. Major Capt. Currie, 14th regt. N. I.

5th Brigade.—10th regt. Madras N. I.; 16th ditto, ditto.—Brig. A. Fair; Brig. Major Lieut. A. B. Dyes.

COURT MARTIAL.

LEUT. J. C. SAGE, 61st N. I.

Head Quarters, Sept. 16, 1824.—At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Wednesday the 8th Sept. 1824, of which Lieut. Col. E. Cartwright, 47th N. I. is President, Lieut. J. C. Sage, 61st N. I. was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge; viz.

"For having, on or about the 21th Aug. last, absented himself from the command of a treasure party, then in charge of two lacs of rupees, and allowed the Subadar to proceed to Sulkeeah Ghaut with the boats containing the said treasure, while he, Lieut. Sage, set off by himself, and contrary to orders, for the cantonment of Barrackpore, and did not rejoin his party till about the evening of the 27th of the month aforesaid.

"Such conduct being disgraceful to the character of a British officer, and in direct violation of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"Having maturely deliberated upon the whole of what has appeared before them, the Court find the prisoner Lieut. J. C. Sage, of the 61st, guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the articles of war, they sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of six calendar months. Confined,

(Signed) ERW. PAGET, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieut. Sage's suspension from rank and pay is to take effect from the date of the publication of the above order at Barrackpore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 23. Mr. H. V. Hathorn, assistant magistrate and to collector of Shrubahad.

30. Mr. G. G. Udney, jun., head assistant to export warehouse keeper.

Oct. 14. Mr. J. T. Rivaz, register of zillah court of Etawah.

Mr. G. F. Brown, second register of zillah court of Allahabad.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 30. Rev. W. Palmer, district chaplain at Nusserabad.

Oct. 30. Rev. J. C. Proby, district chaplain at Ghazepore.

Nov. 4. Rev. J. Torriano, a joint district chaplain at Cawnpore.

Rev. H. R. Shepherd, district chaplain at Behanpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 9, 1824.—1st N. I. Ens. A. Barclay to be lieut., from 2d Aug. 1824, in suc. to Goldney dec.

37th N. I. Ens. T. Hox to be lieut., from 18 Aug. 1824, in suc. to Scott deceased.

Asst.-Surge. G. G. Spilshury to be surg., vice Adams on retired; and Asst.-Surg. J. Worsley to be surg., vice Ramsay retired; with rank from 27 Sept. 1820.

Capt. C. Fitzgerald, 6th L. C., to be an hon. aide-de-camp to Gov. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 6, 1824.—Capt. R. A. Thomas, 48th N. I., relieved from annual arsenal committee, and directed to join his corps at Saugor.

Sept. 7.—2d Grenad. Batt. Lieut. W. Foley, 10th N. I., to be adj., and Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 50th N. I., to be interp. and quartermast.

Sept. 8.—Fusigee (Prior, J. Awdry, E. T. Turner, R. Wylie, H. C. Wilson, J. L. Murray, W. Cole, and T. S. Price recently admitted) appointed to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Sept. 11.—Capt. R. Newton, 44th N. I., to officiate as Aide-de-camp to Brigad. Gen. Shuldham, commanding eastern division, from 3d May last.

Fort William, Sept. 16.—The following Asst. Surgeons now attached to civil stations are placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com-in-chief, during continuance of present war:—W. Watson, attached to Board of Commissioners W. P.; G. Macpherson, Bauleah; M. Nesbit, M. D., Bullockah, now at Chittagong; R. M. Thomson, Board of Commissioners, Cd. P.; William Grime, Bareilly; Francis Gold, Merut; D. Campbell, Mirzapore; H. Clark, Goruckpore; J. Colvin, M. D., Azimguhur.

Capt. G. Moore, 59th N. I., employed in telegraph department, placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 13.—Capt. Hiley, 3d N. I., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Gregory, C. B., from 2d Sept.

Sept. 14.—Lieut. (Rev. Capt.) J. Steel, 41st N. I., to be adj. to 1st light. inf. bat.

Lieut. R. D. White, 60th N. I., to be adj. to Maj. Gilman's levy at Cawnpore.

Rev. Capt. G. Hicks, 8th N. I., removed from adjutancy of Agra prov. btl. and directed to join his regt.

Sept. 15.—Maj. Gen. Gregory, C. B., to command Benares division of army on coming away of Maj. Gen. Loveday.

Sept. 16.—Capt. N. S. Webb, of art., directed to join head-quarters of regt. at Dum-Dum.

Assist.

Asst.-surg. A. Walker placed at disposal of Commander Hayes, for service of flotilla of gun-boats.
Sept. 17.—Capt Hart to officiate as dep.-asst. adj.-gen. to eastern division until arrival at Dacca of Capt. Shuldham.

Capt. R. Gardner, 10th, and G. Tomkyns, 13th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.
 Ens. R. Riddell to act as adj. to 33d N.I. during absence of Brev. Capt. Richmond.

Sept. 18.—Capt. Hall to command artillery detachment setting on island of Cheduba.

Fort William, Sept. 23.—The unmentioned military and medical officers, employed in political and other departments under government, are placed at disposal of his Excy. the Com. in chief during continuance of present war, or until further orders.

Hyderabad, Sept. 23.—Capt. J. Campbell, 12th N.I. Lieut. R. Riddell, 10th ditto. Lieut. C. Sutherland, 26th ditto. Lieut. P. S. Sothely, regt. of artil. Lieut. G. Twemlow, ditto. Lieut. W. Oliphant, ditto.

Nagpore, Sept. 23.—Capt. B. Blake, regt. of artil. Brev. Capt. A. Mackinnon, 42d N.I. Brev. Capt. W. B. Gardstone, 46th ditto. Brev. Capt. C. C. Wotherspoon, 61st ditto. Lieut. the hon. P. C. Sinclair, 41d ditto. Lieut. C. Crawford, regt. of artil.

Salt and No. India, September.—Capt. T. W. Dill, 42d N.I. Capt. A. Hardy, 26th ditto.

Armoir, Sept. 23.—Capt. D. Pringle, 10th N.I. Capt. J. W. Douglas, 23d ditto.

Departments of Public Works, Sept. 23.—Capt. H. Murray, 27th N.I. Brev. Capt. J. Price, 1st ditto. Lieut. H. F. Phipps, 45th ditto. Lieut. N. Jones, 57th ditto.

Superintendents of Roads, Sept. 23.—Capt. H. I. Playfair, regt. of artil. Capt. J. R. Broughton, 21st N.I. Capt. G. A. Vetch, 64th ditto. Lieut. V. Shortland, 17th ditto.

Medical Officers, Asst.-surg. H. P. Smith, Nizam's service. Asst.-surg. N. Murgess, ditto. Asst.-surg. J. Davidson, Nagpore. Asst.-surg. J. Stewart, King of Oude's service.

Sept. 23.—Lt. J. C. Corns, J. Christie to be Lieut. from 21 Sept. 1824, in suc. to Andler.

55th N.I.—Lt. C. Graham to be Lieut. from 21 Aug. 1824, in suc. to Squibbles.

Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 12th N.I., to be an examiner in College of Fort William.

May. Wm. Dickson, 6th I.C., suspended from service until orders of hon. Comd. of Directors shall be received.

Head Quarters, Sept. 20.—Capt. R. H. Sney, with 200 officers and men (military), together with 2400 privates of Gov. Gen's body guard, directed to be held in readiness to embark for foreign service. The following officers to proceed with detachment: Capt. Newell, commanding. Lieut. and Adj. Dyke, Lieut. Archibald, 10th I.C., doing duty. Asst.-surg. J. R. Martin.

Sept. 23.—Lieut. W. H. Howard to be interp. and quartermaster to 1st Europ. regt.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. Col. A. Lindsay to command artillery on Chittagong frontier.

Asst.-surg. D. Campbell to have medical charge of 2d or Gardner's Local Horse at Benares.

Removals in Regt. of Artillery.

Capt. N. S. Webb from 1st comp. 9d bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat., vice H. L. Playfair from latter to former. Capt. C. Smith from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat., vice H. C. Baker from latter to former. Lieut. T. B. Bingley from 1st to 6th troop Horse Brigade, vice Grant from latter to former. Lieut. R. G. Roberts from 2d troop Horse Brigade to 3d comp. 1st bat., vice J. Johnson from latter to former. Lieut. W. Anderson from latter to former. 61st comp. 2d bat. Lieut. G. H. Dyke from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat. Lieut. J. S. Kirby from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat. Lieut. R. Jackson, from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 9th comp. 4th bat. Lieut. H. D. Lafosse from 7th comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. J. Brady from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 9th comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. F. R. Hazely from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat. 3d Lieut. H. Daniell from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. A. P. Reggie from 1st bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat. 2d Lieut. G. J. Cookson from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.

Major Shaw to assume command of artillery at Saugor in Bombay division of army.

Major J. P. Bouleau, horse brigade, to take command of detachment of horse brigade now at Cawnpore.

Fort William, Sept. 20.—2d Europ. Regt. Ens. M. W. Gilmore to be Lieut. from 11 Sept. 1824, in suc. to Bennett dec.

31st N.I. Ens. R. Menzies to be Lieut. from 15 Sept. 1824, in suc. to Ingle dec.

Asst.-surg. John Grant to be second permanent assist. at Presidency General Hospital, vice Adam.

Asst.-surg. J. Adam, M.D., to be assist. marine surg., vice Grant.

Asst.-surg. John Grant, to have medical charge of Calcutta native militia, vice Adam.

Head Quarters, Sept. 30.—Surg. Grierson appointed to 30th N.I. at Chittagong.

Oct. 1. Asst.-surg. Carle removed from 62d to 61d regt., and directed to join at Lucknow.

Oct. 2.—Lt. N.I. Lieut. J. W. Rowe to be interp. and quartermaster.

5th N.I. Lieut. W. D. Conway to be interp. and quartermaster, vice Leadbeater prom.

2d Light Inf. Bat. Lieut. W. Rutherford, 28th N.I., to be adj.

Asst.-surg. Boyd posted to 1st Light Inf. bat., and Asst.-surg. McGaveston to horse artillery at Meerut.

Fort William, Oct. 1. Asst.-surg. R. M. M. Thomson to perform medical duties of civilisation of Patna, vice Kennedy dec.

Oct. 5. Capt. B. Blake, 47th N.I., to receive surgeon Bullock, placed at disposal of Commander in Chief during continuance of present war.

Oct. 7. Brev. Capt. D. Montgomery, 7th I.C., at Fort St. George to be dep. p. surgeon general at the Presidency from 15th July 1st in suc. to Mount out of duty.

2d Europ. Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Marshall to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. D. Harvey to be Lieut., from 1st Sept. 1824, in suc. to Irwin dec.

40th N.I. Ens. C. F. Rempage to be Lieut., from 1st Oct. 1824, in suc. to Abston dec.

4th N.I. Capt. J. A. Hodgson to be major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. C. Wotherspoon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. B. Robinson to be Lieut., from 1st Oct. 1824, in suc. to Merthin dec.

Capt. R. B. Williams, 4d N.I., transferred to 1st d. cal. br.

Head Quarters, Oct. 5. Lieut. Donnelly permitted to resign adjutancy of 13th N.I.

13th N.I. Lieut. W. Minto to be adj., vice Donnelly.

Capt. O. Stubbs, 44th N.I., commanding Resident's escort at Cawpore, permitted to serve with his regiment during continuance of present war.

Oct. 7. Ens. the hon. R. V. Powys posted to 12th regt. at Meerut.

Ens. Milner posted to 31st regt. at Mirzapore.

En. Drought posted to 5th regt. at Lucknow.

Superintendent-surg. Grant appointed to the 1st fighting frontier, and directed to assume superintending medical charge of force under Brig. Gen. Morrison.

Fort William, Oct. 7.—Mr. W. F. Pennington to have temporary charge of public works in district of Cuttack.

Oct. 14.—Infantry. Maj. W. Nott to be lieut. col., vice Holmes dec., with rank from 2d Oct. 1824, in suc. to R. A. C. Watson dec.

25th N.I. Capt. W. Vincent to be maj., Lieut. T. R. Bell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. D. Kennedy to be Lieut., from 2d Oct. 1824, in suc. to Nott prom.

42d N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. A. Mackinnon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. B. Gould to be Lieut., from 7th Oct. 1824, in suc. to Wilkinson transf. to inv. estab.

Capt. H. Cock, 22d N.I., superintendent of Tharros and Pindaree chiefs, &c. in district of Goruckpore; and Brev. Capt. M. Ramsay, 21th N.I., assist. superintendent.

superintendent of Feroze Shah's canal in Delhi territory, placed at disposal of his Exc. the Com-in-Chief during continuance of present war.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to rank of Brigadier General during continuance of present war, for purpose of being employed in command of brigades, or on such other special duties as may appear expedient for public service:—
Col. J. W. Adams, 16th N.L.; Col. J. H. Dunkin, H.M.'s 44th regt.; Col. N. M. Keller, H.M.'s 1st or Royals; Col. W. Cotton, H.M.'s 47th regt.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 11.—25th N.L. Lieut. S. F. Hannah to be adj.

Agri. Prov. Bat. Lieut. H. V. Cary, 57th N.L., to be adj., vice Hicks.

Oct. 13.—Assist.-surg. Cameron to do duty in presidency general hospital.

Brev. Capt. D. Thomas, 16th N.L., late of department of public works, directed to join his regt. without delay.

Capt. Herring, 37th N.L., permitted to resign his appointment of aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Love day, and Lieut. F. Hawkins, 38th N.L., appointed in his stead.

Oct. 14.—Assist.-surg. Toke re-appointed to Mhair-warra local bat.

Maj. Gen. A. Ferguson posted to 61st N.L.

Lieut. Col. Com. M. White posted to 13th N.L.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Playfair posted to 12th N.L.

Lieut. Col. W. Nott posted to 20th N.L.

Lieut. Col. T. Newton posted to 48th N.L.

Lieut. Col. Alexander removed from 48th to 39th N.L.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Gilbert removed from 39th to 31st N.L.

Lieut. Col. T. Wilson removed from 31st to 44th N.L.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddley posted to 56th N.L.

Lieut. Col. G. Sargent removed from 13th to 57th N.L.

Lieut. Col. George removed from 57th to 13th N.L.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. T. Lysaght to be adj., vice Marshall prom.

2d Light Inf. Bat. Lieut. H. A. Rosewarren, 54th N.L., to be interp. and quart.-mast.

Surge. E. Phillips posted to 62d N.L. at Barrack pore.

Fort William, Oct. 14.—Surge. J. Bridges and R. Limond to be dep. superintend. surgeons.

Oct. 21.—Artillery. Lieut. Colonel W. Hopper to be Lieut. col. commandant, from 30th May 1824, in suc. to Carnegie dec.—Maj. J. F. Dundas to be Lieut. col. from 30th May 1824, in suc. to Hopper prom.—Capt. J. McDowell to be major, 1st Lieut. W. Oliphant to be capt. of a comp., and 2d Lieut. J. B. Backhouse to be 1st Lieut., from 30th May 1824, in suc. to Dundas prom.

By the death of Maj. Gen. Carnegie, Lieut. Col. Com. J. D. Sherwood and A. McLeod become entitled to benefits of off-reckoning fund.

7th L. C. Lieut. J. Allen to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet. H. Halhed to be Lieut., from 2d Oct. 1824, in suc. to Agnew dec.

26th N.L. Capt. A. Trotter to be major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Hodgson to be capt. of a comp., and Ensign. R. A. Lynch to be Lieut., from 11th Oct. 1824, in suc. to Owen dec.

Lieut. W. R. Fitzgerald, corps of engineers, to be surveyor of embankments.

Cavalry. Lieut. Col. H. O'Brien to be Lieut. col., from 7th Oct. 1824, vice Clarke dec.—Maj. Sweetenham to be Lieut. col., from 7th Oct. 1824, vice O'Brien prom.

2d L. C. Capt. G. Arnold to be major, Lieut. J. C. Lambie to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet. J. Inglis to be Lieut., from 7th Oct. 1824, in suc. to Sweetenham prom.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 16.—Assist.-surg. B. Wilson to do duty with H.M.'s 44th regt.

Oct. 16.—5th L. C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Burgess to be interp. and quart. mast., vice Roxke resigned appointment.

Lieut. C. Farmer, 21st N.L., appointed adjutant to detached wing of corps from 4th inst.

Lieut. A. C. Scott, 1st Europ. Regt., and F. Box, 57th N.L., permitted to exchange corps.

Oct. 20.—Assist.-surg. Paxton posted to 41st N.L., at Etawah.

Oct. 21.—Capt. F. Champagne, H.M.'s 59th foot, to be military secretary to his Exc. the Com-in-Chief, vice Lieut. Col. Marlay, who has proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. C. A. Wrottesley, 16th Lancers, to be aide-de-camp on his Exc.'s personal staff, vice Capt. Champagne.

Oct. 22.—Capt. Wilkins, of Inv. Estab., to receive temporary charge of European invalids and pensioners at Chunar.

Lieut. Col. T. Gardner, 1st Europ. Regt., to be president of Arsenal Committee, from 1st prox., vice Lieut. Col. Hecher relieved from that duty.

Lieut. Gowan, commissary in ordnance department, to assume charge of magazine dépôt at Dacca.

Port William, Oct. 26.—Artillery. Capt. R. M. O. Gramshaw to be major, 1st Lieut. H. J. Wood to be capt., and 2d Lieut. E. Madden to be 1st Lieut., from 24th Oct. 1824, in suc. to MacQuibee dec.

Lieut. M. Smith, 23d N.L., to be asst. to political agent at Chittagong.

Lieut. H. Clayton, 4th L. C., to be an aide-de-camp on Governor-General's personal staff.

Lieut. E. C. Archbold, 8th L. C., to be asst. to aid-de-camp to his Lordship.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 25.—Officiating Assist.-surg. Olver to have medical charge of Capt. Scott's detachment of artil. proceeding to Sylhet.

Oct. 26.—14th N.L. Lieut. C. V. Wyld to be adj., vice Gardner promoted.

Oct. 27.—Capt. Herring, 37th N.L., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir Gabriel Martindale, commanding Cawnpore division, from 24th inst.

Lieut. Dyke to do duty with 7th comp. 2d bat. of artillery.

Orders permanently posted. Ensigns M. Dush to 2d Europ. Regt., at Dinapore. H. P. Burn, 1st N.L., at Gurwarra. H. Johnson, 26th do., at Barrackpore. Wm. Hope, 57th do., at Gokhaty (Assam). Wm. Cole, 67th do., at Benares. E. T. Tierney, 30th do., at Barrackpore. H. C. Wilson, 40th do., at Chuchub. B. W. Vile, 64th do., at Lucknow. C. Prior, 64th do., at Secmurch. T. S. Price, 8th do., at Rautool. I. Andry, 35th do., at Secmurch. J. L. Murray, 49th do., at Dacca. J. Grisell, 2d Europ. Regt., at Dinapore. H. B. Harrington, 37th N.L., at Benares. H. J. Guyon, 31st do., at Mirzapore. G. Turner, 38th do., at Keltah. A. Leornouth, 54th do., at Dinapore. J. H. Low, 39th do., at Sylhet.

Regt. of Art. Lieut. Col. Com. W. Hopper posted to 2d Bat., vice Carnegie dec. Lieut. Col. J. F. Dundas posted to 3d bat., vice Hopper.

Maj. McDowell posted to 2d bat., vice Dundas. Capt. W. Oliphant posted to 15th comp. 4th bat., vice McDowell.

1st Lieut. J. B. Backhouse posted to 3d comp. 3d bat., vice Oliphant. Capt. H. C. Baker, 2d comp. 2d bat., removed to 1st comp. 4th bat., and Capt. E. Bidolph from latter to former.

Capt. I. C. Croxton, of 8th comp. 3d bat., removed to 4th comp. 2d bat., and Capt. J. Brodhurst from latter to former.

Capt. R. Roberts directed to join 2d troop at Meerut. 2d Lieut. T. E. Sage posted to 8th comp. 2d bat.

Capt. Colnath, 17th N.L., appointed a member of Arsenal Committee.

Lieut. Kirby appointed adj. to Chittagong division of artil., vice Lamb prom.

Oct. 26.—Cornet D. G. A. F. H. Mellish to do duty with 7th L. C. at Nusseerabad.

Ensigns M. C. Carter, W. Fenton, W. Innes, J. P. Sharpe, T. Gould, W. Alston, C. J. C. Collins, W. Thursty, W. Lyford, J. H. Blanshard, M. Nicolson, H. W. Burt, J. J. Hamilton, C. Campbell, T. Irving, W. F. Campbell, R. Haldane, R. H. De Montmorency, G. Greene, F. B. Lardner, A. Jack, and T. Macintosh, to do duty with 2d Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

Ensigns J. Campbell, A. F. Tyler, and G. F. Tyler, to do duty with 16th N.L., at Barrackpore.

Ensigns E. T. Erskine, J. Robertson, and J. H. Phillips, to do duty with 61st N.L., at Barrackpore.

Oct. 29.—Assist. surg. Stevenson to do duty with H.M. 44th regt., in room of Assist.-surg. Wilson reported sick. Assist.-surg. B. Wilson will rejoin general hospital.

Lieut. J. Turton to act as adj. and quart.-mast. to detachment of artil. under Capt. Scott.

Lieut.

On the receipt of a report to this effect, by the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency immediately adopted the necessary measures to bring those misguided men to a sense of their duty. He instantly proceeded to Barrackpore, and, on the following morning, having made a disposition of the other troops at the station, and those which had arrived during the night, the Adj. Gen. and Quarter-Master Gen. of the army, with his Excellency's Persian interpreter, and the officer commanding the 47th nat. regt., were deputed to make a last effort to induce the mutineers, drawn up, loaded, and in regular parade order, to lay down their arms, but without effect.

Nothing then remained, but to inflict the punishment so justly merited. The Commander-in-Chief gave the preconcerted signal for an attack by a part of the force, the mutineers instantly broke, and betook themselves to flight, under the fire of the troops who attacked them; and such an example was made on the spot, as the necessity of the case, and the infamy of the regt. merited; the most guilty of those who were made prisoners, having been subsequently executed by the sentence of a general court-martial.

That a transaction so unusual in, and disgraceful to this army, could have been planned and carried into execution, without the knowledge, not to say, participation of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the corps, is not for a moment to be credited, composed as the Nat. Regts. are in Bengal; connected by relationship, and living as the native officers and sepoy do, almost under the same roofs, it is not to be believed for a moment, that the grossest neglect of the duty the former owed to the state, has not been shown by the parties in question; the Governor-General in Council consequently considers the 47th regt. Nat. Inf., including its native commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be disgraced; directs that No. 47 be struck out of the army list, the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be instantly discharged the service, as totally unworthy of the confidence of government, or the name of soldiers, and that a new regt. to be numbered 69, to which the European officers of the late 47th will be appointed, be immediately raised in its stead, for general service, agreeably with the detail as laid down in general orders of the 11th July 1825, No. 65.

To the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Bengal army, the Governor-General in Council now more particularly desires to address himself. He is perfectly satisfied that no instance of insubordination can take place in a corps without such coming to their nearly knowledge. He hereby demands from them a rigid execution of their duty, and observes

that even on the removal of any discontent in a corps, it is their particular duty to communicate it instantly to their European officers, and to exert their utmost endeavours to put down in the first instance any appearance of combination; his Lordship in Council further desires it to be distinctly understood, that in failure of that line of conduct, which is expected from the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army, they will be held personally and collectively responsible for any misbehaviour of the men, who are more immediately under their eye and command in the lines, than they can be under that of the European officers; and that the most prompt dismissal from the service will be the inevitable consequence of any want of exertion and zeal, or any abandonment of duty: in short, he warns them to profit by the example of the 47th, who have drawn down on themselves a punishment they most justly merited.

The Governor-General in Council, in order to make known the sentiments of government to the native army as fully and correctly as possible, is pleased to direct that this order shall be translated into the Hindoostanee language, and printed in the Nagree character, for the purpose of transmission to corps respectively, through the Adj. Gen. of the army, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, who will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as his Excellency may consider necessary, drafting the privates of the late 47th, whose fidelity remained unshaken, into such regts. as may appear most expedient.

WM. CANNING, Lieut. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The *Bengal Harkur* gives a more detailed account of the affair, which it assures its readers is perfectly correct and authentic. The following is an abridgement of it:

The 26th, 47th, and 62d regts. had been under marching orders for some time past, and on the 1st inst., the second named corps was to have proceeded upon its route. For several days before that, symptoms of discontent had been displayed by it, but not of a nature that was thought likely to end in a serious manner. On Sunday 31st ult. a parade was directed, in marching order, that the commanding officer might inspect the knapsacks, accoutrements, &c. to see that all is in good order for general service. On going to the parade it was officially reported to Lieut. Col. Cartwright, that a great number of his men had positively refused to put on their knapsacks, on hearing which, he forthwith proceeded to the right grenadier company, and ordered them to go immediately and put them on, expressing at the same time his displeasure at their conduct. He went down all the companies, and in about two hours a good number of the men had got their

their intentions, and arranged them in a line, pointing out the criminality of their conduct, its injustice towards government, and the absolute ruin which a perseverant in it would speedily bring upon themselves. Notwithstanding, a considerable number declared they would not march, and eventually a parade was ordered for the following morning. Colonel Cartwright still hoping that when the time for moving came, the orders would be obeyed. He made the proper reports to Gen Dalzell, who intimated his intention of going in person to the parade the next morning at day break. When that hour arrived they found only between 900 and 400 men (including commissioned and non-commissioned native officers) on parade; the rest remained behind the bell of arms, with their accoutrements on, and their muskets loaded. On seeing this the General rode up to them, whereupon they immediately charged and drove him back to the punde, and followed the act by rushing upon those who had already paraded, and driving them back into the line, all but the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who joined Col. Cartwright, and were sent to his house as a place of safety so far with the 47th for that day. After gun fire in the evening (of Monday) a body of the 62d regt suddenly rose, in number about 150, rushed to the quarter guard, seized the colours, and carried them to a distance of a hundred yards, to the front. Capt. Ashe and Ensign Boyd, being the nearest to the spot, hastened to this place (the commanding officer, Major Roope and the rest of the officers exerting themselves to preserve order in other parts of the corps), and the former expostulated with the men upon the madness of their conduct, and reminded them of their former good name. He had hopes of persuading them to abandon their project, until a sepoy rushed from beside the colours and told him to be gone, or his life should be taken. Capt. Ashe declared his resolution not to leave the colours, whereupon the sepoy struck him twice, and sought for a bayonet to assail him. Upon this some of the other men held the ruffian, and said they would not suffer him to touch their officer whom they entreated to go away, saying they were mad, and knew not what they were about. Between pushing and jostling they drove him and Ensign Boyd away, and immediately proceeded with the colours and joined the 47th. Much about the same time a small number (about twenty) of the 29th regt, seized upon one colour, and likewise joined the original numbers, notwithstanding all the endeavours of Lieut. Col. D'Aguiar to prevent them. By that time the Royals, the King's 47th, and the artillery, had arrived, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, and daylight

was present, and the troops were in position, the army was in line of their own assembly as respects the river. Gen. Dalzell was next to order them to lay down their arms, and to hold out the immediate consequences of refusal. They replied they had entered into no order, and they therefore would not. When being reported to his Excellency, the signal guns were fired (the gallies of the body guard), and, agreeably to previous orders, the artillery under Capt. Webb opened on them from the river. We believe they returned this fire in an irregular way, and then immediately fled, receiving a volley from the Royals, who afterwards pursued, and continued sniping all the morning the mutineers threw off their accoutrements as quickly as possible, and endeavoured to conceal themselves in every direction. The number of killed it is therefore impossible to ascertain, but it probably did not exceed 100, including those who were drowned in attempting to cross the river. Two of the body guard were unfortunately killed by a shot from the artillery, supposed to have glanced off a tree, or some other substance, which changed its direction. At ten o'clock a court-martial was convened, before which forty men of the 47th were arraigned, found guilty, and adjudged to suffer death; in consequence of which six of the number of them were hanged on Thursday morning, and the remainder of them sent in boats to Fort William. Since then about seventy more from the different regts have been taken and tried, of whom five more were executed on Saturday, and the remainder sent to Fort William to be hereafter dealt with as the Commander-in-Chief shall think fit. The above is a correct account, as far as it goes, but into any of the registered causes of the mutiny we of course cannot enter. Suffice it therefore to say, that it is completely eradicated, and that the several corps are anxious to be sent on service in order to wipe off the (we trust) temporary disgrace which they now feel they incurred.—(Beng. Hurk., Dec. 8.)

Of the forty who were sentenced to death in the first instance, we mentioned that six of the most notorious were hanged on Thursday morning. The remainder were subsequently pardoned (as to this we have no information) by the Commander-in-Chief, and adjudged to hard labour in front of the public works for the term of fourteen years. We suppose, though we have not yet heard, that upon the remaining convicts not hanged will be inflicted a like appropriate, and certainly not a pardonable punishment. On Saturday the sepoy was taken who commanded the mutineers on Monday

leading, and on Thursday morning, when
 with arms in their hands they attacked
 the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.
 He acknowledged his guilt; and, as if
 mutiny could be palliated, his case pos-
 sessed not a single circumstance that could
 qualify, however slightly, its deep atrocity.
 He was therefore hanged this morning, in
 pursuance of his sentence, and subse-
 quently gibbeted as near as possible to the
 place where the mutineers had been in the
 habit of assembling, for a few days pre-
 viously to the one on which they committed
 the first overt act of mutiny. Another
 man, a nirk of the 47th N.I., is likewise
 in custody, charged with having commanded
 the party which joined from the 62d, and
 with other acts of atrocious and unmitigable
 rautiny. He is the only non-commissioned
 officer who is as yet known to have adopted
 an active and open line of mutinous con-
 duct; but we regret to say that the whole
 of the native commissioned and non-com-
 missioned officers appear to have been guilty
 of the grossest neglect of duty, if not
 connivance, throughout the whole business.
 Pending his Excellency's promulgated de-
 cision respecting them, however, the
 above are all we feel ourselves at liberty to
 say on that particular subject.—[*Ibid*
Nov. 12.

SHIPPING.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

7. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Chatterjee, Artillery, of a son.
- The lady of Capt. Swinhoe, 3d Co. Bat., of a daughter.
- Mrs. Savage, of a son.
- The lady of R. W. Poo, Esq., of a son.
- Mrs. J. Lord, of a son.
9. Mrs. A. J. Bodard, of a son.
10. At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Tomlin, 3d regt. Cavalry, of a son.
11. At Bellary, Miss Gordon, of a son.
- Mrs. J. Sutherland, of a daughter.
13. At Bangalore, Mrs. J. C. Mack, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 3. Mr. T. P. Whittenbury, to Ellen Emily, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. Spratt, Civ. Sur., Benicoolen.
12. At Dinapore, Mr. J. Dobson, of the central board of revenue, to Miss F. Chamberlain.
14. Mr. T. W. Dalrymple, coach maker, to Mrs. Nichols, widow of the late S. Nichols, Esq.
21. R. Wells, Esq., Civ. Ser., to Frances, second daughter of W. Trower, Esq.
25. Mr. W. G. Ord, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late D. Templeton, Esq.
- Oct. 2. Lieut. C. Fowler, 6th N. I., to Mary Anne, second daughter of W. Thomas, Esq., surr. 15th N. I.
- Mr. T. Mitchell, master of the H.C. brig Tonin, to Miss M. Wright.
6. J. Williamson, Esq., of Serampore, to Miss A. Carey, eldest of the late F. Carey, Esq.
9. Mr. A. D'Souza, to Miss C. D'Souza.
11. At Dum-Dum, Capt. J. Graham, of artillery, to Mary, third daughter of the late Col. Taylor, of Riverhill, Kent.
14. Mr. J. Moore, to Miss A. I. Mackenzie.
15. At Barrackpore, Lieut. W. Glasgow, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Glasgow, to Miss A. second daughter of the late R. Campbell, Esq., of Calcutta.
16. H. S. Pennington, Esq., to Miss C. A. Lyons.
19. W. Thacker, Esq., to Miss M. Edwards.
20. At Alibababad, Lieut. B. Wulfe, 4th N. I., to Fanny, second daughter of a Capt. J. B. Wilkinson, H.M.'s service.
21. J. Lowe, Esq., to Mrs. Bennett, eldest of the late W. H. B. Bennett, Esq., Civ. C.
24. At Barrackpore, Capt. A. I. Richmond, 3rd N. I., to Miss W. A. F. Chamberlain, eldest daughter of the late Col. N. Chamberlain, Beng. I. coh.
24. At Delhi, Mr. E. Clayton, to Miss C. Staines.
25. Lieut. C. Whetzel, 53th N. I., to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Rice.
- At Delhi, Mr. J. George, to Miss Chavoor, eldest daughter of a Capt. Chavoor.
- At Puncnput, Mr. W. Kelly, to Miss A. Lamont.
- Nov. 1. At Lucknow, at the Residency, Major Ricketts, Esq., to Mrs. C. I. Ricketts.
9. The Rev. L. B. Schickel, of the Church Missionary Society in Timorvelly, to Miss M. Jackson.
14. Mr. W. S. Blackburn, to Mrs. J. C. Ross.
- Letter. F. Palmer, Esq., to Miss J. H. Adams.

DEPARTS.

- Aug. 8. At sea, on board the Lord Anherst, Mr. G. Procter, cadet.
10. At Rangoon, after a short illness, Capt. J. A. MacLeod, H.M.'s 41st regt., aged 42.
21. At Moradabad, Catherine Selous, infant daughter of A. N. Bond, Esq.
24. At Mhow, Lieut. Reaugh, 53th N. I.
- Sept. 1. At Kurnaul, the infant daughter of J. M'Dowell, Esq., superintendent, surr.
- At Benicoolen, on board the Georgina, of this port, Mr. R. Roberts, chief officer of that vessel.
1. At Rangoon, Lieut. R. H. Hume, H.M. 41st regt.
13. At Saugor, of fever, C. A. Mokeny, Esq., agent of the Government-General in the territories of the Nerbudda, aged 33.
14. At Dacca, Margaret, infant daughter of L. Magnier, Esq., Civ. Ser.
- At Quinor, of apoplexy, Lieut. T. Roberts, commanding that station.
- At Chandernagore, Mary Elizabeth, the lady of John Dechal, Esq.
15. At Jamnora, Lieut. H. Ingie, 31st N. I.
15. T. Buzzard, Esq., aged 96, late purser of the ship William Money.
17. At Patna, G. M. Kennedy, Esq., assst. surr. at that station.
- Drowned, at Sulkra, Mr. R. H. Bayley, aged 21.
- The infant daughter of Mrs. T. Hurstwill.

18. At Calcutta, on board the ship, the infant daughter of Mr. J. H. Hume, Esq.
19. John Marryat, son of V. J. Marryat, Esq., aged three years.
21. At Dum-Dum, J. B. Farnsworth, son of the late Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, parish of Allington, Perthshire.
- At Dacca, Julia Charlotte, infant daughter of G. Shawcross, Esq., of I.C.
- Capt. F. P. N. of I.C.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Butler, late head assist. to Ad. Gen's office.
- At Nasirabad, of dyspey, Lieut. Col. G. V. Barner, commanding 50th N. I.
23. At the age of 74, Joseph Barretto, Esq., one of the oldest inhabitants and most respectable merchants of Calcutta.
27. Mrs. E. Bingham.
28. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Shakenear, the lady of J. T. Shakenear, Esq., C.S., aged 41.
- Mrs. Isabel Han, aged 74.
- Oct. 1. Mrs. F. P. Rosarin, aged 49.
- Lieut. J. Alston, 46th N. I., aged 35.
3. At Nasauraye, Mr. R. Sumner.
- At Harackpore, of cholera, Maj. C. Martin, 61st N. I., aged 45.
- At Hisslow, Mrs. J. Cheaney, 30th N. I.
4. At Dacca, Sharnau Bird, Esq., one of the judges of the Priv. Court of Appeal and Circuit.
- Mr. Alex. Aubert, aged 40.
5. At Serampore, Mrs. Flary, wife of Quart. Mast. W. Flary, H.M.'s 9th regt., aged 27.
6. At Howrah, Mr. S. Hitherton, aged 97.
7. At Kurnaul, Lieut. Col. Clark, 7th L.C.
- At Barru, Charles, the youngest son of the Rev. W. Parish, aged three years.
- At Lucknow, Frances Sophia, daughter of Capt. A. Roberts, aged two years.
8. Benjamin Fort, Esq., aged 27.
- Mr. John Turner, aged 54.
9. Mr. Gabriel P. F. Esq., aged 54.
10. At Dacca, Lieut. Col. R. A. Watson, 44th N. I.
- Mr. Patterson, surr. of the ship Henry Porthet.
11. Maj. Arthur Owen, 50th N. I., aged 35.
- Mr. H. Wallace, 2d officer of the ship Hindostan.
12. At Rangoon, Lieut. J. J. Indesay, 54th regt., or Childers L.L., son of V. J. Indesay, Esq., of Balnainville, Fifehire, aged 31.
- At Mhow, Ashtleugh H. Fraser, 18th N. I.
14. At Saugor, Lieut. T. B. Walden, 21st N. I.
16. At Delhi, Mr. J. T. Brown, registrar to Board of Revenue, W. I.
17. The infant son of Mr. G. R. Gardener.
18. At Calcutta, F. Harding, Esq., C.S., aged 29.
21. Of cholera, Capt. G. Thomson, commander of the ship Cornwall.
24. At Delhi, Mr. J. Gould, surveying Depart.
24. Mr. W. W. Gubbie, Esq., Artill., aged 38.
26. Mr. T. I. Lockwood, aged 15.
- At Jessore, Mr. J. De Silva, sen., aged 61.
- At Chunar, Lieut. G. W. M. Corrie, 52d N. I.
54. At Chittagong, Mr. C. Da Burca.
- Nov. 4. Mrs. J. De Rosario, aged 60.
5. Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Wylie, 49th N. I., aged 1 year.
6. Jane Dowling, 1 year, aged 31.
- The infant daughter of Mr. Francis.
7. At Calcutta, near Fishnagar, Mr. Geo. John Wheatley.
- At Dinapore, Caroline, the lady of Capt. R. A. Thomas, 49th N. I.
8. At Serrolo, Benares, Maj. Gen. R. B. Gregory, C.B., com. Benares division of army, aged 73.
10. George C. Rump, 1 sq., aged 54.
- Robert, infant son of Mr. J. Payne, jun.
17. At Chandernagore, Mr. M. Brunet, aged 15.
- Letter. At Alipore, Mr. H. Beby, head clerk in Board of Superintendence Office.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

- Nov. 4. Mr. R. Clark, second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

- Fort St. C. orgs. Sept. 3, 1854. — Capt. J. Mackintosh re-appointed superintendent engineer in South Div. from 3d Oct.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

(Calcutta, Nov. 16, 1824.

Government Securities

R miltale 5 Rs 12 8 to 13 8 per cent
Non Remittable 3 0 to 6 0 ditto.

Bank Shares

Premium 62 to 65 per cent nominal

Exchange

On London, 6 months sight, per Sicca Rupee—
to Buy is 10½d to 11½d—to Sell, is 11½d to
2s 0½d

On Bombay, 30 days sight, 5s Rs 92 per 100
Bomb Rupees

On Madras, ditto, 5s Rs 94 to 96 per 100 Madras
Rupees

Bank of Bengal Rates

Discount on Private Bills 5 Rs 5 0 per cent
Ditto Government ditto 4 0 ditto

Interest on Loans open date 4 8 per cent.
Ditto, 9 months certain 4 4 ditto.

Madras, Nov 3, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable 35 per cent premium.
Unremittable 2 ditto.

Bombay, Nov 3, 1824.

Company's Paper

Remittable 140 Bomb Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable 108 to 114 ditto per ditto.

Exchange

On London, at 6 months sight is 8d to 1s 4½.
per Rupee

On Calcutta, at 70 days sight, 10½ Bomb Rs per
100 Sicca Rupees

On Madras, ditto, 100 Bomb Rs per 100 Mad Rs.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

The following additional Despatches are extracted from the Calcutta Gazette.

Copies and Extracts of Despatches from Brig Gen
Sir A. Campbell to Gov Sec and Pol Depy Sec, &c. Fort William.

Sir The enemy's main body still remains as far
as I can ascertain, in the neighbourhood of Doo-
nough, quite disheartened and their commander
unable to form any plan for our farther annoyance
leaving us in undisputed possession of the sur-
rounding country. Even the trifling repulse of
their corps of warriors from the great pagoda, on
the night of the 30th July has had its full effect
upon the minds of men, already damped by fear
and constant disappointment and who in the em-
ployment of these invincibles are led by the con-
fident predictions of their best astrologers appeared
to anticipate the intervention of my maternal pow-
er, in overcoming difficulties they had so often
found insurmountable. The heroes themselves
instead of returning to join the prince of Sarawaddy
after their defeat have fled to conceal themselves
in the hills to the eastward and all accounts agree
in representing the country to be in a most agitated
and distracted state.

Last week we were joined by the native regt ment
from Madras five hundred mug boatmen from
Chittagong have also arrived under the charge of
Capt Wiggins who the night before of Chittagong
requested might remain in charge till the pleasure
of the right hon the Governor General was known
but who is so ill as to require his return to Bengal
in the transport he arrived in. I have therefore ap-
pointed Major Jackson deputy quartermaster gen-
to the charge of the muggs who with the Chi-
nese and Malays formerly under him amount to
about 800 men.

The monsoon is evidently at a close and although
the country still remains completely under water I
am very generally assured that it must retire out of
the district at dry and possible before the end of the
tober, when I trust I shall be able to undertake
some movements I have long anxiously enter-
prised and it is indeed in obtaining such a supply
of cattle, as the accounts of the country lead me
to expect, I shall consider the chief barrier to our
progress is removed.

I have &c

(Signed) A CAMPBELL B G.

Head Quarters, Rangoon 14th Sept 1824

To Gen Swinton Esq Sec to Gov Sec and Pol

Depy Sec &c Sec

Sir Since I lost did myself the honour of ad-
dressing you, a movement has been made upon
Pawling where I had been informed the enemy
had established a post and was busily employed in
constructing combustible rafts and boats for the de-
struction of our shipping.

In consequence of this information I on the
14th ult., directed Brig Gen Fraser with a strong

detachment to proceed to Pawling for the purpose
of putting a stop to any preparations for our an-
noyance and destroying the rafts from his post.

The detachment fell in with several stockades
and breastworks, which the enemy instantly eva-
cuated on the first approach of the women and
troops without in any one instance showing a
disposition to come to close quarters as will ap-
pear by the brigadier general's report to me of the
operations of his expedition, which I here with beg
to enclose.—No fire rafts were seen.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A CAMPBELL B G.

Head Quarters, Rangoon 1st Oct 1824

On 15th Rangoon 7th Sept 1824

Sir I have the honour to report, that in con-
tinuity to your orders of the 14th inst the party
detached in the muggs embarked on the morning
of the 1st inst and anchored off Kuumundala
the same evening.

It proceeded on the 2nd and about two miles
to a high island fell in with five stockades
three on the right hand side and two on the left.

The stockade on the left was steam worked and
on approaching these stockades a heavy fire was
opened on both sides from musketry and cannon,
which was returned by the ships and by the troops
on the decks and tops of the stockade. Arrange-
ments were immediately made to disembark a pro-
portion of the troops. On their approach to the
stockades the enemy after a slight resistance quit-
ted their position and fled the jungle leaving
several men killed in the right stockade, as reported
by Major Sak. H M 14th Inf, who led
this party.

One large gun was found burst, and four others
were brought off with several jingals and other
arms.

On the 2nd the flotilla continued to advance with-
out meeting with any obstacle distance estimated
between twelve and fifteen miles.

On the 24th continued our route up the river
about five miles, and in the afternoon fell in with
three stockades which were bombarded for a short
time previous to the landing of the troops, who
found the different stockades evacuated.

On the 25th several boats filled with troops, went
in pursuit of some war boats stated to be near, but
did not succeed in overtaking them.

During this time the pioneers were employed in
destroying the different stockades, which being
completed,

* First Division 1 captain 1 subaltern, 2 ser-
jeants and 60 rank and file from each of the Eu-
ropean regiments in the force under a field officer.

Second Division 1 captain 4 subalterns, and 220
rank and file from native corps.

completed, the flotilla commenced its return to Rangoon, at the recommendation of the naval commander.

The destruction of the different stockades taken on the 2nd was completed during our passage down the river.

I am happy to add, that no casualties occurred amongst our troops during these operations, but, I understand, two or three sailors were wounded.

The ordnance was taken possession of by the naval commander, with the exception of one gun burst, and another sunk in the river.

No regular return of the ordnance was taken in consequence of the hurried nature of the operations, and the necessity of taking advantage of the tide to reach the anchoring ground, but the number of all calibres, is estimated by the naval commander at fifteen pieces.

The country on both sides of the river was generally woody, and the few open spots, which evidently had been cleared for the purpose of cultivation, are now overgrown with high grass, and covered with a considerable depth of water. Few villages were seen, and the population appeared inconsiderable. Some herds of buffaloes were discovered, but no other cattle.

My best thanks are due to Capt. J. C. Biddle, of H.M.S. ship *Arachne*, for the cordial co-operation and assistance I received from him during the whole of the operations; and I cannot omit to notice the zeal and alacrity with which Lieut. Krele and Mr. Lett, master of H.M.S. ship *Arachne*, Lieut. Bazely, and Mr. Hudson, of H.M.S. ship *Scylla*, performed different duties assigned to them by Capt. Biddle.

Major Sale, and all the officers and men, both Europeans and natives, evinced the utmost zeal and spirit in the performance of every duty required from them, and endured their fatigues with the utmost cheerfulness.

The native troops, I beg particularly to notice, who for the space of four days had few opportunities of dressing any of their wounds.

I have much pleasure in stating that I received every assistance I could possibly wish from the different staff officers who accompanied me, viz. Lieut. Capt. Ketson, Major, Capt. Steel, assistant quarter master general, and Lieut. Lake, superintending engineer, who performed their respective duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. FRASER, Brig. Gen.

Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B. K.C.T.S., &c.

To Gen. Swinton, Esq. Sec. to Gov. Sec. and Pol. Dep., &c. &c. Fort William.

Sir: Being informed that a part of the enemy's force, formerly stated as having concentrated in the vicinity of Pagan, had advanced in the direction and taken up a position, about six miles from hence, in the neighbourhood of Anauban, and the Pagoda of Keykion, I ordered out a reconnaissance party on the morning of the 26th inst., consisting of British and five from the Madras Detachment of native L. Inf., under the command of Lieut. Col. Com. Smith, C.B., accompanied by two cannon howitzers, and a complete number of pioneers, with scaling ladders, &c. &c. with orders to advance upon the enemy's position, and to attack him as often as he might consider his force and means adequate to do with effect.

I afterwards reinforced the above detachment with the rank and file, from the 25th and 30th regts. of Madras N. Inf., and two native camel howitzers, and with this combined force Col. Smith arrived at the enemy's stockaded position at Anauban and Keykion on the evening of the 28th inst.

For a detail of the operations of this force, during the period of its absence from quarters, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report.

That their close was very different in result from the promising commencement made at Rodogheer, is to me a most painful task to notice; but it forms a pleasant part of my duty to observe that Lieut. Col. Smith's orders for the attack at Anauban were judicious, and the coolness and bravery, and conduct of himself and every British officer present, in endeavouring to support discipline through the reverse, and afterwards to re-establish order and regularity among the troops, were highly conspicuous.

Unpleasant as the circumstances detailed in Lieut. Col. Smith's report must be, the right hon. the Governor-General in Council is to be assured

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that the enemy shall not long be left to stultify in his present triumph.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
To the Dep. Adj. Gen. of Forces.

Sir: Conformably to the instructions conveyed to me by the Dep. Quar. Mast. Gen., I marched on the morning of the 26th inst., with a detachment of the Madras native Light Brigade, consisting of 600 rank and file, two 48-inch howitzers, and 40 pioneers, by the route pointed out by the guides, the first part of which was low and marshy, and in many places one or two feet under water; but on clearing an extensive swamp, over which is thrown a wooden bridge requiring some repairs, the road became good, and lay through a large stockade in ruins. At 10 o'clock I arrived at Tadagheer, and finding the troops much exhausted from the exerting heat, I halted a few hours to refresh; during our halt the rain fell plentifully.

At two o'clock the detachment moved on, and in reality, against the head of the column was obstructed by a deep nullah effected by the clouds; but by the assistance of a temporary sally, which I had caused to be put together prior to leaving the camp, I pushed over the advanced guard, which had no sooner crossed than it received a line of fire from the enemy.

The leading company of the 3d L. Inf., under Lieut. Sherman, was quickly pushed on, and proceeded fifty or sixty yards under cover of trees and brush wood, till he reached an open spot, where a party of the enemy had taken post to annoy us in covering the nullah; these he quickly dispersed, and in pursuing the fugitives a stockade was discovered directly facing the new road, a plan being dropped at on the right, it left much ground exposed in angle.

After commencing the pursuit I directed Lieut. Sherman to make a rapid movement to a certain point, and then wait until the howitzers and other divisions could be brought up. Capt. Williamson, commanding the leading division, soon joined with two scaling ladders brought up by Lieut. Campbell, this promising young officer, I lament to say, received a serious wound shortly after, and left to gather with some men of the 3d Light Inf. First and shouting were at this time distinctly heard in the jungle on our left, and Capt. Williamson was directed to detach a party to cutback and keep in check any body of the enemy that might appear in that quarter, as well as to ascertain whether any other works had been thrown up to flank them on front of us.

In the mean time the howitzers came up, were placed in position, and opened a fire upon the stockade, while Lieut. B. B. of the 3d, who commanded the detachment, gave them a flanking fire, and forced the enemy's stockade I had conceived from the cross fire, effected in that direction. Capt. Williamson upon this signal moved forward to clear the jungle to reach the enemy's works, which was effected in a most judicious style by the pioneers, supported by Lieut. Sherman, and the other officers and men of the 3d L. Inf. Lieut. B. B. then advanced to the front of the stockade, and the 3d, supported by the 25th and 30th, commenced the assault upon the stockade, which was effected by the capture of the works. At the enemy's fire, Lieut. B. B. and a number of his horse were with him.

The new stockade being now attacked by the troops, which I had sent Lieut. Mass. Chilton's horse was not detached. Partial fire was also ordered upon the troops from the front and left flank some time after.

A prisoner was taken along with an English musket. From this man I obtained information which led me to suppose that the enemy was in considerable force in the neighbourhood with gun, and a party of art. in a very strongly stockaded. These were reported as a full and complete description of soldiers to these men, had I the opportunity. I was induced, in consequence, to suppose that I might be furnished with accurate intelligence. The responsibility of this was subsequently to that, and in the event of death, the commander of the troops became a great loss.

On the reinforcement of the rank and file of the 3d L. Inf. with two more 48-inch howitzers joining the detachment, I thought it necessary to forward the detachment, I was induced, in consequence, to suppose that I might be furnished with accurate intelligence. The responsibility of this was subsequently to that, and in the event of death, the commander of the troops became a great loss.

parties employed in the operations against the enemy.

At two o'clock the detachment marched, Major Wahab leading the first division, from which was detached an advanced guard of a subaltern's party, under Lieut. M'C Allan.

Prior to moving, I directed Major Wahab in the event of a shot being fired from the enemy, to return it and push on without retarding the progress of the force. The same instructions regarded breastworks and other obstacles of that nature.

In a short time a few shots were fired from a distance, and on the advanced party coming into the plain a small body of horse and foot were seen about 400 yards in front. Lieut. M'C Allan continued his course steadily, and on nearing the enemy the horse showed a disposition to threaten our flank. Our advance formed line and supported by Major Wahab, actually drove at them, and the horse, on seeing this movement, pulled up and retreated precipitately. Immediately after this a brace of work was observed, from which several shots were fired. Major Wahab pushed on without a moment's delay and carried it in great style, with a trifling loss on our side.

A succession of breastworks on our route were stormed and carried in the same rapid and gallant way, by the bravery evinced by Major Wahab and the officers of that corps. In short, the spirit that animated both officers and men was such as to ensure success in any undertaking, but I regret to say, that the taking of these breastworks retarded our progress, and the detachment consequently did not arrive in the vicinity of Keykoo till five o'clock. It was about this time the guides affected to be ignorant of the direct route to the stockade, although they pointed in the direction it was erected. As the road we were in appeared to be correct and leading direct upon a pagoda, which was a reward to lay on the left of the stockade, we pursued it.

Shortly after, Capt. Williamson, with the second division, was directed to diverge from the column of march to the right and push through the jungle, and attack the enemy's works in that quarter, while Major Wahab should assail it on the left, intending that the 4th, or Major Ogilvie's division should be available for any other service it might have been required for.

The necessary reconnaissance has not been made, which the enemy allowed us to complete unobscured, and the extensive silence that had hitherto prevailed induced me to believe that the post had been abandoned, but notwithstanding as the lateness of the evening would not allow of any further examination of the enemy's position, arrangements were made for assaulting the place, and Major Wahab was directed to move forward in double quick, with ladders to ascend. This gallant officer gave the cheering signal, and the first division, with spirit and animation I never saw surpassed, and with shouts of hurra, and denser and rushed forward to the attack. This was only answered by a round of cannon from the pagoda, which, until now, I was led by the guides to believe was undefended. The enemy in the stockade still observed a sullen silence, not a shot was fired until the division of the 4th and Indians had got well in front of the works. It was then that volleys of grape and musketry were discharged upon the party at the distance of 20 or 30 yards, with an effect and regularity hitherto unequalled in this country. Several of the pioneers, with ladders, were at this moment knocked down, together with the other officers, and the men, consequently from the awful and destructive fire that fell among them, and the loss of the command and leading officers, were seized with panic, and lay down to secure themselves from its further effects.

The lateness of the evening rendered this first check irreparable, or otherwise I might have brought up the second or supporting division to renew the attack, but to satisfy myself more thoroughly at this momentous crisis of our actual situation, I proceeded to the head of the attacking column and there I learnt from I saw, that the 4th and Indians, who, in the ardor of zeal, had moved forward with some of the men that Major Wahab had retired, his wound, and that they were still remaining any longer in a vain and fruitless effort, I ordered the enemy's works, and saw it I quickly ordered the enemy's a continued sheet of grape and musketry which blazed incessantly. I had no other means of stopping them, I must either bring up the third division and renew the attack, to the moment has not yet arrived, certainly of losing all, or saving what remained by speedily

retrograding. Of the two evils, I instantly chose the least, and directed Lieut. Whist to draw away the rear without noise or confusion. As soon after as possible I sounded the retreat, and the several parties, and such of the wounded men as could walk, assembled on the ground from which the previous resistance was taken in the first instance. The firing from the enemy was still kept up from these positions.

On the discharge of the first cannon shot from the pagoda I directed Capt. Bell, with 100 men of 25th regt., to move round by the left and make an effort to seize it, and overcome any other obstacles that might meet on the way. This promising officer, seconded by Lieut. Gamble, executed their instructions as far as their means would admit of it, with a spirit and bravery that does them honour. The pagoda, contrary to report and expectation, was found to be strongly stockaded and not assailable without ladders, and I sent Briggs, who had previously volunteered his services to conduct the party, in returning to secure the orders, was attacked by thirty or forty of the Hurdoes, who rushed upon him with drawn knives, and from whom he only escaped by jumping down a deep ravine.

Order, regularity and discipline, which had been strictly observed until about this period, vanished, and the whole of the corps, crowded indiscriminately into one general mass retired to the plain, which I had pointed out.

On reaching the bottom of the hill I fortunately fell in with Capt. Williamson's division, which had just then emerged from the jungle on the right. From his report I found the guides had again deceived us, for by their count the jungle in that direction was extremely limited, and on clearing it I had reason to suppose Capt. Williamson would have come upon a plain, from which the guides declared a part of the stockade was to be seen. This was not the case, and Capt. Williamson, after innumerable difficulties, could not penetrate beyond a certain distance, and hearing the retreat sounded, thought it advisable to desist from any farther attempt and returned accordingly.

Our meeting at this spot was truly deplorable, for I immediately directed him to form up 200 men to the right and left of the road fronting the enemy, to cover the retreating column. This arrangement, I was happy to find, he had in great measure anticipated. My next object was directed to forming the men as they came out on the plain. This duty was entrusted to Major Ogilvie, whose utmost exertions were used to restore regularity and confidence amongst the troops.

The wounded artillery, and such of the baggage, as was recovered, was shortly afterwards collected by a party, and the line under which Major Ogilvie, followed slowly and when it had retired to a sufficient distance, I formed such parts of Capt. Williamson's covering division as I judged necessary into rear guard, with directions for its following the line, and in the event of a rally being made from the stockade to halt, showing as large a front to the enemy as circumstances and the nature of the ground would admit of. This duty was ably executed by that cool and steady officer, aided by the zealous exertions of Capt. Williams, of the 25th regt.

The detachment I am happy to say, arrived at Tokagee, at 11 o'clock p.m., without meeting any annoyance on the route. The wounded were immediately collected, and, through the indefatigable exertions of the medical officers of the 4th, 25th and 28th regts. and the zealous aid of Capt. Milne of the pioneers, in procuring the means of relief for such men as could not be provided with doctors, I was enabled to move again at 2 o'clock in the morning, an hour previous to which we had been disturbed by a few shots from an advanced party of the enemy.

Capt. Murray and Lieut. Aldritt, of the Madras artillery, were from the first zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, in bringing their howitzers to the position fixed upon, and the steadiness and alacrity evinced by them and their men, while a galling fire, was such as has on all occasions distinguished that corps.

I have deemed it advisable to make this unusually long report, in order to put the commander of the forces in possession of the most minute events that occurred in the prosecution of this service, and, in concluding, I beg leave to add that the gallantry and good conduct of Major Wahab was particularly conspicuous on all occasions, as likewise that of the officers

officers of his corps and division. To Capt. Williamson and officers of the 3d Lt. B., I am equally indebted for their cool and steady demeanour under all the trying circumstances the detachment encountered. I cannot appreciate too highly the services of Major Ogilvie and Capt. Biffin, whose judgment, bravery and steadiness I had frequent opportunities of witnessing. In short to all the officers and men composing the detachment, praise is due, but to Capt. Kyd, Brig. Major, Lieut. Brigs of the 4th, Mas. Gen.'s Depart., and to Lieut. Trant of His Majesty's 80th, the latter of whom volunteered to convey orders, I am particularly indebted for the able assistance they afforded me, and for the cool, steady courage they manifested in all times of danger and difficulty.

I have the honour to forward paper, No. 2, list of killed and wounded, and have deeply to lament the severity of the loss sustained, particular in the death of Capt. Allan, who after having received two wounds, persisted in leading on his men, when a second shot terminated his gallant career.

I have, &c.

H. T. SMITH, Lieut. Col.

Com. Lt. Brig. Mad. Div.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Rangoon, 10th Oct. 1824.

Return of killed and wounded of detachment under Lieut. Col. Smith, C. B., in the actions of the 5th and 7th Oct.

	Killed.	Wounded.
European Officers	2	6
Private	0	1
Native Officers and Privates	19	67

Total 75

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.
Killed—Capt. Allan, 34th Regt. Lt. Inf., and Lieut. Bond, ditto, ditto.

Wounded—Major Wahab, 54th Regt. Lt. Inf., Lieut. and Adj. Campbell, 1st bat. pioneers, Capt. Moncreiffe, ditto ditto, Lieut. Chaloner, 34th regt. Lt. Inf., and Lieut. Lindsey, ditto ditto.

H. T. SMITH, Lieut. Col.

Com. Lt. Brig. Mad. Div.

(True copy).

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen., Camp, Rangoon, 9th Oct., 1824.

To Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Sec. and Pol. Dep., &c. &c. Sir, Fort William.

Sir: On the return to the quarters of the column under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith, C. B., under the circumstances stated in my despatch of the 11th inst., I lost no time in sending out another force of the strength mentioned in the margin,* under the command of Brig. McCreagh, C. B., in the hope that the enemy might be so far elated with his success as to await his arrival in their position at Keykloo, in that, however, I have been disappointed, as will appear by the accompanying report to me from the Brigadier.

I have, &c. A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 14th Oct., 1824.

To Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. Com. the forces, Rangoon.

Sir: In obedience to the instructions I received from you on the 8th of this month to dislodge the enemy from his position at Keykloo, I have the honour to report that I marched from this at five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, with three pieces of artillery and the detachments, Europeans and natives, which you have placed under my orders, and arrived at the Todaghee stockades at seven in the morning of the 10th, where I halted to rest and refresh the troops. I marched again at two in the afternoon of that day, leaving the detachment of the 3d Madras N. I., (one hundred and fifty men) to occupy the stockades as a post of communication and reached a tolerably favourable piece of ground within about a mile of the enemy's position at sunset, where we passed the night.

However revolting to humanity and to the customs of civilized nations, it is my duty to report to you that during this latter march a considerable portion of the road presented to us the horrid spectacle of the bodies of the sepoy and pioneers, who had been lost in the unsuccessful attack of the 7th inst., fastened to the trunks of trees on the road.

* 430 Rank and file from H. M.'s regts; 300 N. I. from the 38th and 30th Madras regts; 770 rank and file; 1 32-inch mortar; 1 24-inch howitzer; 1 6-pounder field piece.

ade, mangled and mutilated in every manner that savage cruelty could devise, and the feelings of the troops under my command were obviously raised to a very high pitch of indignation at the sight—twenty-three bodies were counted.

At break of day on the 11th, I put the column in march with the intention of immediately attacking.

A pagoda situated upon an eminence and slightly fortified, appeared to be the key to their position as it commanded and overlooked both their stockades within very effective musket range, and would in fact render them untenable. The stockades were of a very poor description, the defences low and faced with smoked and irregular timber, and as to be very easily scaled at any point even without ladders; appearances, however, led me while reconnoitring to believe the works altogether unoccupied, and on bringing forward a company from our advance to carry the pagoda, we had the mortification to find that the enemy had entirely evacuated the position.

In the course of the morning I learned from a few Burmese stragglers caught in the neighbourhood that the Mayhoom, with his people (about three thousand, including all descriptions) had retreated the preceding afternoon to a large village, called Keykloo, where he had a reserve of one thousand people and a much stronger stockade. This intelligence raised a hope that his better position, combined with exultation in his late successful defence, might perhaps induce him to await my attack there; I consequently decided that it would be right under such circumstances to go beyond the instructions you had given me, and leaving a detachment of the 50th Madras N. I., (one hundred and eighty men) as a post of communication, I marched with remainder of my force (the artillery, and about six hundred), at two in the morning of the 12th. We found the road as usual embarrassed with felled trees, and in some places strong breastworks thrown across it, but our movements were perhaps too unexpected and rapid for the enemy to take advantage of these defences, and their outposts successively fled before us without firing a shot. At length circumstances began to indicate pretty clearly that they were in complete and disorderly route, and directing our advanced guard to hasten forward at once to the stockade, I found it entirely evacuated, the barracks within it burning, and the enemy were seen flying in all directions, through the neighbouring jungle.

We instantly moved on to the village, which was extremely large and calculated to contain many thousands of inhabitants, but altogether deserted, and burning rapidly, having been set on fire by them in a great number of places.

Vexatious as was this second disappointment, it is in some degree satisfactory to report to you that the information we received from some aged and infirm Burmese in it, perfectly agreed in proving that their force is in a state of utter dispersion and panic; the Mayhoom himself having fled across the country almost unattended.

Here also we found five more of the sepoy and pioneers, victims to the deliberate cruelty of this barbarian, in the same manner as those before described.

The stockade was built of straight spars and rather lofty, but somewhat unfinished, and like those at Keykloo, no barriers at the entrances. We were fortunate enough to procure two or three buffaloes, which served to refresh the troops, and at three in the afternoon after injuring the stockade and burning the barracks around it, I turned towards Keykloo, where we arrived at about seven, resumed our march at three in the morning of the 13th, after burning all the huts in and round the works, and arrived at Todaghee, early in the day, moved from thence at half-past one this morning, and reached our lines, here between seven and eight o'clock, and I am happy to add that no individual of any description is missing.

Fruitless as were our efforts to overtake and bring them to action, it would still be an injustice to omit reporting to you that the active and hearty exertions manifested in every department of the force, was exemplary, while the spirit and steady obedience of the officers and men gave ample token that could we have closed with the enemy no one would have enquired his numbers. The manner in which the Bengal artillery was forced over the most unfavourable ground and various difficult obstacles, reflects high credit on Lieut. Lawrence and his detachment, and the effective exertions of the

the Madras provinces under Capt. Milne, attracted the notice of every one.

To Major Sale of H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., who acted as my second in command, my best thanks are due, and I rested on this as on other occasions, very valuable assistance from Capt. Aiken of that corps, who has for some months acted as my aide-de-camp.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. M'CREAGH, Brig. Gen. 1st Div.
(True Copies.)

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Head Quarters, 1st Division, 14th Oct., 1824.

To Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., Sec. and Pol. Depy. Gen. &c. &c. Port William.

Sir: I sometimes have received information, that the police of Sarawaddy had pushed forward a part of his force to Martaban upon the Syng river, which joins the Rangoon river, above Kennaumene, and is noted in the maps as possible from Rangoon to the Irrawaddy during the rains.

As far back as the month of July last, I was aware that the enemy had erected very strong stockades in the neighbourhood of Martaban, but since the defeat, they experienced on the 18th of that month, until very lately, being merely occupied in a post of observation, I deemed them unworthy of notice, but having now become the headquarters of the Kee Woongee, and the Lykin Woongees (first and second divisions of the state) already in the head of a considerable force, and receiving daily reinforcements, and fresh supplies of military stores, for the first experience of this army in the operation, I considered it high time to interrupt their previous mode, and as a last column was moving upon Lykin on the 15th instant, in the hope that mutual advantage might be derived from a simultaneous movement, I, on the same morning, directed Major Fenton of H. M.'s 20th regt., to embark with 200 guns, and five of his own regt., and ten N. I. from the 13th Madras regt., with orders to attack the enemy, wherever he might find him placed on the river, and could do so with every prospect of success.

The naval part of the expedition was prepared and led by that valiant and excellent officer Captain Chads of H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, the senior naval officer on the station.

How well my orders have been executed, by these gallant officers, and the brave men under their command, the accompanying detail of operations will show.

That their well earned reputation and unblemished conduct, should have ensured them an easy victory over a numerous enemy, strongly posted, and acting under the immediate eye of the two first men in the state is to me most gratifying and satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.
Head Quarters, Rangoon, Oct. 15, 1824.
Rangoon Heights, 11th October, 1824.

To Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., and K. C.B., commander of the forces.

Sir: In obedience to orders, I had the honour of receiving from you, to feel the strength and disposition of the enemy upon the Syng river, and to attack him as often as opportunities might offer of displaying the discipline and valour of the troops under my command: on the morning of the 3th instant, I embarked with 200 men of H. M.'s 20th regt., the rank and file of the 13th Madras Infantry, and a detachment of Bengal Artillery under Captain Timbrell, on board a squadron of gun-boats, flotilla, &c. &c. &c. under the immediate command of Captain Chads of H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, and the first day's operations as high as Pagoda point above Kennaumene, at the junction of the Syng and Paulang rivers. Having been joined by the armed transport *Satellite*, at two p. m. next day the squadron proceeded up the Syng river, with a flowing tide. Parties of the enemy were seen moving up the right bank of the river, and numerous war boats lowered in our front, and kept up a continued but distant fire from cannon, with which they were all provided. After the flotilla anchor'd, the light boats in advance under Lieut. Kellet of H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, pursued the enemy's war boats, and having closed with one carrying a gun and full complement of men, boarded, and took her in the handsomest style, the Burmese jumping overboard to save themselves. On the 7th, after proceeding about four miles, I observed two stockades, which were

taken possession of without loss, and we reached with this tide, within a short distance of the large works and fortified village of Martaban, having in the course of the day destroyed seven of the newly constructed war boats. On reconnoitring the village of Martaban, I found it was defended by three long breastworks, with a very extensive stockade, constructed of large teak beams, and fourteen large war boats, each mounting a gun, were anchored so as to defend the approach to it.

Having consulted Captain Kellet, we advanced to the south, the steam boat with the *Satellite* and *Bomb Ketch* in tow, and the troops in their boats ready to land when ordered. In passing the breastworks, received a smart running fire from jingals and musketry, which was returned with showers of grape from the *Satellite*, and observing the enemy evidently in confusion, I directed the troops and scaling ladders to be immediately landed, and in a few minutes every work about the place was in our possession. During this night, some fire rafts of a most formidable appearance, were floated down the river, but very fortunately, passed without touching any of the vessels.

At six o'clock next morning, we again moved with the tide, and in passing a narrow neck of land, at the junction of two rivers, were received with a brisk discharge of musketry from a long line of breastworks, and a cannonade from a very large stockade on our right. The fire of the latter was soon silenced by the well pointed guns of the *Satellite*.

The troops and pioneers were ordered then to land, and this fortification stockade was carried by assault without loss. It is without exception, the strongest work of the kind I have ever seen, the length of the breastwork being 200 yards, and that of the faces being 10, built of the solid timber, in contact with a platform inside, of round five feet broad and eight feet from the ground, upon this platform were a number of iron spikes and piles of single and double headed wooden shot and many pig staves, and below we found, and saw pieces of iron and brass ordnance. In front, the stockade is strengthened by breast work, and regular demi-lunes, and would contain within a space 2000 men. In the centre of this strong hold, we found the magnificent Bungalow of the Kee Woongee, who, I presume, fled early in the day, although we found the house was partitioned below in many places, and the rooms on the first and out blood. I cannot doubt but the enemy's loss must have been severe, but we only found a few scattered dead bodies, which they had not time to carry off.

The advanced boats having pushed up the river some miles, without seeing any other works, I considered the objects you had in view fully accomplished, and we accordingly began to move back to Rangoon. Had not the most marked respect for the British arms been shown, during our whole progress up the river, I should have regretted that the enemy afforded me no opportunity of bringing my troops into regular contact with them, but the reduction of the most formidable stockades I have ever seen, fully garrisoned by men, as far as I could see, all armed with muskets, and animated with the presence of the two ministers of state, Kee Woongee and Lykin Woongees, sufficiently denotes the terror inspired, and leaves me the satisfaction to report, that not one man was lost to the service during the operations above detailed. I cannot adequately acknowledge my obligations to Capt. Chads for his valour, judicious and cordial co-operation, and the spirited conduct of Lieut. Kellet in command of the advanced boats, attracted the notice of every one. To Capt. Timbrell, Bengal artillery, who volunteered his services and Capt. Waterman, assistant dep. quar. master, who accompanied me, my best thanks are due, and I need scarcely add that every officer and man evinced on all occasions that cheerful readiness and determined valor you have so often witnessed.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the very meritorious services of Brev. Capt. Wheeler and the detachment of pioneers that accompanied me, their prompt and ready zeal in situations of difficulty and danger was not less conspicuous than their indefatigable exertions in performing other parts of their laborious duty, and the very gallant style in which they repeatedly landed forces with scaling ladders, was as honourable to themselves as it was a gratifying mark of faith and confidence in the troops they employ.

I have with

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a return of captured ordnance, in addition to which much powder and an immense quantity of petroleum oil and warlike stores were destroyed at the different stockades.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS EVANS, Major,
H. M.'s 58th Regt. Com.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Return of ordnance stores taken and destroyed by a detachment under command of Major Evans, H. M.'s 58th Regt. between the 5th and 10th Oct. 1824.

Five pieces of brass ordnance: four pieces of iron ditto; 24 from fuzils; 3 carriages; 53 signal rockets; 200 lbs. of gun-powder, a few iron shot, and 400 gallons of earth oil, besides 7 wooden guns and carriages destroyed on the 13th instant.
(Signed) T. THOMAS, Capt. Comd. Det. Art.
To Major EVANS, Comd. Det.

General return of killed, wounded and missing of a detachment under the command of Major Thomas Evans of H. M.'s 58th regt., in the attack on the enemy's stockade near the village of Martabau, on the 10th and 11th inst.

H. M.'s 58th regt.—Killed, none; wounded, two rank and file; missing, none.

Det. Bat., Madras Pioneers.—Killed, none; wounded, one rank and file; missing, none.

(Signed) THOS. EVANS, Major, H. M.'s 58th regt. Comd.

Camp Rangoon, 11th Oct., 1824.

Extract dispatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., dated 16th Oct., 1824.

If I can trust the information I receive, I may conclude that the united strength of the Burmese empire is now collecting in my front. I have not a doubt that part of the Bundoole's army was present at all the late affairs, but their presence does not appear to have yet given any additional confidence to the troops, who were in the habit of overestimating, although it is certain they are now very generally armed with muskets.

The Bundoole, all the prisoners say, has arrived at Dagonbow, with unlimited powers, and is to make a general attack upon our position early in the ensuing moon. Preparatory orders from him, had been received at those posts nearest our line, to cut quantities of bamboos of a certain length, and collect all the earth oil and cotton the country could supply. These materials were on a large scale intended for the construction of fire rafts, but Major Evans's party having destroyed all the earth oil collected, that part of the General's plan is so far disarranged.

The court of Ava has already made great exertions in supplying their army in this quarter with such materials as the country and capital contain, all, or great part of which has been successfully captured by the troops under my command. What farther exertions in that respect, they may be capable of making I cannot judge, but if any assistance can be drawn from the wooden pikes, double and single-headed wooden shot lately found in their stockades, and the rude lumps of ragged iron used as shot, I should conclude, their arsenal department must now be at a very low ebb.

Since last I had the honour of addressing you, 180 bullocks have arrived from Matras, and more are daily expected; they are the best cast of draft cattle on that coast, and will be highly useful.

To George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c. Calcutta.

Sir: Herewith I have the honour to transmit you Lieut. Col. Miles's, C. B., report to me of the subjection to the British arms, of the enemy's seaport towns of Tavoy and Mergui, and the May-hooms (governors) and a few more of the head men of each of those provinces are prisoners of war. I trust the poor inhabitants will be left in the enjoyment of tranquillity, and consequently our protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, Oct. 23, 1824.

To Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., &c. &c.
Sir: I do myself the honour of reporting to you, that the force placed under my order for the reduction of the enemy's possessions on the coast of Tenasserim, sailed from the Rangoon river on the 24th ultimo, and arrived at the mouth of that

leading to Tavoy on the evening of the 1st instant, with the exceptions named the margin,* and which vessel quitted the squadron the day after we sailed. Having advanced with the large ships as far as the depth of the water would allow, I found it necessary to distribute the troops embarked on the hon. Company's cruiser Teignmouth, and transports Argyle, Indian Oak, and Marianne, among the smaller vessels and boats of the fleet, myself and staff proceeding in the hon. Company's Penang cruiser Jessy, which, drawing the least water, was appointed to lead. These arrangements having been effected, on the 1st instant we advanced, but from the difficulty of the navigation of the river, full of shoals, and in many parts only to be passed at the top of high water, together with the obstacles by which the enemy attempted to impede our progress by sinking their largest boats in shallow places, and attacking it across one of the narrow channels, it was not till the 12th about noon that we anchored within three miles of the fort: I had, prior to this, dispatched a summons for its unconditional surrender, and no reply having at that time been received, I proceeded with Capt. Hardy and my staff to make a reconnaissance within a short distance of the works. The object had just been accomplished when it was perceived that three war boats, full of men, were pulling along shore apparently for the purpose of cutting us off; in this they, however, failed, and on our reaching the Jessy I directed two guns to be fired, and they instantly retired with great precipitation. The tide ebbing in the evening, the whole fleet arrived within gun shot of the place about ten o'clock at night, when two or three shots were fired from the fort at our headmost ship, the hon. Company's cruiser Prince of Wales, but without effect. At an early hour in the morning of the 13th, two Burmese came on board, and bore to me a communication from the second in command, stating his readiness to cease or to destroy the wayboon, or governor of the province, or to obey such orders as I might dictate. I immediately on receipt of this, an answer was returned to say, I was on the eve of advancing, and that he was to be taken and confined until my arrival, which was to about two hours after. All was as directed; and at one o'clock, p. m., we were in possession of the fort, pettah, and all the defence of the place, without opposition. The population is very great, and from the strength and extent of the works (all built of brick and very much out of repair) must have been very great, had any defence been attempted. The enclosed copy of my order, issued on the 11th instant, the sketch of the fort and pettah, herewith sent, together with the return of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, will, I trust, give you some idea of the importance of our acquisition. The capture of the mayhoom, his brother and family, with his principal adherents, completely weakens the enemy, and places us in an advantageous situation to exert any exertions in this quarter.

When every thing has been so happily accomplished, I have but to add my sincere and heartfelt thanks to Capt. Hardy, of the Hon. Company's marine, who commands the naval branch of the expedition, for his cordial co-operation and the unceasing labour and fatigue he experienced in sounding the river, and directing the movements of the ships; whose officers and crews exerted themselves to the utmost.

The patient endurance of a heavy and incessant rain, for five days, of the troops who were on board the boats, deserves my warmest commendation; and the cheerfulness and alacrity of every grade was peculiarly grateful to me. I cannot finally conclude without bringing to your notice the able assistance afforded me by my Brig.-major, Capt. P. Young, of H. M.'s 12th regt., and the Deputy-assistant-quarter-master, Capt. Spicer, of the 12th regt. Mad. N. I., in carrying my wishes and orders into effect, and whose incessant labour and fatigue, after landing and in making the necessary arrangements for the future objects of the expedition, called forth my warmest acknowledgments; and I beg most earnestly to recommend these officers to your protection. I have, &c.

(Signed) E. MILES, Lieut. col. comd.

Head-quarters, Tavoy, Sept. 27, 1824.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Brig. gen.

Abstract

Abstract of Ordnance, &c. taken in Tavoy, Sept. 15, 1884.

Calculation total of round shot, of different sizes, iron, 4,064; musket balls, leaden, 26,000; ditto jingal, 3,900; muskets, 1,768; pistols, 44; Birman swords, silver mounted, 5; ditto, common, 27; Malay spears, 26; Birman ditto, common, 124; cross-bows, 20; iron blunderbusses, 2; Birman powder, 3,000 lbs.; standards, 41; gold chittories, 2. (Grand total: ordnance of war—iron, 46; swivels, iron and brass, 121.—Total, 107.—Colours, 1.)

(Signed) F. YOUNG, Capt. and M.B.
L. RUSSELL, Capt.-Com. artil.

To Brig.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

SIR:—My despatch of the 27th ultimo will have placed you in possession of the movements of the force under my command, up to that period. Having left the detail named in the margin* for the temporary protection of Tavoy, the remainder proceeded for the accomplishment of the ulterior object of the expedition on this coast; and I have now the honour to announce to you, the fall of this place, by storm, on the 6th instant, the day we arrived before it. My first care was to send a summons to the town for its unconditional surrender; but, instead of a reply, at half-past eleven o'clock, their guns opened a heavy fire upon the H. C.'s cruisers, who had previously taken their position in front of the enemy's batteries, mounting thirty-three pieces of heavy ordnance. The practice on our part was so good, that in about one hour the whole were silenced: during this period, as many troops had been assembled in the boats of the fleet as they could contain, and I directed a landing to be effected to the right of the town. This movement was immediately followed up by the advance of a party of H. M.'s 80th regt. to the gate of the stockade, under a heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy; and it was at this spot the greater loss was sustained. The ground, for some distance between the river and the stockade, was deep mud and water; and from the moment the disembarkation commenced, the rain poured down in torrents. Under these disadvantages, the troops maintained their ground with the greatest steadiness; and as soon as it was possible to bring up the batteries, an assault was ordered, and carried promptly and most gallantly into effect by H. M.'s 80th regt. From this instant the enemy gave way; their loss is said to be about five hundred men. The Rajah remained till we were actually in the town, and then withdrew with about three hundred of his followers on the opposite side. More than common attention had been paid in arranging the defence of the place, and the natural strength of the ground gave the greatest advantage to them. Their batteries were placed on the brows of the different hills, commanding the shipping. From the best information I have been able to collect, the enemy had three thousand five hundred men in arms. On our first gaining possession, the whole population fled; but in the course of that night and the following morning, great numbers came in, and are now following their several avocations. About one hundred men, belonging to Tenasserim, I have detained in confinement; and as that place has lost all its former consequence, and is at present nothing beyond a fishing village, this body forms half its force.

A copy of my orders issued on this occasion, and the return of killed, wounded, and missing, as also of the ordnance, ammunition, and stores, are here-with transmitted.

The whole of this affair has proved so decisive, and the gallant and exemplary conduct of every individual so prominent, that I feel at a loss how to bring individual instances of merit forward. I, however, have much pleasure in recording the names of Lieut.-col. Commandant McDowall, of the 7th regt. Madras N.I., Maj. Baden, commanding H. M.'s 80th regt., Capt. Russell, commanding detachment Bombay Artillery, serving on board the Hon. Company's cruiser *Thetis*, and Lieut. Cotton, of the engineers, to the whole of whom I feel most obliged. The attention of Mr. Staff surgeon Smart was unwearied in his department.

To my own staff, Capt. Young, of H. M.'s 80th regt., brig-major, and Capt. Spicer, of the 13th regt. Madras N.I., dep.-assist. quart.-mast.-gen., I am much indebted for their assistance; and the promptitude with which they performed and exe-

cuted every wish of mine, not on this occasion alone, but in all situations in which they have been employed under my command; and I beg leave to recommend them, in the strongest manner, to your favourable notice and protection.

There being many points which it is necessary to communicate to you, I have felt the necessity of sending my Brig.-major, Capt. Young, with this despatch, who, possessing my full confidence, will develop to you personally every transaction that has occurred, and the views I have taken of the state of these conquests.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. MILLS, Lieut.-col. Comd. Force.
Head-Quarters, Mergui, Oct. 9, 1884.

Abstract of Ordnance, &c. captured at Mergui, Oct. 12, 1884.

Calculation, total of round shot, iron, of different sizes, 800; ditto, brass, 21; iron bars, welded two shot, 200; grape shot, fixed, 37; musket balls, leaden or tin, 300; muskets, 601; blunderbusses, 61; country swords, 48; spears, 110; powder, 1,200 lbs.; standards, 33.

Grand total—Ordnance, iron, of sorts, 37; swivels, iron and brass, 10—total, 142.

(Signed) FLOMER YOUNG,

L. RUSSELL,

M.B. Capt. comd. Bombay Artillery.

General Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the force under the command of Lieut.-col. Miles, C.B., in the assault of Mergui on the 6th Oct. 1884.

His Majesty's 80th regt.

Killed—6 privates

Wounded—2 lieutenants, 7 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 13 privates.

Missing—1 dhestic.

Names of Officers wounded.

Lieut. William Kennedy, severely.

Lieut. P. McKie, slightly.

(Signed) FLOMER YOUNG, Capt. and M.B.

Extract from a letter from Lieut.-col. Innes, C.B., commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieut.-col. Nicol, adjt.-gen. of the army, dated on the River near Panchgoun, the 9th October 1884:—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I proceeded up the Barak river on the morning of the 26th, towards the posts lately occupied by the Burmese force at Tiloayn and Hloodpalee. The first named place is occupied by a detachment of the 52d regt., under Capt. Lister, and I have instructed that officer to have the outward defences destroyed, the palisades on the summit renewed, and the hill itself rendered untenable by a small body of men: the stockades on the heights to the south of Tiloayn have been directed to be destroyed also.

"The Burmese position at Hloodpalee consisted of seven stockades of a most formidable nature: from their extent and the number of huts, I should not imagine the strength of the enemy to have been less than 10,000 men. The whole of the stockades, with the exception of a principal one erected round a Puka-house, I have directed to be destroyed; in it I have posted Rajah Gumbier Sing, with his levy, he having returned with a great proportion of his men, not being able to come up with any part of the enemy's rear-guard. "The latter may now be estimated entirely defeated by the enemy, for as far as the snafewar, as Banskaidi, they are said to have passed six days ago, in full retreat for Munnipour."

Extract from the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated Fort-William, Nov. 12, 1884.

"In a despatch of the 16th of October, Brig.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell observes, that if he can trust the information he receives, the united strength of the Burmese empire is now collecting in his front. Part of the army under the Maha Bundoola (who commanded in Arracan) is believed to have been present in the stockades attacked and carried by Major Evans's detachment; but their presence, Sir Archibald Campbell remarks, does not appear, however, to have given any additional confidence to the troops who have hitherto been opposed to us. The Court of Ava, he adds, has already made great exertions in supplying their army with such materials as the country and capital contain, all, or great part of, which has been

* Ship, H. C. cruiser, *Mercury*; Troops, rank and file, 370; 1 row galley-boat.

successfully captured by the British force under his command. "What further efforts in that respect they may be able to make, he cannot judge; but if any inference can be drawn from the wooden guns, double and single-headed wooden shot, lately found in their stockades, and the rude lumps of rugged iron used as shot, their arsenal department, it must be concluded, is reduced to a very low ebb."

The political intelligence from India is of rather a gloomy complexion this month. Besides the unsuccessful affair with the Burmese, detailed in a preceding despatch, a small body of our troops has been cut off by the garrison of a refractory chief

near Darwar, full particulars of which are given in a former part of our number.

The newspapers likewise refer darkly to other reports from the Mofussil, but no particulars what, ever are given. The *India Gazette* of Nov. 18 states, that a squadron of the 8th cavalry, moving from Bareilly, had been ordered to halt, in consequence of some intelligence from Moradabad.

No confirmation of the statement given to the authorities at Rangoon, by two Burmese, respecting an alleged revolution at the Court of Ava, has yet been received. It is said that Siam is about to declare war against the Burmese.

Home Intelligence.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP KENT, CAPT. COBE, IN THE BAY OF BENCAY.

We have received the following statement of this lamentable occurrence from an officer of the Kent:—

"The ship experienced a succession of bad weather from the time of her leaving the land; and about three o'clock on the morning of the 1st of March, a gale came on from the SW. which increased so much, as to oblige us to heave to, under the maintopsail and staysails, but it somewhat subsided towards noon, a little before which, the third mate was sent down to see that every thing was secure below; for which purpose he took a small dark lantern, and observing a cask of spirits adrift in the hold, he gave the lantern to one of the two men with him, whilst he went to see if the other, whom he had dispatched for wood to secure the cask, was about to return. Meantime the man accidentally dropped the lantern in the longer of casks below: and before there was a possibility of picking it up, the cask was stove, through the violent rolling of the ship, and, the spirits falling on the lantern, immediately ignited. Every effort was used to smother the flames by heaving down wet blankets, soldiers cloaks, &c. Water was thrown down in every direction. The gun and orlop decks were scuttled, the ports opened, and from the heavy sea running, tons of water very soon found their way into the hold. It was soon discovered, however, by the smell of the tar, that the cables had caught fire, which left no hopes of saving the ship. The necessary arrangements for getting the boats out were commenced, when, about an hour from the time the fire took place, the man from the foretopmast head called out 'a sail to leeward.' The foresail was set, and we stood down towards her, about two, or somewhat past, closed with her; the launch and large cutter were got out, and the quarter boats were lowered down, and loaded with as many women, children, and men as they could hold. On the return of the boats from the brig, the only method of filling them, was by the men lowering them-

selves down by a rope attached to the driver-boom-end, and the women and children by being slung on the poop, and lowered down from the same place. By about half-past ten, they were all out of the ship, with the exception of about forty, many of whom were become so panic-struck, that although they would go out on the boom, neither threats nor entreaty could persuade them to go down by the rope (although some might have done so, could they have urged the foremost on the boom to have descended to make way for them.) From half-past ten to near eleven, the launch remained under her stern with ample room for all: not one man in five minutes, and frequently longer, took advantage of the opportunity. The ship was now labouring excessively from the quantity of water she had shipped, and tore the thwart out of the bow of the boat, and at the same time carried away the rope which was fast to the driver-boom, by which the people had descended. They were then hailed to jump overboard, as the only means of escape, with the chance of being picked up by the boats; this chance was embraced by one man only, who was saved. From half past, to three-quarters past eleven, the flames were burning with such fury from the cabin windows and gun-room ports, that the boats were compelled to quit her. The ships' guns were now going off; about twelve, the masts went over the side, and at a quarter before two she blew up without much report; she continued burning until four, when she apparently sunk."

The number of persons on board was as follows:—passengers 19; military officers 20; troops, 344; women, 43; children, 66; crew, 145; total, 637.

The vessel which bore in sight, was the *Cambria*, Capt. Cook, who made the utmost exertions, and succeeded in saving Colonel Fearn, and 300 officers and privates of the 31st regiment, 19 passengers, 94 women and children, and 139 of the crew, besides the captain. The passengers, and 36 Cornish miners on board the *Cambria*, seconded Captain Cook's

Cook's endeavours, in a very praiseworthy manner. A very different conduct was displayed by the crew of the *Kent*, who could only be compelled to join in endeavouring to save their companions by coercive measures.

The individuals who remained after the *Cambria* left the wreck (54 men and 7 children) supported themselves on the masts and booms. About three the next morning, another sail was discovered, which proved to be the *Caroline*, Capt. Bibby, from Egypt, who sent his boat alongside the masts, and saved fourteen men of the 31st regiment. The remainder had perished.

The East-India Company, with their usual liberality, have distributed upwards of £2,000, amongst the owners, the captain and crew of the *Cambria*; and the officers of the 31st, on board the *Kent*, have presented Capt. Cook with an elegant cup, worth fifty guineas. A very handsome letter of thanks has also been forwarded to him, from H. R. H. the Duke of York, commending his meritorious zeal and promptitude.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George Ricketts, Esq., was presented to the King, on the 23d of March, upon being appointed a Judge in India, when he received the honour of Knighthood.

John Franks, Esq., King's Counsel on the Munster Circuit, has been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Asiatic Society of Paris have elected G. C. Haughton, Esq., A. M. F. R. S., Professor of Hindoo Literature in the East India College, Corresponding Associate to their body.

The tea sale on the 2nd March, was impeded for nearly an hour, by an uproar occasioned by the junior brokers possessing themselves of the seats hitherto occupied by their wealthier brethren.

The superb Oriental library of the late M. Langles, is now selling at Paris. From a Catalogue before us, it appears that the number of works printed, and in manuscript, is upwards of 4000, many of them most valuable.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

Feb. 15. At Broomhall, the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, of a son.

30. At Poplar, Middlesex, Mrs. George Baillie, of a daughter.

25. At Woodford Wells, the lady of P. M. Dixon, Esq., of a daughter.

March 6. The lady of Sir Thomas Farnham, Bart., of a daughter.

12. At Thorsey Park, North, the Countess Glenvara, of a son.

Lately. In Grosvenor Place, the lady of Col. Kestace, C.B., Grenadier Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 24. W. K. Hay, Esq., H. R. L. Company's service, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Capt. S. Norvell.

At St. Nicholas, Colchester, the Rev. J. Whiting Chaplain to the H. R. L. Company, to Susan, daughter of the late Mr. C. White, of Colchester.

March 2. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, T. Swaine, Esq., Madras Army, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late J. Vanderzee, Esq., of Rochford, county of Essex.

3. At St. Clement Danes, T. Hemmeh, Esq., E.I. Company's service, to Jeannette Elves, youngest daughter of the late T. Edgley, Esq., of Essex Wharf, Strand.

8. At Shrewsbury, the Rev. R. Holmes, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor in the Bishop's College at Calcutta, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Joseph Loxdale, Esq., of Kingsland House.

10. At St. Mary's, Stamford, Capt. J. E. Cairnes, 66th regt., to Susannah, only daughter of the late T. Jackson, Esq., of that place.

26. At Kewington, R. Temple, Esq., of Kenesey, Worcestershire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J. R. Carnar, Esq., member of council at Bombay.

DEATHS.

Feb. 25. At Bath, J. J. Franklin, eldest son of the late Capt. J. R. Franklin, E. I. Company's service, aged 31.

27. Near Southampton, the lady of Rear-Admiral Sir J. P. Boscawen, Bart., K.C.B.

March 2. In Bolton Row, the hon. Lady Jerningham.

3. In Dover Street, Piccadilly, Lieut. Col. So J. Fiskins, Bart. of Torrie, county of Fife.

5. At Caen Wood, Lieut. Col. the hon. J. H. Stanhope, brother to Earl Stanhope.

6. James Basset, Esq., late Captain in H. M.'s 27th Foot, aged 74.

7. At Hutton, Dr. Samuel Parr, LL.D., aged 79.

John Young, Esq., Mezzotinto engraver to his Majesty, keeper of the British Institution, &c.

8. At Thiburnton, near Devon, aged 64 years, and eleven months, Hester Isabella, fourth child of Capt. R. Langslow, late of the Bengal establishment.

At Cheltenham, Capt. R. Boon, late commander of the ship *Lady Nugent*, in his 50th year.

2. Mrs. Harbould (sister of the late Dr. Aikin) in her 83d year.

11. In Briton Street, W. Owen, Esq., R.A., aged 31.

12. At Fir Hill, Drexford, Hants, in his 77th year, Charles Powell Hamilton, 1st Lt. Admiral of the Red, who was the last surviving grandson of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton.

14. In Chester Place, Lambeth, John Seabrook, Esq., aged 75, one of the oldest officers of his Majesty's Customs, having been collector at Savannah, in the island of Jamaica, upwards of 45 years ago. He was the father of John Seabrook, Esq., M.D., Garrison Surgeon of Port William, Captain of Lieut. Col. George Swiney, of the Bengal Artillery, principal Commissary of Ordnance, and of Lieut. Sidney Swiney, of the Bengal Infantry.

At Brighton, Lieut. Gen. Dorrien, aged 65.

Lately. On board the *Lord Hungerford*, near St. Helena, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late H. J. Hunter, Esq., of Madras, aged two years.

On board the ship *Shannon*, on his passage from Bombay to London, Capt. J. McCallum, 4th Bombay N.L., in his 33d year.

On board the ship *Mellish*, Lieut. Blasco, Madras establishment.

A sea, soon after leaving Chius, Mr. Carney, midshipman of the H.C.'s ship *Bewickshire*.

A sea, soon after leaving the Straits of Sundra, on the passage to England, Capt. A. H. Campbell, commander of the H.C.'s ship *Duke of York*.

At Penang, Mr. Jacob Layton, second officer of the ship *Duchess of Athol*.

On board the H.C.'s ship *Sir David Scott*, second officer, Singapore, Mr. Andrew Pittman, third officer of the *Minerva*.

A few days after leaving the Straits of Malacca, Mr. J. C. Milward, fourth officer of the ship *General Harris*.

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, Monday, Feb. 28.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

A *Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock* was this day held by adjournment, "for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the Hyderabad Papers, now before the Proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor General of India."

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) announced the purpose for which the court was assembled.

By his direction, the clerk read the original resolution of the hon. D. Kinnaid, and the amendment proposed by the hon. Chairman, as follow :

Motion.

"That this court, having taken into its consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of 3d March last, relating to certain pecuniary transactions of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. with the government of his highness the Nizam, is of opinion, that nothing therein contained tends to affect, in the slightest degree, the personal character or integrity of the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings."

Amendment.

"That this court, having taken into consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of the 3d of March last, relating to the pecuniary transactions of the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad, with the government of his highness the Nizam, is of opinion, that there is no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K.G., or to any member of the Bengal Government. At the same time, this court feels called upon to record its approval of the political despatches to the Bengal Government, under date the 24th May 1820, 28th November 1821, 9th April 1823, and 21st January 1824."

Mr. *Freshfield* wished, before the commencement of the regular discussion, to offer a few observations to the court. His public duty had prevented him from attending at the last debate, but he had understood that the hon. baronet (Sir John Doyle) had particularly alluded to him as being the solicitor of Mr. Adam. Now, though he would contend that such a circumstance, if it were true, should not preclude him from offering himself as the defender of Mr. Adam in that court, yet

he owed it to Mr. Adam, to himself, and to the court, to state, that he never saw that gentleman in his life, that he never had any correspondence with him, but only knew him as being the son of an old and valued friend of his (Mr. F.'s), whose character he had long admired. But notwithstanding this consideration, he must add, that he would not have undertaken his defence in that court without perusing the voluminous papers then under the notice of the court, which was more than some hon. proprietors on the other side had done. He, therefore, thought he was justified in defending that gentleman against unfounded attacks; and if he had found reason for giving his vote in opposition to the friends of the gallant general, they had to thank themselves for it, for bringing the question forward.

Sir *John Doyle* said, that in the sentiments he had delivered, he fully admitted the respectability of Mr. Adam, but only complained that his friends should have thought it necessary to come forward to vindicate his character when nobody attacked it. He confessed his inferiority to his hon. friend in turning an eulogium, but, if he recollected rightly, he had, on the occasion alluded to, stated (what he sincerely believed) that Mr. Adam was a very honourable man, and that if he were not so, he had greatly debased his respectable lineage.

Mr. *Impey* rose merely to call the gallant general's attention to one point, otherwise the court might be led into error. The gallant general had said, that Mr. Adam had not been made the object of attack. Now he (Mr. Impey) remembered, that on the first day of the discussion, an hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), a very injudicious friend of the Marquess of Hastings, had stated his determination of impeaching Mr. Adam.

Sir *J. Doyle* explained. Nothing of the kind had been said on Friday, at least by him.

Mr. *Impey* declared the expression was used in the course of the debate.

Captain *Marswell* then proceeded to speak to the question. He was conscious he was the worst speaker in the court, but assured them he would not be the longest; and he dared say there were many hon. proprietors, like him, who, never having ventured to exercise their privileges in that way before, were desirous of offering their sentiments on the present question. He did not come to address them with a set speech, but it should be his aim to make an intelligible one. He hoped, that if in the observations he was about to make,

any falling errors might occur, the court would attribute them, not to want of sincerity, but to want of training. If he mistook assertion for proof, heary information for confirmed evidence, and declamation for argument, if he should unanimously step forward to defend the characters of those whose characters had not been attacked, he should plead in his justification, the powerful influence of example, and would hope for the indulgence of the court, for in that case he would be at sea without a compass, and the buoys lost. His object would be, to establish, to the best of his ability, the pretensions of all parties. The Marquess of Hastings had been their Governor General for a period of nine years; his merits had been recorded on the books of the court, and he had been rewarded with a gift of £60,000 sterling. He had, during his administration, granted a license to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to enter into a loan with the government of the Nizam, without which license, the contracting of the loan would have contravened the Act of Parliament. This step had excited, and very justly, the disapprobation of the Court of Directors. In the mean time rumour was afloat, and, ever ready to distort the facts of any transaction which she laid hold of, imputed dishonourable motives to the noble Marquess. The natural consequence was, that his friends, desirous to repel the imputation, called for papers, and the large book was brought under the notice of the court. He (Capt. Maxwell) had bestowed great pains in making himself acquainted with the subject to which they refer. Whether his want of occupation, or his want of sense, had led him to do this, he could not say; and though he might not have considered it with so much ability as other hon. proprietors, he was sure he had bestowed as much attention on it, and had not a less earnest wish to arrive at a just conclusion on its merits. On the policy of the Marquess of Hastings in granting the license he would not dwell. He saw no reason to alter the opinion he had first formed upon that measure, which was directly hostile to it. The great book before them contained upwards of 500 documents, not more than one-fiftieth part of which were before the noble Marquess when he granted the license, and therefore they ought only to judge of that nobleman's conduct on this point from the same documents which he had before him. His (Capt. Maxwell's) opinion was, that if the noble Marquess had had the advantage of perusing the mass of documents then before the court, he would have pursued a different line of conduct. He was confident, that had that been the case, they would not have had to consider a measure, which, however well-meant it might be,

he could not but consider improper. He hoped, however, that no expression which should fall from him, might be construed into an insinuation that he entertained the idea that those voluminous documents were laid before them for the purpose of bewildering; on the contrary, he was convinced, that had those papers been given, the Court of Directors would have been accused of withholding documents. The minutes of Messrs. Adam and Stuart, and Lord Hastings, which he had read with the most minute attention, did not, in his opinion, bear upon the point. The first ten documents were all the noble Marquess could have had access to, with reference to the subject under the consideration of the court; the others had originated in subsequent periods. To the early documents alone they ought to look in giving judgment on the subject to which they referred. It was understood that Messrs. Adam and Stuart had offered opposition to the noble Marquess; he thought, that in so doing, they had acted conscientiously, and were therefore entitled as much as his lordship to the approbation of the court. The opposition of those gentlemen did not appear to him to have been of a factious nature, though he allowed it might have caused the noble Marquess to precipitate his measures. He had already declared his opinion as to the policy of the noble Marquess, but before he touched upon that point, he could not help declaring, that the statement made by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell) had, in his idea, furnished a key to the transactions. It appeared to him (Capt. Maxwell) both clear and convincing. The hon. gentleman might possibly be in possession of information which no other member of the court might have. The explanations he had given on many points connected with the transactions of Palmer and Co. appeared to him (Capt. Maxwell) very satisfactory. He candidly admitted that he had not gone into the accounts when he read the papers. He thought, however, that this court was not the best place in the world for their examination: Hyderabad or Calcutta, he conceived, were the places best adapted for such a scrutiny; at all events it was not London, where there were no means of explanation or contradiction. Under this conviction, he had not paid that attention to the accounts which was necessary to enable him to pass an opinion on their accuracy. An hon. proprietor had, indeed, stated that he considered them to be wholly fallacious. The hon. proprietor ought to have given some evidence in support of his assertion. His (Capt. Maxwell's) impression was, they were not altogether erroneous. They had, he was aware, been examined behind the bar, but he could not guess by what test, for he knew the practice employed in India

India in the examination of accounts. Much had been said with respect to the amounts of interest charged, and at this point he could not refrain from saying which might have been a subject of complaint. He must say that the rate of interest taken by Messrs. Palmer and Co. was not considered excessive in India. He had himself lent money in India at 12 per cent., and in examining the bill, had obtained, through the double operation, a discount of 2 per cent. on the whole more than 10 per cent. (Hear!) He would not state the names of the parties, because he was not a friend of the propriety of such a charge, but he mentioned the fact upon his honour. At the time the loan in question was made, he was at Calcutta, and having some unemployed cash, he was recommended by a general officer on the staff to embark in that transaction. But he was first desirous to ascertain what sort of security it was that he was to receive from the Nizam, and, notwithstanding the reported good wishes of the Marquess of Hastings, he (Capt. Maxwell) considered the security so insufficient, that he declined advancing a single farthing in the transaction. (Hear!) Those who were acquainted with India would be able to say, that the interest which was thought to exorbitant here, was not so considered there. What was the cause of this difference? why was interest in India higher than in England? The reasons for this were local. In England, in time of war, the farmer borrowed money at 7 or 8 per cent; the English farmer, to meet this demand, could raise but one crop from his land in the year; but in the same period the Indian farmer could raise three or four crops. Now what better reason could be given for the highness of the rate of interest in India, than the circumstance of mother earth being so much more productive there than in this country? Though he thought the policy bad, he could not coincide in all the opinions which his proprietors on the other side had pronounced upon the transactions. In all he said he wished to be considered as neutral. He came there as the advocate of neither party, and he would condemn the measure if it only gave birth to extravagant professions. The facility of borrowing money appeared to have operated in India as it did in England, by inducing the borrower to get as much as he could, and to spend it all. In 1820, when the loan was contracted, it appeared that the Nizam became indebted to the house of Palmer and Co for sixty lacs of rupees, and subsequently the debt had amounted to 100 lacs. (Hear!) This was the effect of the house lending at such easy terms. In advertent to the amendment, which approved of the despatches of the Court of Directors in

reference to the transactions at Hyderabad, he did not consider it necessary to enter on the defence of this body, because he did not see how it could be fairly accused. Their acts are the acts of the proprietors at large. A board had been appointed for examining and ratifying their despatches, without the concurrence of which they could not proceed to India. He did not see how the Court of Proprietors, with any regard for its own dignity, could pass an opinion on their despatches. In the case of injustice being committed by them, appeal could of course be made, and compensation awarded to the injured. The court, he had no doubt, wished to do justice to all parties, but it would be a strange way of going to work, to acquit one and condemn twenty-four individuals. With respect to the charge of favoritism, he acquitted the noble Marquess entirely. He did not conceive how that charge could be established. Among the papers were two private letters of the Marquess of Hastings, which he sincerely regretted to observe there, but they contained, he was bound to declare, no evidence of favoritism on the part of his lordship. The first of these he would read, and in commenting on it would detain in the court as short a time as possible. This letter was dated 21st June 1821, and was addressed to Sir Wm. Rumbold in the following words:—"My dear Sir William. It is difficult for me to make you comprehend the unpleasant discussions which have been, within this fortnight past, recorded, with regard to the pecuniary engagements between the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. and the Nizam. The whole has originated in these underhand suggestions of Mr. —, which a false delicacy towards him prevented my exposing. They made impressions on others, who, acting on the erroneous persuasion, staked themselves in a manner which makes them flounder obscenely now, in order to preserve consistency. Much advantage is given to them by an apparent (I am sure not a real) want of frankness on the part of your house. I apprized you long ago, that it was expedient for the firm to define, upon oath, whether or not any British public functionary had at any time had pecuniary transactions with the house which could influence him in countenancing your dealings with the Nizam's government. The evitment of so simple a declaration is awkward, even in the eyes of me, who have so strong a belief in the honour of your proceedings." There needed no stronger evidence than this letter afforded, of the purity of motive on the part of the noble Marquess. Had he been conscious of any impropriety of conduct, he would have addressed the house in such terms as these. "A charge has been brought against me, I have committed myself

myself for your interest; you must therefore bear me out by furnishing documents, and not leave me in this predicament." The letter proceeded, "Though Mr. Stuart declared he had never thrown on Mr. Russell the imputation of a secret understanding with you, peculiar circumstances convince me, that such a suspicion was communicated to persons at home, and was received with ready faith. It depends on the house whether I must not also admit doubts. Yours, &c." Now was there anything in that letter which could justify them in passing a censure on the noble Marquess? With respect to the other letter, he (Capt. Maxwell) contended it did not warrant the interpretation which had been put upon it. It afforded no evidence that the Marquess of Hastings had improperly favoured the house of Palmer and Co. It ran, as follows:—"My dear Sir William: The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I enclose you a letter to the Resident, couched in terms which will ensure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow, must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm, from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership, to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted. It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our Resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea. Believe me, &c. &c." Certainly the worst light in which this letter could be viewed was the consideration that the noble Marquess intended to discourage any other house from competing with that of Palmer and Co. But had any application for the establishment of another commercial house been refused? That must be shown before the fact could be proved against the noble Marquess. Suppose he (Capt. Maxwell) had come to the resolution to commit murder, but never made the attempt, it would be hard to hang him for a crime which was never committed. But to revert to the Mar-

quess of Hastings, he could show, that so far from being predetermined to refuse any application of the sort, he would have been very ready to grant it. He understood from an hon. proprietor, a partner in the house of Mackintosh and Co., that the noble Marquess had declined to that firm, that if they were inclined to establish a branch bank in the Nizam's dominions, not at Hyderabad, but at Gwalier, they would be permitted to do so. But, after all, if the grand point of favouritism were proved against him, it could only be said that he had some of the weaknesses incidental to human nature; and though sometimes mischievous, they were amiable weaknesses. There was no prejudice mixed up with his actions. The sentiments he (Capt. Maxwell) entertained on the subject, were entirely disinterested. The noble Marquess had never served him in any individual instance; on the contrary, he had done him a positive injury by withholding some allowances to which he considered himself fairly entitled. His opinions, therefore, had not been delivered for value received; for no consideration should prevent him from doing the noble Marquess justice. As to the administration of that noble individual, he thought it had been over-eulogized both here and at Calcutta. He was not one of those who signed the address at the latter place when his lordship quitted India, but he believed that many did who were now strenuous supporters of the amendment. The question before the court was one of the utmost importance to the future interests of the proprietors. It regards, in the first place, the Marquess of Hastings; in the second, the Court of Directors; and lastly, the Company generally. The contents of the papers in the hands of the proprietors had been published to the world, and could not be recalled; and he was well convinced that the renewal of their charter depended in a great measure on the decision they might ultimately come to. A question so deeply affecting their interests had never before been agitated in that court. The Hyderabad papers would teach them a lesson. They would show them what was due to their own character, and to the interests of humanity. They were bound, as British merchants, to abolish the prevailing system of speculation, and to introduce order and regularity. A few years would terminate the duration of their charter; and in that time much might be done. Their labours could not be directed to a better object, and he was convinced that the renewal of their privilege would mainly depend on what should be done in those few years. They should not look exclusively to their own interests, but have some respect to those of mankind at large. His only hope was, that at the expiration of the term

term of their charter, they would, by their previous conduct, have raised themselves a claim to the gratitude of millions, and the admiration of the world. Let them not act otherwise in regard to Lord Hastings; let them not damage him of that "which not enemies, but left him poor indeed." He would, however, wish it to be understood, that he considered the Court of Directors entitled to their support and approbation. The duties they had had to perform were arduous and laborious, and on their performance of them depended the best interests of the Company. In conclusion, he would wish that the hon. Chairman would withdraw his amendment, and the hon. proprietor his original motion, and he doubted not, but a resolution could be proposed of such a nature as would meet all their wishes, at once satisfy the Marquess of Hastings, the Court of Directors, and the government abroad. Such a proposition he had in his pocket, and was ready to submit it to the consideration of the court, if an opportunity for doing so was afforded to him. If his proposition were rejected, another course still remained,—to choose a certain number of individuals from each side of the court, who might draw up such a resolution as would reconcile all their feelings. If his plan did not meet the wishes of the court, he was sorry for it; but he consoled himself with the goodness of his intention.

Mr. Walsborough thought, that in rising to address the court, for the first time, he might naturally ask himself why a person like him, totally unconnected with Indian affairs, should have taken an opportunity to speak on the present subject. The court, at least, would believe that he had no interest in supporting either party. The amendment must be considered as coming from the Chairman, in his individual capacity, which was the most delicate way in which it could be brought forward, because the whole weight of the executive body did not, by that means, bear upon the discussion—a discussion which he considered as important as any which had taken place since the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He had often been led, by the habits of his life, to the consideration of such papers as those which were in the hands of the proprietors: he thought the question involved in them was not one of pounds, shillings, and pence, but one of the most paramount importance. In expressing his sentiments upon it, he looked for that courtesy which the court never omitted to extend to all who spoke from pure and honourable motives. He did not require them to follow his opinions; he came there not to speak on a party question, to examine the principles which pervaded the whole transaction. But before explaining his views, he would entreat the indulgence

of the court in overlooking the unintentional errors into which he might fall; he knew the skill of the gentlemen on the other side, and he felt himself at their mercy. He was not sure that he ought to mention an hon. proprietor's name; but it had been said, on a previous day, that no imputation had been thrown out against Mr. Adam. Now, if his (Mr. Walsborough's) reconciliation did not fail him, he had heard one of that hon. proprietor's friends hold out a threat that if the original motion were not carried he would impeach Mr. Adam. He could not condemn, in too strong terms, such attacks made against a man high in office, and which, had that individual been present, would never have been indulged in; at least, they would not have been aimed in that direct and unmerciful language which, he regretted to say, was too frequently made use of in that court. He remembered that a divine, who wished to illustrate the force of consciousness in the human mind, told the following story:—"Two men happening, as they walked together, to encounter a deal lion, at first were seized with dread, and started back, thinking the beast only asleep. Finding, however, that it was really dead, they approached and raised its paw. Suddenly they thought it began to move, and they ran away as fast as if the devil was after them." (Laughter.)—He could not help thinking that this tale strongly illustrated the point he was speaking of. Mr. Adam and Sir C. Metcalf might be considered as dead lions; they had been attacked in their absence, when they were not able to defend themselves. Mr. Adam was accused of constant, but conscientious opposition to the Marquess of Hastings. (Indication of No!) Well, if gentlemen did not like it he would not say conscientious opposition he would, however, refer them to a letter from Messrs. Adam, Fendall, and Bayley, in answer to some interrogatories put to them by his lordship, respecting his conduct as Governor-General, and desiring their opinion as to whether he had endeavoured to evade the directions sent out by the Court of Directors. That letter ran in the following words:—"December 10, 1822 We have this day had the honour to receive your lordship's letter of the 8th inst., in which you have been pleased to call upon us to declare 'whether we have ever discovered in you any management or apparent inclination to evade an order from the hon. court, which could, without distinct injury to the Hon. Company's service, be fulfilled.' Whether, in case of the instructions from the hon. court, the most irreconcilable to existing circumstances, consequently the most embarrassing, we have ever heard you remark upon the inapplicability of the orders with any irreverent levity? Whether, on the contrary

trary, we have not observed in you an invariable solicitude to warp the exigencies of the juncture as far as possible to the hon court's wishes, so as that the latter might be satisfied to the utmost extent safely practicable? To the two first of these questions we can have no hesitation in replying distinctly and unequivocally, in the negative; while we can, with no less truth and sincerity, declare that in every instance which has come under our observation, your lordship's conduct has been invariably governed by the principles stated in the last question." Now he would put it to any impartial person, whether this letter did not utterly disprove the assertion of personal hostility between the Marquess of Hastings and those gentlemen? He would next refer them to the minute addressed by Mr. Adam to the hon. court, dated Dec 28, 1822. The reason he dwelt so long on this point, was because an hon. proprietor, who had been attacked, and styled Mr. Adam's solicitor, for offering some observations in defence of that gentleman's conduct, had not the privilege of a reply. Here was the passage in Mr. Adam's minute—"I do not feel myself called on to enter on a vindication of the part I have taken in the recent discussions regarding the Hyderabad affairs. I have deeply lamented the necessity of opposing myself to the views of the Governor General, but I am consoled by the consciousness of having performed an imperative, though painful duty. The case will now be brought fully before the authorities at home and I entertain no apprehension of the issue." He would now say a few words on the charge of incivility urged against Mr. Adam, for not reading documents sent by Wm. Palmer, except such as he was bound to do in his official capacity. On this subject, the minute he had just quoted had the following passage—"I acknowledge having declined to read a private letter from Messrs Wm. Palmer and Co, tendered for my perusal in strict confidence by the Governor General, because I did not wish to acquire, in a manner which precluded me from making use of a knowledge of particulars, which might embarrass my judgment on public questions likely to arise between government and that house. An impression had been left on the court from what had fallen from an hon. proprietor, that Sir C. Metcal's present rank had taken its rise in connection with this business. (Applause.)" Then he had not rightly understood the hon. proprietor. A charge of inconsistency had, however, been brought against a late member of the British Government (Mr. Stuart), in whose presence he was speaking of his having contradicted himself respecting the character of Chunder Sool the minister of the Nizam's Government. In defending

that hon. gentleman from this charge of inconsistency, he conceived he was doing that which the modesty of the hon. gentleman alone prevented him from doing, for it was not a pleasant situation for any man to stand up and call for your approbation on his own conduct.

Mr. Stuart begged leave to state, that he was, besides, very indisposed on the day in question, but he hoped he should again have an opportunity of addressing the court on that subject.

Mr. Wodehouse continued.—An assertion had been made that Mr. Stuart had contradicted himself in the character he had given of Chunder Sool. Now it has been shown, beyond all possibility of doubt, that the sentiments, which to be those of Mr. Stuart, were, in fact, those of the Resident at Hyderabad. It was difficult to conceive on what grounds the charge of Mr. Stuart's vexatious opposition to the Marquess of Hastings rested his conduct, throughout the whole of the transactions. He would refer to a passage in his minute of the 10th Nov 1819, which he says—

"I had, indeed, indulged in more propitious anticipations. I had cherished the hope, that, by a more equitable and benign exertion of our influence, we might extend the blessings of order and justice to the whole country, that we might thus riden the British Government from the odium of tolerating in dominions where our power and influence are confessedly uncontrollable evils of mal administration, which I believe to be as great as any that prevailed in the worst of the native governments, which it is the boast of our policy to have corrected.

I am very sensible of the difficulty of such reforms, when they are to be accomplished by the mere exertion of influence, and I am not overcredulous to the sudden unclonations often ascribed to that species of interposition; but I fear that, in the Nizam's dominions, the evil is too urgent to admit of choice. The Resident, at a former period, has declared, that the utter ruin of the country can be averted only by the direct assumption of it; and if we are not prepared to resort to that extremity, the attempt to correct the most prominent abuses by the exertion of our influence, seems to be the only practicable alternative.

Again in another of the same gentleman's minutes, dated 10th June 1820, where he alludes to the proposition of the sanction to the COC being conveyed in the Resident's letter, the following passage occurs—"The papers submitted by the Resident afford no information, with respect to the rate of interest or other advantages stipulated by the house, so as to enable this court to judge how far the arrangement may be an economical and beneficial one for the Nizam's government."

ment. In my account of the 1st Nov. last, recorded on the proceedings of the 1st Jan. 1890 following, I advanced objections against this government sanctioning a former pecuniary arrangement between the Nizam's government and the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co., upon the ground of the want of information which I had received on the present occasion. The hon. Bart. will admit, that I must entertain objection to the present proposition as being inadmissible. My objections, however, have acquired increased force from the fact and apparently growing extension of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co.'s pecuniary concerns with His Highness's government. Could this, he asked, be considered as anything in the shape of unwarranted opposition? But it had been said, that it would have been sufficient for Mr. Stuart to have expressed his dissent from the proposed measure, without entering into a detail of the reasons, which influenced him in coming to a decision on the question. Mr. Stuart had felt how important that question was, and, therefore, desirous to place his opinions on it upon record: such a course could not but be considered in any other light than as a constitutional mode of opposition, and was generally productive of great benefit. With respect to the question of the rate of interest, he begged leave, with all due submission to the hon. Bart. who had dilated on that point in last Friday's debate, to offer a few observations. It would be presumptuous for him (Mr. Wasborough) to enter the lists on such a topic, with such an antagonist as that hon. Bart. who had such great experience in matters of that kind; but he could not help submitting one question which arises out of his own statement. The hon. Bart. had endeavoured to prove that the 60 lac loan did not turn out so beneficial to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co., as was generally believed, and stated a case in which he said 34 per cent. was obtained; but he (Mr. Wasborough) could not see how he made out that statement. The hon. Bart. added to the profits 8 per cent. which arose from the difference of exchange; but could that be considered interest? he did not think so. Let 8 be subtracted from 34, and 26 remain, and that, he would contend, was the amount of interest. But he had to observe another difference between that case and the transaction in which the firm of Messrs. Palmer had been engaged; which was, that it was not a loan, but merely a purchase of money made by the government of Bombay. The government said, "we are in want of so much money, and we will give so much for it." He was not, he thought, wrong in his manner of stating the case. The government gave bills for the money—these were tangible securities: and, be-

lieved, it would not be dangerous, that this was a transaction for one year only. It could only be fairly compared with that of the 60 lac loan if it had extended over a series of years with the interest always continuing the same. But to take a transaction of this nature, originating in circumstances of great exigency, when Bombay was in danger of being taken by the enemy, and place it in comparison with the other, he thought an unfair way of proceeding. The hon. Bart. had, he believed, stated that he should not like to have negotiated the 60 lac loan, because he did not consider it in the least beneficial, indeed, rather the reverse. Now he would beg leave to observe, that before Sir Wm. Rumbold became a member of the firm of Palmer and Co., he wrote a letter to Mr. de Fries, a friend of his at Madras, asking his opinion of the speculation. The answer of Mr. de Fries was expressed in the following terms:

"My dear Sir: I was favoured four days ago with your letter of the 28th ult., Soo Ragoon. I shall with pleasure impart to you my frank and sincere sentiments on the subject of your communication, and with perfect unreservedness, on the same condition that you required it of me; namely, that whatever I may say on the subject, it is to be considered entirely confidential, and intended only for your own private information and guidance.

"There could be no doubt of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. carrying on a beneficial trade at Hyderabad, and I believe, as far as the nature of it will admit, the risk not great, compared to many other branches of trade. I have had several opportunities, from my intercourse and transactions with a gentleman of respectability and fortune who had been long resident at Hyderabad, to obtain a knowledge of the commerce of that city, and my candid opinion is, that if you can be admitted into the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., and allowed at the same time to keep and remain at Calcutta in your present employ, you should by all means accept Mr. John Palmer's offer; in which case I should advise you, in order to render the concern beneficial to you, you ought to advance a capital of two or three lacs of rupees; for, from my knowledge of the transactions of that house at Hyderabad, it will require your carrying that sum into the firm to make it an object of advantage to you."

In reference to the proposition of compromising the question before the court by another amendment, he would say a few words. The hon. proprietor, who had on the present occasion, deserted his side of the court, (Mr. Dixon) had first of all advanced this proposition. That hon. proprietor had made a comparison between the original motion and the amendment, and

and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal) and the river Irwell, which, after running parallel to each other for a length of distance, diverged at a certain point. He (Mr. Washbrough) thought the simile might be extended a little further, and would say that if the canal should happen to be too full it would run over into the river and inundate the country.

Mr. Dixon observed that the river fed the canal, and not the canal the river. (*Much laughter*).

Mr. Washbrough felt he had committed a mistake, but he hoped he should be able to get out of it. The river, according to the statement of the hon. proprietor, fed the canal. (*Cries of question*). He assured the hon. gentlemen he was coming to the question; whichever way the case was, the consequences as to the overflow would be the same; and to apply the argument to the question before the court, he thought that, whether the original motion or the amendment were carried, the consequences to the Marquess of Hastings would be the same; for in either case no slur would be cast on his character. To shew this, he would observe first, that on the 18th of May 1820, the Court of Directors passed a vote of thanks to the Marquess of Hastings; this vote was confirmed by the proprietors on the 29th of May 1822.

The *Chairman* correcting the hon. proprietor, informed him that both votes were passed in 1822.

Mr. Washbrough thought his argument instead of being weakened was rendered stronger by that fact; for the first condemnatory despatch sent out by the Directors, was dated 4th May, 1820, and consequently two years previous to the passing of the vote of thanks. The natural inference then, to be drawn, was, that the court considered the policy which called for condemnation to be an isolated affair, and not to be included in a general view of his lordship's administration, which had called forth their praises. He did not see how the Hyderabad transactions could be brought forward to militate against his lordship's character after the passing of that vote of approbation. But though no charge was intended to be founded against his lordship, yet they might be allowed to argue from those transactions that every particular of his administration had not been characterized by that sound policy which was to be found in it when considered as a whole. Were this rule to be adopted, the Court of Directors would be deprived of the power of duly appreciating the acts of their servants, and what honourable man would be desirous to receive a reward bestowed without discrimination? He now begged leave to be allowed to bestow a little consideration on the transactions to which the despatches allude,

and to make some observations on them. The establishment of the house of Palmer and Co. was the first in order of these. Mr. Wm. Palmer requested permission of the government to form a commercial establishment at Hyderabad for the purpose of carrying on a banking business, and likewise of engaging in the purchase of timber in the forests of Gudavery, which was to be employed in ship building. As these objects appeared very plausible, and proper, a license was immediately granted by the government, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors; and they applied ten years afterwards to the government for what? Why, to be absolved from the consequences of their wrong-doing for the space of two years; for they had, during that time, not only contravened the law by lending money to a native prince, but by lending it at too high a rate of interest. Of the rate of interest, lawful or unlawful, a great deal had been said. He was ignorant as to the custom said to be prevalent in India of lending money at such a height, but he conceived such a practice very improper. An Act of Parliament had been passed to limit the amount of interest to 12 per cent., and this measure was adopted in consequence of the disastrous results of some transactions with native powers: some alterations were subsequently made in that Act, and provisions were introduced to extend to the provinces; but the bargains which had been contracted previous to the enactment of the law were not to be dissolved by these provisions. He would now pass a few observations upon a topic hitherto lost sight of in this debate. The law in India with respect to the recovery of debts was, as appeared to him, of a very peculiar nature. If a man were born in wedlock, his father being a European and his mother a native, his creditors might lay hold of him under the English law; but if he were not born in wedlock, he was not considered a British subject, and he might evade the payment of his debts. Now if this were the situation of Mr. Wm. Palmer, he and his partners might set the law of India at defiance. He did not state this from his own knowledge, but was led by what was contained in the printed volume. The opinion of Mr. Fergusson, the Advocate-general, in this case, was as follows:—

“To George Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov.
“Sir: 1. In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., I have the honour to state, for the purpose of being submitted to the right hon. the Governor-General in Council, that British-born subjects offending against the provision of the Act 37th Geo. III., cap 142, sec. 28, although the offence be committed out of the Company's territories, and by persons residing out of those territories, may be prosecuted in his Majesty's courts in India, when they

they can be made amenable to the process of such courts. There might of course be difficulties in procuring the attendance of witnesses to prove the offence, our courts having no power to compel the attendance of witnesses residing in a foreign territory.

"2. I am of opinion, that the misdemeanour in question, namely, lending money, and taking a higher rate of interest than 12 per centum per annum, whether to individuals or to native princes, cannot be considered an offence of that heinous description, which, according to the usages of Europe, or to the general principles of public law, would justify the British Government in applying to the government of the foreign state in which the offence had been committed, to seize and surrender up the offenders.

"3. The terms 'subjects of his Majesty in the East-Indies,' as construed by the Supreme Court, are held to include, not only his Majesty's European subjects, but all persons, sons of British fathers, born in wedlock in the East-Indies, without regard to the description or country of the mother; but persons born out of wedlock, although the sons of British fathers, and born within the Company's territories, have been held not to be included within the terms 'British subjects,' or 'subjects of his Majesty,' which are used indifferently throughout the Acts of Parliament.

"4. With respect to the liability of country-born partners of a mercantile banking-house to punishment, for contravening the statutes referred to, and on which the law-authorities at home appear to be doubtful, I am decidedly of opinion, that persons of that description are not liable to prosecution or punishment for any such acts.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "R. C. FERGUSON, Adv.-Gen.
Tort William, 15th Oct. 1823."

A plea of such a kind was set up by Mr. Wm. Palmer. His declaration was "I am the subject of the Nizam, and touch me if you dare." He obtained his information on this point from the letter of the resident at Hyderabad, inserted at page 246. It was as follows:—

"I understand from good authority that Mr. Wm. Palmer, in forwarding the minister's letters, pretended that he did so as a subject of the Nizam's Government, bound to attend to its wishes. This plea was disingenuous, and might be termed ungrateful, as throwing off for an unworthy purpose the sovereignty of the British Government, to which he owes every thing."

He thought he was thus borne out in his assertion. He would maintain, therefore, that in the conduct of Messrs. Palmer and Co. there was much chicanery. Mr. Wm. Palmer said, "I will obtain the interest of the British Government to forward my views; if any untoward circumstance

should arise, my partners may make themselves easy, I can be the 'escape-gont'; I was not born in wedlock, and therefore am not amenable to the laws; I am the Nizam's subject, and you have not power to touch me." In looking at the 60 lre loan transaction, he thought there were many circumstances connected with it which might be brought to bear upon the present question. He was in doubt respecting the propriety of his quoting from a book which professed to be a summary of the administration of the Marquess of Hastings in India. He would, however, in the first place, read an extract from a minute of the noble Marquess. He would not blame his lordship, considering the close connexion which subsisted between him and Sir Wm. Rumbold, for endeavouring to do that gentleman all the service in his power, but he (Mr. Washborough) thought he should have shewn more firmness when the question became one between private friendship and public duty. He thought the character given of Chundoo Loll in the printed documents, might with equal aptitude be applied to his lordship. Of Chundoo Loll it was said "that his private virtues were the worst part of his character." (*Hear!*) Now he (Mr. Washborough) conceived those expressions might be interpreted in this manner: that he saw clearly the path of duty, but had not courage to pursue it; in short, that he was too much influenced by the wishes of others. There was a minute of the noble Marquess's, in which he stated he could not perform his duty as Governor-General. And why? because of his connexion with Sir Wm. Rumbold. The following passage occurs in a minute of his lordship's, dated 17th June 1820:—

"That the loan must be advantageous to the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. cannot be questionable, as otherwise they would have no inducement to listen to the applications of the minister. A person in whom I take a very lively concern from his having married a ward of mine, brought up nearly as if she had been my daughter, is a partner in that house. The degree in which his interest is engaged in the proposed transaction might, without my being conscious of the bias, warp my judgment. I shall therefore forbear taking part in the decision of council, but it is incumbent in me to define some inadvertencies which must attend it." Had the noble Marquess stuck to this resolution, no blame could have attached to him. He however returned to the council; and he (Mr. Washborough) certainly thought that the reasons urged for this return looked more like an excuse for doing a wrong act than a defence of one that was right. These reasons were stated in a minute of his lordship, dated 14th July 1820. It ran thus:—

"As the matter now stands I am in a dilemma.

dilemma. Either I must abandon the principle which I at the outset adopted of non-interference, or I must leave *Rajah Chundoo Loll* to feel himself deserted in the first hazardous step taken by him, through compliance with the instigation of this government. His now forbearing to carry into effect those reductions which he had announced, would be a triumph to his powerful adversaries, of such mischievous consequences, that I should be hopeless of bringing about any reform in the Nizam's administration, unless by measures on our part bearing an odious character of violence. I cannot hesitate in my choice; I must retract my profession, acknowledging that I was wrong in ever letting a personal consideration induce me to withdraw myself from any part of my public duty." He thought this evidence enough that his lordship on that occasion sacrificed his public duty. The 60 lac loan was negotiated at Calcutta in 1820; he was not aware how the delay was occasioned, but an interval of thirty days took place between the appearance of the requisition and the granting of the loan. No communication could of course, in that interval, have taken place, if a messenger had been employed on the occasion to go between Calcutta and Hyderabad. The Advocate-General, on being applied to, decided against the legality of taking money out of the treasury to advance the loan. The question then naturally arises, in what state was the money-market at that period? They had the Marquess of Hastings' own word for saying that the Company's treasury, in 1821, was in so flourishing a condition as to exceed all its debts. In 1814 the government had contracted two loans, one at the rate of 10 per cent. and another at 6 per cent. It was therefore natural to think that the pecuniary affairs of the Company went on improving from that period, up to the time specified by the noble Marquess; to be sure the Nepal war must not be lost sight of; that was the source of great expense. He could not, however, omit to subscribe his praise to the great and eminent qualities of the noble Marquess, not only as displayed in that transaction, but throughout the whole of his administration; for these he was entitled to every credit. But to return to the subject of the loan: if he (Mr. Wasborough) wished to obtain a loan of some money, and applied to his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes), would he not naturally look to the money-market in the event of his consenting, in order to see if the interest charged was not too high. The government, in his opinion, would have done wisely by lending the money from their treasury. A *carte blanche* was a measure often resorted to by the Governor-General in cases of imminent peril to the empire; and in the case of the Nizam, he thought

the government would have been justified in superseding any Act of Parliament, and lending the money to the Nizam, and that too at a lower rate of interest, than had been charged by Palmer and Co. The affair was certainly one of a very complicated nature. In this country, when a loan is wanted, the receiver pays no more, less, according to the value of the security he can give. In such a case there is clear and open dealing. But Messrs. Palmer ask permission to advance 60 lacs (cries of 60 lacs of rupees); he begged pardon, 60 lacs of rupees, and when the government asks what they were to gain by the transaction, they refuse to tell. Suppose a man wanted to raise money to purchase an estate, would not the first thing decided on be the amount of interest which he was to pay? After that point was settled, the lawyers would be called in, the deeds and conveyances drawn up, and if the security was found sufficient, the money lent. But in the 60 lac loan transaction the amount of interest was carefully kept back, as was also the time of payment. They had been told by the late resident (Mr. Russell) in the course of his able, and he would say elegant speech, that it was to be paid off in twelve years.

Mr. Russell, interrupting the hon. proprietor, said he was entirely unconscious of having made the assertion, and believed he could not have done so, as it was not the fact.

Mr. Wasborough begged the hon. gent's pardon: he certainly had understood him to say so. He thought the terms of the license granted by the Governor-General were very vague and loose; but he admitted, that whatever might be said of the unfairness in granting this license, it was most evident that when the Marquess granted it he certainly did it from the best of motives, for he admitted it was done for the purpose of aiding the Nizam, and that was a good object. The blue book certainly contained evidence of previous pecuniary transactions having existed between the house of Palmer and Co. and the Nizam's Government; it is indeed stated, that one of the objects of the loan was to pay off some unbalanced accounts. The suspicions of the noble Marquess might have been awakened had that fact been communicated to him; but it was studiously kept back. Sir William Rumbold confessed that the debts due to the house amounted to 25 lacs of rupees. In his letter to the Chairman, he said, "This therefore was the sum due by the minister to the house when the operation of the loan began, and not a single rupee was un-sanctioned balance. If the amount of bonus was likewise deducted, it would be found that only 26 lacs of rupees would be left to be paid to the Nizam. He thought there had been a deal of shuffling

fling with respect to the interest. The first item appeared to be the credit taken by the house for a bonus of 80 lacs of rupees (*No, no!*) He hoped he did not state any thing that was not borne out by the facts. In turning to the book, he found, at page 661, they would find this item, "To Najah Chundoo Loll, compensation on loan and premium on interest reduced, 8,00,000 rupees."

Mr. Russell begged leave to state that that sum was on the debtor side of the account, and that the house did not credit themselves with that sum.

Mr. Washborough begged pardon. He would wish it to be understood that he offered his observations to the court with great deference, and would not think of setting up his opinion in opposition to that of the hon. proprietor, whose information and experience connected with those subjects were so extensive. He repeated, he thought there had been a great deal of shuffling in the accounts with respect to the 60 lac loan, and that although the house had laid claim to much good having been effected by them, yet these circumstances took away considerably from their merit.

The hon. D. Kinnaird.—What circumstances?

Mr. Washborough would read them; another short extract from the "Summary," and he thought he could shew that the noble Marquess had been imposed upon by the representations of the house. He thought he was doing the Marquess great justice in placing the thing in the best possible light for him. He was far from wishing to underrate the merits of the noble lord; indeed he would wish his statue to be placed in a niche of this room. The Marquess of Hastings had been very fortunate in being seconded, not only by the best civil, but the best military officers the country ever produced. He was not, however, the less entitled to praise on that account, for it was his wisdom that guided those excellent machines, and set them in motion. In his passage up the Ganges, the noble Marquess said that he was met by Sidi Ali, the sovereign of Oude, who pressed him to take eight lacs of rupees: this gift his lordship refused, but accepted the money as a loan. He was not going to give any opinion as to the policy of this measure, he would leave it to be decided by persons who were better qualified to judge of it from their more extensive information on those subjects. They would likewise find it stated in the "Summary," that eight lacs more were added to this loan, and that the rate of interest paid was 6 per cent. Now if the Governor-General, when on the point of commencing a war, could borrow money at 6 per cent. interest, one would naturally

think the Bengal Government should borrow at a similar rate in time of peace.

Sir C. Forbes observed, that the loan alluded to by the hon. proprietor was a voluntary one.

Mr. Washborough admitted that, but did not see how that circumstance could make such a great difference. The rate of interest was charged according to the credit of the person who accepts the loan. Now he had no doubt the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) could get money at 2½ per cent., while he (Mr. Washborough) would have to pay 10 per cent. for it. He maintained, the question of interest depended entirely on the security given. (*Laughter.*) He did not care for their laughter; he had it on the authority of a gentleman much better acquainted with these subjects than himself, that money was worth whatever it will bring. His principle was, that if any person gained by a transaction of that kind, it should be the borrower, and not the man who has the money lying idle in his coffers. The case of the loan was however different, for Messrs. Palmer and Co. were in that transaction enabled to make their own terms, because there was no competition, and that circumstance was enough to make a vast difference in the rate. Any one who had complete control of the money market could make his own terms, and that Messrs. Palmer and Co. did this was evident from the letter to Sir Wm Rumbold from the Marquess of Hastings — "My dear Sir William: The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad is very favourable, and certainly the details justify your inclination for going to that city in order to inspect the books. I enclose you a letter to the Resident, couched in terms which will insure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate, that you, being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the House to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm, from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership, to which a similarly professed sanction would not be granted." This passage, he would contend, justified his assertion. He appealed to them, as merchants of London, whether the noble Marquess had made a wise use of his authority in this transaction? He told a person connected with him that

relationship, that he would do so and so, that the house should have the sanction of his authority and the weight of his name to help them in their speculations. He knew that they reckoned upon this, and he called it "a fair and honest calculation." It was not necessary for him to argue the question of corruption; all he would contend for was, that the noble Marquess had been imposed upon by representations of the necessities of the Nizam's government; and were he (Mr. W.) disposed, he might shew that the parties who made this representation were anxious to effect the contract for the loan, in order to pay themselves their former balances. The noble Marquess gave his assent to the proceedings; he did not say that he was aware of the full intentions of the parties as to the loan, but he did give his sanction to the house of Palmer and Co. in transactions which ought never to have had existence. Was this, he would ask, such conduct as befitted the Governor-General of India? That was the question which ought to be considered by the court. Another point which made a great impression on his mind was, that Sir W. Rumbold, having married the ward of the noble Marquess, by whom he acquired very considerable property, which was vested in trustees, applies to him (the Marquess) to know whether he might use the trust-money in his partnership transactions with Palmer and Co. The Marquess of Hastings, in his letter of Nov. 20th, 1814, answers in the negative, and gives it as his opinion, that the trust-money could be laid out in no other way than in the purchase of government securities. The hon. baronet pressed on the attention of the noble Marquess, that the transactions with the house would be likely to be extremely lucrative, and he proposed borrowing the sum which he was to advance for his share in the firm. The Marquess, in his reply, says, "you talk of borrowing the sum which you are to advance for a share in the firm: how can you do that without security to pledge? Your own money cannot be made that security, because that would be to subject it to the very risk which Sir E. East regarded as illegal." It appeared, however, that Sir Wm. Rumbold did borrow the money, and at 12 per cent., which was the highest rate of interest allowed by law, and it might be presumed that he would not have borrowed at such a rate if he did not believe that he was likely to make a great deal more by the business of the firm of Palmer and Co. Sir Edw. East, as he had just stated, had given his opinion to the Marquess, that such an application of the money of his former ward could not be legal. If the noble Marquess knew this as trustee for Lady Rumbold, how should he be ignorant of the

nature of the transaction as Governor-General? The hon. proprietor then thanked the court for the patient attention which he had received, and the best return which he could make for it would be, to shorten the few observations which he had still to make. It appeared to him, that any thing contained in the amendment would not reflect on the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, nor expunge from the records of the court those deservedly high praises which had been bestowed upon him. He had been Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for several years, and had discharged the duty of those high stations nobly: he spoke of the general course of his administration. But at the time the vote of the Court of Proprietors had been agreed to, approving his general conduct, these transactions, he believed, were not known to the extent with which the court was now acquainted with them. He would ask any hon. proprietors, did they doubt the information contained in the large blue book which had been laid before them? If there were any reason to believe that the individuals who supplied the documents contained in that book had given wrong information, and calculated to mislead the Company, then of course no proceedings of any kind could be founded on them; but if the book was unimpeached and unimpeachable (and that it was unimpeachable he was disposed to contend, for he could not bring himself to believe that any man, much less a man of the high character which Sir C. Metcalf had hitherto sustained, could be so lost to honour as to supply documents which he knew to be false)—but he repeated, if the documents before them were correct, they could come to no other conclusion than that which had been very properly stated in the amendment. There was one remark which he would make, on the subject of pecuniary transactions with native princes. It was well known that such transactions, by British subjects, were ever objectionable, on account of the subsequent trouble and embarrassment which they created to the Company at home, as well as to the Government abroad. It was only the other day that the first report of the Rajah of Tanjore's affairs was presented to the House of Commons. Those on the subject of the Nabob of the Carnatic's affairs had already amounted to seventy-nine in number, and in all probability, would amount to seventy-nine more before the whole was brought to a conclusion. These complicated proceedings arose from the disposition of the native governments to raise money at any rate and by any means. To remedy or prevent such evils in future, an act was passed in the year 1778, to prevent the taking of a higher rate of interest in any money transactions in India than 12 per cent.; and in the year 1797

another

another act was passed, by which all pecuniary transactions between British subjects and native princes in India were declared illegal, at any rate of interest, unless with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General in Council, subject, of course, to the subsequent approval or rejection of the Court here at home, for they were there as the House of Commons, having the general superintendence of the public affairs of the Company. Now, he would ask whether, if such high interests were illegal, and if such transactions were to be countenanced only in cases of urgent necessity, was it right that they should be allowed to continue without any check or controul. An hon. proprietor had said that this would be attended with difficulty, but still it ought to be attempted. It was of importance sufficient to engage the most serious consideration of the court, and every means should be resorted to to put it down. It had been said, as he had before remarked, that the amendment would implicate the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings: he denied that it would. Posterity, in years to come, would judge of the results of the noble Marquess's government in India; they could not be affected by the present vote; that vote (he meant the affirmative of the amendment) had been forced on the court by those who had introduced the original motion. It was not intended by it to impute any corrupt motives to the noble Marquess; hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to think it did, but here they were at issue, and on this point he would meet them. He contended, that it would leave the recorded praises of the noble Marquess untouched, praises such as seldom before had been given to any man in his situation. But what was proposed after they carried this motion, and cleared the noble Lord's character from all imputation? Was it not intended to increase the compensation for his services? that was in the requisition. (*Cries of no, no!*) In the way in which he viewed the amendment, it did not appear to him that there was any disposition in the court to accuse the noble Marquess, but it was very natural for the Directors not to wish to allow their proceedings to be called in question. He would now leave the question, with this remark, that if he thought, in voting for the amendment, he should be casting any censure on the character of the Marquess of Hastings, or any imputation of corrupt motives, he would be sorry to give such a vote. The amendment would, however, have no such effect. It was not meant as an attack on him; but as a fair defence of their own proceedings from all imputation.

Mr. Dixon rose to defend himself from the imputation of inconsistency, which he conceived had been cast upon him by the last speaker.

Mr. Wadborough, in explanation, denied having intended to say any thing which could be personally offensive to the hon. proprietor.

Sir Charles Forbes addressed the court in explanation of what he stated on a former day, about the rate of interest paid by government on one occasion, when it had advertised for tenders for taking Company's paper for cash. What he had stated was, that 100 rupees cash were offered and accepted for 120 paper money; that the paper money bore an interest of 6 per cent., and a farther sum of 8 per cent. was allowed for difference of exchange between Bombay and Calcutta, making in all 34 per cent. in one year. It was true that Government were obliged soon after to open their treasury all over India at 12 per cent., and got 2s. 6d. sterling for the Bengal rupee.

General Thornton said, that many of the points which had been mooted might be very useful to the interests of the Company in other respects, but he did not see how they bore upon the question immediately before the court. To some of the allegations which had been made, he scarcely knew what answer to make. He had ever a high respect for the character of the Marquess of Hastings, and that respect was not in any degree diminished by any thing he had heard in the course of the present debate respecting him. The noble Marquess had been accused of favouritism. He believed there was some ground for such a charge, but it was not favouritism to Sir Wm. Rumbold, as he should be able to shew before he sat down.

Before he proceeded farther on the subject, he could not avoid remarking on the unfairness and want of candour which had marked the conduct of hon. proprietors on this occasion, in finding constructive faults in the conduct of Lord Hastings by disjointing sentences and taking partial extracts of particular documents. Surely this was not an ingenuous or manly way of getting up a charge against any human being: why, upon such a principle, any writings, even the sacred scriptures, might be tortured into a meaning which was never intended. The court knew that celebrated passage in scripture, "The fool saith in his heart there is no God;" suppose he were to divide the sentence, and take only the latter part, would it not be most unfair to quote it as a text of scripture in proof that there was no God? Yet it was not unfair to select garbled extracts of letters and documents for the purpose of vilifying the character of a most distinguished and respectable nobleman. He had heard of the gratitude of Sir C. Metcalf, and he had also heard of what Robespierre had said of the crying sin of gratitude—that it was unknown in the French revolution—and on this point, he thought that Sir C. Metcalf

calf gave the fraternal embrace to some of the *sans culottes*.

Mr. Weetling.—Will the hon. general say what gratitude is here meant, and he will answer himself?

General Thornton continued.—He would now beg to call the attention of the court to the state of the law by which the intercourse between British subjects and the native princes in India was to be regulated. It appeared that by the 19th Geo. III., not more than 12 per cent. was allowed to be taken as the interest of any loan contracted for in India; and that by the 37th of Geo. III., British subjects were prevented from lending money to any of the native powers, without the consent in writing of the Governor in Council, under penalty of being deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and the transaction declared void: and it was further enacted, that if any such case arose, it should be laid before the law-officer of the district where it occurred, in order that the offenders might be prosecuted. It was also enacted, that the opinion of council should be taken before any license was granted to any British subject to enter into any pecuniary transactions with any native power. Now he contended, that in the case before the court all the clauses of the Act had been complied with. The license to Palmer and Co., to negotiate with Rajah Chundoo Loll, was granted on July 29d 1816. The opinion of the Advocate-General, Mr. Strettel, was dated 19th of July in the same year, and he there laid it down that the 13th Geo. III. confined the penalty for taking more than 12 per cent. for interest of money to persons who committed the offence within the Company's territories; and Mr. Spankie, Advocate-General, stated the 13th Geo. III. had no reference to the case of loans made to native princes, and he added that the clause did not extend to make British subjects guilty of the offence out of the Company's settlements, or admit the recovery of penalties for taking more than 12 per cent., if such interest were not taken within their settlements. The law, he conceived, was thus fully complied with, but still it was thought necessary to send the case for the opinion of counsel in England. That opinion, given in 1822, fifty years after the act had passed, was, that restriction on the rate of interest extended as well in those parts of the East-Indies which are not under the government of the Company, as in those which are. It was not for him to set up his opinion against that of the Attorney-General and the learned Sergeant (Bosanquet) who was the law-officer of the Company, but it did seem somewhat strange that after fifty years, during which only one construction had been put upon the Act, this new interpretation should be made, limiting the rate of in-

terest to be paid and taken in countries which were not under the Company's government. (*Hear, hear!*) It would seem to him, that these learned gentlemen were frightened by a rate of interest so disproportionate to what was paid in England. These opinions were however acted upon; and in the political letter to Bengal, dated 9th of April 1823, it was said by the Court of Directors "we desire that you will cause this explanation and instruction to be made public, and that you will institute prosecutions against all persons in any way contravening the law as thus explained." This instruction was in great part acted on, and the consequence was the ruin of the house of Palmer and Co., and that on representations of Sir C. Metcalf, which he would maintain ought not to be depended on, for it was his opinion, that most of the assertions affecting that house were altogether misrepresentations. He did not say they were wilful on the part of Sir C. Metcalf, but that gentleman did receive, and state as facts, all kinds of rumours and suspicious affecting the house. What was the next step taken? It was one which shewed a determination to ruin Palmer and Co., for although they had, in some of their most important transactions with the Nizam, received what was admitted by the hon. member of council to be equivalent to a guarantee—

Mr. Stuart.—Will the gallant general declare what he considers this was to be a guarantee for?

General Thornton said he was sorry if he had mistaken what the hon. gentleman stated on a former day, but he certainly had taken his observations, in the same way in which they had been understood by an hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes), to mean, that the sanction of the Supreme Government to these transactions was equivalent to a guarantee, and that, in that sense, the Company were bound to make good the losses of Palmer and Co.

Mr. Stuart.—The hon. general has not wholly mistaken me, but as the question is one of importance, I will repeat what I did say. I stated, that to any transaction of the house of Palmer and Co. with the Nizam, to which the Supreme Government had given its sanction, I considered that there was given what was equivalent to a guarantee.

General Thornton resumed.—He would not press that part of the subject farther, but would come to what had been done in consequence of the instructions sent, and these instructions were acted upon in a manner which evinced a determination to ruin the house at all events. In the beginning of February 1823, during the administration of Mr. Adam, a letter was addressed by the Government in Council to Sir C. Metcalf, then at Hyderabad, directing

directing him to inform the house of Palmer and Co. that they were prohibited from all intercourse with the Nizam's ministers, personal or written, direct or indirect, except through the British Resident, in the same manner as in the case with respect to other British subjects at Hyderabad. This conduct towards those gentlemen was, he conceived, most cruel, and could not be justified by any conduct which had been imputed to them. (*Hear, hear!*) He had heard talk of plots, what plots could be meant? If there were any between the former Resident and the house of Palmer and Co., it was desirable it should be openly stated; but such a supposition was absurd, and if ever a suspicion of the kind had been harboured in any quarter, he thought it must have been most completely removed by the able and manly statement of that hon. gentleman (Mr. Russell). (*Hear, hear!*) He now came to the proceeding against the house under the administration of Lord Amherst; under him the ruin of that house was completed. On the 5th December 1823, Mr. Secretary Swinton wrote to Sir C. Metcalf, in answer to a letter which had been received from him, enclosing his reply to an application made to him by Palmer and Co. He says, "The Governor-General in Council entirely approves the tenor of your reply to Messrs. Palmer and Co., and desires that you will apprise the house, that, as stated by you, no demands on their part, on which illegal interest is charged, either prospectively or retrospectively, can be permitted to be conveyed to the government of his Highness the Nizam through the channel of the British Resident." The ruin of the house was thus entirely effected, and it stopped payment a few months after.

A Proprietor.—What has this to do with the Marquess of Hastings?

General Thornton continued.—He mentioned these facts to shew the conduct of Sir C. Metcalf to the house of Palmer and Co., and he would assert, that that conduct had in a great measure arisen from animosity at their having transmitted a letter of complaint from the Nizam's minister, Chundoo Loll, to the Governor-General in Council. That was a letter which he would contend ought to have been sent, in the first instance, by the Resident himself, when he received it from the minister. It was the soundest policy to let the ears of the Supreme Government be open to all complaints from the native princes, and they should be attended to. This was the policy pursued at home in the government of the army: the complaints of all individuals made at the Horse-Guards were promptly attended to, and that was one cause of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's popularity. He contended, that if the Resident at

Hyderabad had refused to transmit the complaint or remonstrance of the Nizam's minister, he did not deserve to be continued in his situation. Whatever might be his other qualifications for office, they should be overlooked if he was proved to have neglected so important a part of his duty. Whatever might have been the favourable feelings of the noble Marquess towards him, he should address him in the words of Othello—

— "Cassio, I love thee,
But never more be officer of mine."

Mr. Innes rose to order. He begged to submit, that what the gallant general was now stating, had no reference to the question before the court. It was not a defence of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, but an accusation against him for not having dismissed Sir C. Metcalf from his situation as resident at Hyderabad. If there were any grounds for such an accusation, which he did not admit, the present was not the proper time for it.

General Thornton contended that he was quite in order; he had set out with saying that the Marquess of Hastings, if guilty of any favouritism, it was towards Sir C. Metcalf, and not to Sir Wm. Rumbold; and that Sir C. Metcalf had been guilty of neglect in not transmitting the letter of Chundoo Loll, the substance of which had been communicated to him by the assistant Resident, Lieut. Burnet. In that letter, Chundoo Loll, after entering into a long detail of the causes which reduced the Nizam's government to the necessity of borrowing large sums from Messrs. Palmer and Co., and of the exertions he had made to extricate his government from its embarrassments, says, according to Lieut. Burnet's account (in letter 24th June 1822, page 251, paragraphs 10, 11, 12, 13):—

"The minister is, he says, aware that the repayment of the sum due to Messrs. Palmer and Co., previously to the period specified in the agreement entered into with them, will be considered by the members of that firm a great hardship; but he hopes, by affording them assistance and protection in their future mercantile speculations, that they will be eventually saved from loss."

"He then goes on to observe, that although the settlements for a term of years in the different districts of the Nizam's country have been completed, and every possible means taken for the protection of the cultivating class from the oppression of the Talookdars, yet, in addition to those gentlemen formerly employed in civil duties, Captains Campbell and Lee have lately been appointed."

"He asks what would be the opinion which his highness the Nizam would form of him were he to become acquainted with the

the circumstance of British gentlemen being permitted to exercise interference or authority in his country? He remonstrates, in rather a strong tone, against the continuance of such interference, for which there is no precedent, and for which he attempts to prove there no longer exists any necessity.

"He represents the bad consequences which arise from the existence of two separate authorities, in proof of which he encloses the letter from the Talookdar of Kilburgah, which I have herewith the honour to transmit."

In answer to this (General Thornton continued) a letter is written by Mr. Bushby, by direction of Sir C. Metcalf, and dated Hyderabad, June 5, 1822 (page 255), in which he states, in paragraph 8th, "Of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth paragraphs, I am directed to observe, that the Resident is surprised at the present opposition, for the first time, to the measures adopted for the relief of the country from oppression. Hitherto, the minister has been considered as assenting and pledged to the very measures to which he would now appear to object."

There certainly could be no doubt of the oppression, but the cause was that upon which the minister and the Resident did not agree. In the conclusion of his letter Mr. Bushby states:

"Lastly, I am directed to request you to have a conference with the minister, and discuss the contents of his note in the spirit of the preceding observations."

In the answer to this, addressed to Sir C. Metcalf, and dated June 22d, 1822 (page 256), Mr. Barnett states (paragraph 5): "the minister professes to be convinced by the arguments made use of in the 8th paragraph (of the preceding letter) of the necessity of a continuance of the measures adopted for the relief of the country from oppression, and he declares his entire conviction of your good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Nizam's government. His dread is for the future, lest others may come with different views and other feelings." Why, said General Thornton, should Sir C. Metcalf have believed this? Must he not have known that the minister said this because he was afraid to say otherwise? He must have known that these could not be his real sentiments, after what had come to his knowledge of the conduct of some of the Resident's officers, in overrunning the country, and in being guilty of so many unwarrantable exercises of authority.

A Proprietor.—"What has the court to do with these matters? We are not here trying Sir C. Metcalf."

General Thornton continued. Soon after this it was found that Chundoo Loll, not having received any answer to his remonstrance, wrote to the Governor. Genu-

ral, and finding no other mode of communication, had it conveyed through the house of Palmer and Co. That letter contained long and serious complaints of the grievances which the minister asserted affected his master's territory by the interference and exercise of authority on the part of some of the Resident's officers. It would be found at length inserted in page 176 of the book. Having been laid before the Council, an answer was sent, informing the minister that the communication through Mr. William Palmer was highly improper, that it should be either through the Resident or the Persian Secretary; that the subject of his complaint had been considered by the Council, and they were of opinion, that the minister was mistaken in attributing any unfriendly disposition to the Resident, Sir C. Metcalf, but that the Resident would be again reminded of the continued disposition of the Supreme Government to promote the best interests of the Nizam. He (General Thornton) did not see why Chundoo Loll should have been blamed for having sent his complaints through Mr. William Palmer. In point of fact, the Resident had been guilty of a neglect of duty in delaying to send it when it was first transmitted to him. He had before observed, that the utmost liberty should be given to the native princes in India to transmit their complaints to the Supreme Government. It was the practice and the excellent policy of the House of Commons here to throw no impediment whatsoever in the way of the complaints of the people, and to institute an inquiry into all those which seemed well founded. Why was the Government of India to be excepted from this wholesome regulation? Was it to be allowed, that, circumstanced as we were with respect to the native powers, their statement of grievances should be stopped in this way? He would assert, that if Sir C. Metcalf interfered to prevent the complaint or remonstrance of Chundoo Loll from reaching the Governor in Council, he ought to be removed immediately from his situation. It was the duty of the Company to inquire whether all complaints made were well founded, and, without inquiry, it was impossible to say how far oppression might be carried. (*Hear! hear!*) After receiving the letter of the Governor in Council, announcing the reception of the Rajah's complaint, Sir C. Metcalf seemed to be alarmed, and well he might, for he had put himself in a situation of great jeopardy; and he drew up a letter containing some awkward excuses for not having transmitted it before. Those excuses, he would contend, were wholly inadmissible, and Sir C. Metcalf was responsible for his neglect. All his acts had been from bad to worse. He now came

In paragraph sixth, Sir C. Metcalf, in alluding to the proceedings of the minister, reproached him for the fault, the great fault, as he called it, which he had committed, and besought him to assure him of my pardon. I observed, as I had done before, that I could not have entertained any personal feelings on the subject, and that he had reason to be assured from the letter which he had read, that his conduct in that affair had not excited any displeasure on the part of the high authority which I served. He still insisted that he would not be easy until I would pronounce the word *pardon* from my own lips, which therefore I did."

Here was the real delinquent stating to the Council the conduct of the individual who had been oppressed, and who, though apparently expressing contrition for his fault, was the person who had most reason to complain.

In paragraph seventh, the letter proceeded—

"At the termination of the interview, he put his hands together and threw his head into my lap in order that I might put my hand on it, and catching hold of my hand, pressed it warmly to his breast. In describing such particulars, my object is, to lay before the Governor General in Council the character of the extraordinary man with whom any duty has placed me in contact and collision."

There was nothing extraordinary in all this, and if it exhibited an extraordinary man, it was Sir C. Metcalf himself, who could have permitted such an act on the part of the minister, and having permitted it, who could have recorded it in a manner which redounded so little to his own credit. He must have known at the time that Chundoo Loll could not have been sincere in this professed submission, or if he did not, the views of the character of the natives of high rank in India were very limited. He (General Thornton) had heard in the House of Commons

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that Chundoo Loll could not be sincere in getting his head into his lap, which he had done. He had heard, or read, he believed, that a company of men had once met and were engaged to murder Sir Metcalf and to burn his house, and that consequently he was obliged to come there to describe their opinion of him, as they really felt them.

There existed great confusion, and much was astonished at hearing from him different sentiments so different from those he had previously expressed. If the same magic influence had been exercised on the unfortunate Chundoo Loll, there was no doubt that the Resident would have had to give a very different account from that contained in the letter which he had just read. It was more than probable that the minister would have said: "You are my oppressor and I am now more than ever in your power; I must, therefore, state not what I feel, but what I think may be most agreeable to you." The former Resident was a good man and took no advantage from his situation to oppress me, but you have oppressed me and omitted to transmit my complaints and my prayers for redress." If this could have taken place, it would have been seen that, instead of the Rajah asking pardon of the Resident, the Resident would have to demand it of the Rajah. (If so, hear!)

It appeared to him, after all he had heard on this subject, that there was no ground for any charge against the Marquess of Hastings, except, perhaps, that he had looked with too favourable an eye on the conduct of Sir C. Metcalf. When Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien was appointed to assist him in the Residency, he protested against it, and he (General Thornton) considered that the government of India failed in its duty in not admonishing Sir Charles on account of such a breach of discipline; on the contrary, it appeared from the public statements that the government were disposed to put a more favourable construction on his intentions, and to suppose that they also judged more favourably of them by acquitting him of any design to do more than to submit, in strong terms, and on public grounds, objections to Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien's appointment. In the protest of the hon. director (Mr. Pattison) it had been very properly remarked, that the Court had omitted to

notice the dignified assertion of the Marquess of Hastings, that he would not shut the door against any complaints that might be made during his government. He (General Thornton) would contend that no complaints should be considered unjust until they were inquired into, and that it was imperative on the government of India to make such inquiry whenever complaints came before them. For, if unjust, their injustice ought to be made known, but if just, they ought to be redressed. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, in respect to the transactions of Palmer and Co. with the Nizam, he could not think that the interest which they charged was exorbitant when all the circumstances were considered: in this opinion he was fully borne out by the able speech of the late Resident (Mr. Russell) who was on the spot and acquainted with the whole of the transactions, and whose opinion on that subject was confirmed by the declaration of the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes). If there was any thing unreasonable in their contracts, it was that they were made against their own interest. He would not occupy the attention of the court much longer. As to the Marquess of Hastings, he would say that he had never asked or received a favour of him in his life, and he only stood there to do justice to that nobleman, whom he saw extremely ill used, without even the shadow of reason. He would not go through the panegyrics which had been so deservedly pronounced upon him in that court and elsewhere, but he might observe that the noble lord had received, in the course of his public life, the thanks of all those with whom he had come in contact in his official capacity. His high character had not, however, escaped censure. In this it might be assimilated to that of another celebrated individual, Lord Nelson; both were distinguished for great talents and important achievements, but neither had escaped unjust censure. It appeared to be a consequence of greatness that its possessors should have enemies, and for no other reason, but because they were great so it was with Lord Nelson, and so it was now with the Marquess of Hastings. While on this subject he could not avoid repeating to the court a few lines written upon the character of Lord Nelson, by the present right hon. George Canning.

"Thy skill to plan; thy enterprise to dare;
Thy might to strike; thy clemency to spare;
That zeal, in which no thought of self had part,
But thy lov'd Country fill'd up all thy heart.
That conscious worth, from pride, from meanness
free,
And manners mild as guileless infancy.
The scorn of worldly wealth; the thirst of fame
Unquenchable; the blush of generous shame;
And bounty's genial flow, and friendship's holy
flame."

The same language might, he thought, apply to both those illustrious characters. He had thus stated what were his sincere opinions upon this important question; and

in the honest discharge of his conscientious duty, to the interest of the Company, and to the character of the noble individual concerned, he would give his vote for the original motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Pattison hoped for the patient attention of the court while he delivered a few observations on this subject, which he considered of the first importance. He might have chosen an early period in the debate to deliver his sentiments, but he did not wish to do so until he had heard what might be said on the subject. It was not his intention to enter into any lengthened details on this occasion, for he was persuaded that the gentlemen present had already devoted a large portion of their time to its mature consideration. He wished to put the case on what he conceived to be its right footing; but before he proceeded to the general question, he was anxious to say a few words in defence of himself. Few indeed, they should be, as he felt conscious that any thing he could offer on a subject so insignificant must possess a very trifling interest when contrasted with the general importance of this momentous subject. He had been accused of inconsistency from more than one quarter, on account of his having signed the letter of 1821. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) who had made the charge, stated, that after signing the letter of 1821, he (Mr. Pattison) had brought forward a motion for granting to the Marquess of Hastings five thousand a year. Now, he would state, with respect to the mode of printing that letter, he was not fairly dealt with, as his name alone was signed to it, with the addition of an &c. &c. He acquitted any persons of having intended so to frame it as that it should appear his and his only, but certainly it went forth to the public, appearing more as his than it ought to have done. He was not in the chair at the time; he was only in the deputy chair. The chair was then filled by a most worthy and excellent person, now no more, Sir Thomas Reid. When the letter of 1820 was written, Sir T. Reid was in the deputy chair, and was consequently a party to that letter, and when he came to the chair, in 1821, he (Sir T. Reid) gave directions for the drawing up the letter of that year, consonantly with the letter of the previous year; but in the year 1820, he (Mr. P) was out of the direction and bore no part in the business. Indeed he now rejoiced at that circumstance, for there was one paragraph in that letter of 1820, which he never could have approved; he referred to page seven, paragraph 12, and he begged to remark, that that letter was in answer to five paragraphs containing the whole of the information which the Court of Directors then possessed on the subject. That was to be found in the first page; and he would not trouble the court by

by reading it; but it was in effect, that a licence was given dispensing with the act 37th of Geo. III. in favour of W. Palmer and Co.; not a word was said depreciating the character of that house; it merely stated that they were the persons to whom the licence was granted. Well, the Court of Directors took notice of this licence, and expressed great displeasure at its having been granted. From that expression of the court's opinion he did not now dissent, and had he been a member of the Court of Directors at that time, he would have given it his full and entire concurrence; for he stood not there as the advocate of any man, but as the advocate of truth and justice, and what appeared to him to be the best interest of the East India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) At that time Messrs. Palmer and Co. enjoyed a most high and well deserved reputation in India. In support of this statement he would appeal to the hon. gentleman (Mr. Russel) who had been Resident at Hyderabad, or to any other gentleman who had means of information on the subject. But what was done by the court on that occasion? An order was sent out for rescinding the licence. It was peremptory, and on no account was its execution to be delayed. This, he admitted, was right, though perhaps a little precipitate; yet he confessed that the principle on which it went was a just one, and had he been a director at the time, it would have met with his sanction. There was, however, one paragraph, to which he could not have given his consent. It was the 12th paragraph, and was to be found in page 7th. It stated: "We think it necessary to add, that if any discussion arises between the house of Palmer and Co. and the Nizam respecting any pecuniary transactions that have taken place between them, you are prohibited from lending your name, authority, or good offices of any kind, in furtherance of any demand made by the firm." He was not in the Direction then, and had no right to comment upon this; but it did appear to him that this proceeding was severe, nay, unjust, because the individuals thus denounced, had not been criminated, but stood as clear and as fair before the court as any person then present. (*Hear, hear!*) Now the first objection that he had to the amendment was, that it called on the Court of Proprietors to sanction that very injustice. The subsequent letter of 1821 he found in train when he came into the Direction, and he did not interfere, as he found this paragraph, to which he must ever object, was followed up by some others, which spread a healing mercy over the whole. One of the paragraphs contained these words:—

"We had not contemplated the possibility of your having committed our

government to the support of engagements between the house and the Nizam's government, either to an indefinite period, or for a term of years; and we now feel ourselves placed in the painful dilemma of being obliged to tolerate the exercise of an influence on your part, which for more substantial reasons we would wish to restrain, or of peremptorily ordering you immediately to desist from the exercise of that influence at the risk of ruin to a commercial establishment which we should be sorry to injure, and of reproach to the good faith of your supreme government which we are most desirous to uphold."

This paragraph almost reconciled him to the whole letter, as a merciful spirit was allowed to prevail. So in the next paragraph it was said:—

"You are to give peremptory notice to the firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. to bring it forthwith to a termination, by ceasing to make any further monthly advances for the payment of the troops, and by closing the accounts and delivering up the tankhas, as soon as they shall have reimbursed the sums previously advanced. In issuing this instruction, it is by no means our intention to injure the credit of the house; and unless it shall be made clearly to appear to you that it would produce such an effect, we desire that, in the event of their disobeying your injunction, you will direct your Advocate-General to institute a criminal prosecution under the act of the 37 Geo. III. cap. 142, sec. 28, against such of the parties as may be amenable to its enactments." So that even if they were found contumacious, it was not intended that any criminal information should be laid against them, it, by such measures, there was a risk of their being driven to destruction. He could assure the court that the paragraphs of 1821, in passing through his hands, had been considerably modified, as he thought that they threw blame on the government of India, in terms of harshness and severity, for matters which were not sufficiently known. He found that his opinion of para. 12 of the letter of 1820, was the same as that of the government to which it was addressed, and he begged to read to the court an extract from the opinion of Mr. Stuart, who was then a member of the council. He said (in page 69),

"Messrs. Palmer and Co. have uniformly declared that they could not venture to engage with a government like that of Hyderabad, unless assured of the countenance and support of the British government. In approving the arrangements proposed by the house, accompanied by such a declaration, this government has pledged itself to sanction the required support: the instruction, therefore, which I have cited from the court's letter, could not reasonably or equitably be enforced without relieving the house from its engagements with the

the Nizam's government. The minute of Mr. Adam agreed on the subject of the orders sent out with that of Mr. Stuart. It stated,

"I am sensible, at the same time, that after the sanction was given by the government to the transactions of the house of William Palmer and Co. with the government of the Nizam, those orders could not have been carried into complete effect consistently with good faith, unless the house were to be secured against the consequences of the act."

A similar opinion was expressed by Mr. Fendall, in his minute, of the letter of 1821, which was answered by the Governor-General in 1822, and the several charges which it contained were, in his opinion, most satisfactorily rebutted. It was clearly explained why the record of the examination of Sir W. Ruinbold was not sent home, because there were no minutes taken of the same. This letter furnished distinct explanation with respect to the Aurungabad arrangement; and he had not yet heard a single objection to it: it had been most deservedly praised by all who alluded to it—by all who knew of its importance. That arrangement stood upon a rock, and every opposition to it must be futile; he did not think indeed that it could be found fault with in any quarter. Every body, who knew what an army was, must admit, not merely the extremely bad policy, but the great danger of having troops ill paid and ill fed. The ruinous effects of such neglect of an armed force, had more than once been felt in India, and indeed were to be dreaded every where. But if they sought to blame the arrangement by which so many dangers were avoided, let them, he would say, only contrast its effects with the state of things which subsequently existed when the arrangement was put an end to, and which had been described by Sir C. Metcalf, who stated, "that a portion of the troops had been for five months without receiving any pay, and that, in some instances, the recruits had fainted in the ranks for want of wholesome sustenance." In page 114, it would be seen that Lord Hastings had satisfactorily answered another charge which he (Mr. Pattison) was sorry to say formed part of what had been termed his draft. In paragraph 36, which is noticed by Lord Hastings, it is said, "the arrangement for the payment of the troops in Berar, did not take place till near the end of April, 1818. It could not, therefore, materially conduce to the success of the war which was drawing to a close." He did not deny the having agreed to the paragraph which the noble Lord then quoted. He was one of the persons by whom it was signed. He repeated he was not in the chair at the time; he then filled the situation of deputy chairman; but if he had held the former situation, he should not consider his responsibility the greater. The person

who filled the chair was in general more prominent in the acts of the court than any other member; but the responsibility for those acts did not rest with him alone; they were the acts of the court, and it was unfair to shift them from the whole body to the shoulders of particular individuals.

With reference to that passage, in paragraph 36, Lord Hastings says, "The then real state of the war is justly assumed from any letters to the hon. court, dated about that period." But what individual in India other than myself, could at that time entertain such a confidence? No one but the Commander-in-chief had the means of exerting over every part of the immense theatre of operations, the views requisite for calculating a sure and speedy issue. It has escaped notice that I was distant from Hyderabad at least 800 miles by the nearest route; not only without any regular or secure communication, but with bodies of the enemy actually intervening. The prospects under which I reposed could not, under any circumstances, have been prudently explained. The motive against imparting them was insuperable, when the consequence might be a premature relaxation of those efforts south of the Nerbudda, the continuance of which was a main ingredient in my computation. At the very juncture when the provision of pay for the advanced troops is indicated as superfluous, the Paishwah was moving with his army between the Taaty and the Nerbudda, in the dominion of the former prince and in the vicinity of the troops in question." Why, if this was the case, and there was no doubt that the statement was correct, there was no need of "holding up a finger," to induce the Nizam's troops to revolt: they would themselves have gone over to the enemy, if some arrangements had not been made by which their pay was secured. It was well known that these troops were the most faithful in India, except, perhaps, those of Mysore; but still it would have been a great risk to have brought that force, in a discontented state, into the vicinity of an enterprising enemy. In another part of his letter, the noble Marquess alluded to the charge now made against him, with somewhat of a prophetic spirit. He says, "The charge indeed of a favour shown to the house of William Palmer and Co., which would, according to the description, have been grossly dishonest, is made to sweep over every transaction." The noble Lord seemed to think that his character was assailed by such a supposition, and he then entered into a detail of all the transactions, from the first establishment of the house at Hyderabad, down to the date of his letter. He believed that every body who knew the noble Marquess would give him credit for not having any thing hypocritical in his character, and consequently that he would not apply the terms "grossly

ly disabled" to an act of which he knew himself to have been in any degree guilty. The noble Lord then went on to the other part of the transactions; and he stated that a direct interference with the government of the Nizam, so as to control his minister in his operations, would have been contrary to the law of the land. But he had attempted no such interference. It was from a feeling that the noble Marquess had given a satisfactory answer that he (Mr. Pattison) concurred in the motion before the court, and in doing so, he did not conceive himself to be guilty of any inconsistency with the course which he had adopted in the year 1821. That letter called for further explanations; and for what could such a demand have been made, except with a view to throw more light on the subject on which information had been required? If it were inconsistent to change one's opinion, after having got fresh information, it was an inconsistency of which any man who was disposed to arrive at the truth might be guilty, and from an inconsistency of that kind he did not claim exemption. But it was said that he had proposed in the Court of Directors a grant of £5000. a year to the noble Marquess. That was not the fact. the proposition came from one whom they all venerated for his age, respected for his abilities, and loved for the virtues and kindness of his heart—he meant the lion. William Elphinstone. (*Hear, hear!*) It was true he (Mr. Pattison) did vote in support of that motion. He felt himself bound in justice to adopt that course; and, should the proposition be ever renewed, either here or elsewhere, he would support it, if his were the only hand in the court held up for it. (*Hear!*) He voted for it for the best of all reasons, because he thought the noble Marquess fully deserved it. (*Hear, hear!*) Several gentlemen had been called to order, and, he thought, incorrectly, while speaking on this particular point. Now he considered it quite relevant; in fact, it hung to the question before the court. He begged pardon for occupying the court so long with what was merely personal to himself, but he felt it necessary after the allusions which had been made to him in that court and elsewhere. The newspapers, which took so much notice of their proceedings, had commented upon the opinions which he had felt it his duty to express, and if he had been the inconsistent man which some hon. proprietors seemed to think, it would not have escaped notice in those quarters. By the way, he saw before him an hon. proprietor (Mr. Washborough) whose speech the court had heard with so much attention, and who, as he was connected with a newspaper, would, he hoped, give a correct report of his own remarks in support of the amendment, and he was persuaded would

do equal justice to the other side of the question. The court would bear in mind (and it was a very important circumstance) that the political letter so much talked of was sent out to India in November 1821, and that in May 1822, the Court of Directors came to an unanimous vote of thanks to the Marquess of Hastings, for the able and distinguished manner in which he had discharged the duties of his high station; and, at the same time, expressed their regret that family circumstances should have obliged him to relinquish his government. In that vote he (Mr. Pattison) concurred, and if there were any inconsistency in his conduct in doing so, he was glad to find that he erred in such very good company. (*Hear, hear!*) One of the newspapers, the *Times*, alluding to his (Mr. Pattison's) opinion of the Marquess of Hastings' government, had said, that he (Mr. P.) had showed himself no true prophet in one part of his protest. It mentioned the Burmese war, as evidence that the noble Marquess had not left India in entire peace, and had asked him (Mr. Pattison) what did he think of that war? He would answer, that the existence of that war did not in any degree disprove the statement he then made. He did not know whether he was right in his geography, but he believed that the other side of the Bramaputra river was out of India Proper, and to India Proper he had confined his observation. But the court, he trusted, would recollect that the noble Marquess had got them out of a similar scrape with the Burmese on a former occasion. That distinguished person did not feel that he was bound to seize by the horns every mad bull which he might see ready to attack him. He conceived it to be more prudent if he could get him away by holding up a red handkerchief, or any other similar measure. He would now come to the question before the court. By the terms of the amendment it seemed admitted, indeed it was admitted on all hands, that the noble Marquess was a man of the most honourable mind, and one hon. proprietor had said that his greatest weakness arose from his virtues. Now he thought that the various and important operations in which the noble Marquess had been engaged, sufficiently showed that he was a man of the greatest capacity, and not likely to be affected by any weakness of mind. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Freshfield) had said that he was guilty of partiality; but after first pursuing the observation, that the noble Marquess was free from corruption, and that his integrity was unimpeached, he (Mr. Pattison) would come to the amendment. Here, however, he must notice a statement of the hon. Chairman, which he did not consider a correct representation of what took place elsewhere. The hon. Chairman was

asked,

asked, whether the amendment was his own, or that of the Court of Directors? and he answered that it was *his*, but *if* there had been a little more time it would have been that of the Court of Directors. Now this he conceived not to be a fair representation of the fact, as there were many members of the court who disapproved of it; and it was not spoken of in terms of praise except by the Chairman and the Deputy. If the hon. Chairman had simply said that it was *his own*, it would have been perfectly just; but it was not quite fair to insinuate that it would have been adopted by the Court of Directors if a little more time had been allowed (*Hear, hear!*). Now, if a man had been charged with being dishonest, and had been, as it were, on his trial for eleven months, and if, in the course of the discussion, it had been agreed upon all hands, that his character was unimpeached and free from any stain of corruption, he could not see for what purpose that discussion should be protracted, nor for what cause this amendment should have been introduced, except to make confusion worse confounded. (*Hear, hear!*) He really could not see any other object; and he must state, that if it were carried it would be one of the most discrepant productions that he had ever heard of. It began by introducing the noble Marquess as one who was to be declared free from corruption; and then came an acquittal of the other members of government, who were not accused. He would ask, was it necessary that Mr. Adam, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Ludall, Mr. Edmonstone, Mr. Seton, Mr. Dowdeswell, and Sir E. Puget, should also be recorded as honourable men? They were "all honourable men." He did not use the word in the satirical way in which it was used by the poet. No—he believed they really were men of high character and honour. But he did not see the necessity of this grouping them for the purpose of declaring what nobody denied, that they were "honourable and estimable characters." And if it was considered necessary to put together a number of highly respectable individuals, who had little or nothing to do with the immediate question, they might as well add the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Mayor of London, and they would then have a very goodly company. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh!*)

Mr. Stuart, when his name was mentioned, rose, and was about to address the court, when

Mr. Pattison said, that it would be better for the hon. member, unless he was about to speak to order, to wait until he had done. He himself acknowledged he had often a disposition to interrupt, but he had seen the inconvenience of the practice, and had, therefore, abandoned it. The hon. Director then

continued.—Inquiries were made and answered with respect to these transactions in India; and, in the course of the investigation, no imputation was cast upon the conduct of the noble Marquess. But in the amendment, now before them, the court were called upon to approve of all that the Court of Directors had written. He cautioned gentlemen as to what they were about to do, in approving all those matters, and all the proceedings which were founded upon them. If they agreed to the amendment, they must approve the overstrained eulogies on Sir C. Metcalf, and they must adopt the overstrained slanders of that gentleman, for so he should call them. (*Hear, hear!*) What he particularly objected to in this amendment was, that it called on the Court of Proprietors to do that which was wholly out of their province; namely, to approve of the letters of the Court of Directors. These had been already approved by the highest authority;—by the Commissioners for the affairs of India. This was what he greatly objected to, as establishing a very bad precedent. Perhaps the court were not aware, that appeals had already arrived in this country against the whole of these proceedings, from Mr. William Palmer and Sir William Rumbold, who had both been crushed by them. There were also appeals from others on the same subject,—from the creditors of the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., who, though not absolutely or technically outlawed, were still debarred from regaining the moneys they had lent, while they, thus pursuing the course of justice to mankind, were paying all those to whom they were indebted. Would a British public sanction such a violation of justice? Would the Court of Proprietors, who were themselves a court of appeal, say that one side was right, and having heard the statement from that side, refuse to listen to any other? British justice revolted at such an idea. (*Hear, hear!*) If he were in any doubt as to the course which he should pursue on this occasion, he had an example before him, by which, on every occasion, he could be most safely guided. He had heard the opinions of an hon. gentleman, of the highest rank and greatest moral worth at that side of Temple-bar. (Mr. J. Smith). There was no man in society whose character stood more deservedly high, and whom he more respected. He had known him from his boyhood, and his respect for him had every day increased by his increased knowledge of his worth. That hon. gentleman had declared, that he fully concurred in the original motion, but that he could not listen to the amendment.—He then, after all he had heard and read on this important question, gave his assent to the motion, because it declared Lord Hastings to be an honest man; but he objected to the amendment,

ment, because it implied doubts. (*Hear, hear!*) He now came to the charge of partiality, though, after what had been already said, any thing further upon that subject was almost a waste of time.—The partiality was said to have been evinced in four different instances: first, in permitting the establishment of the house of Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad; secondly, in granting the license in 1816; thirdly, in the sanction given to the Aurungabad arrangement; and, fourthly, in sanctioning the sixty lac loan. With respect to the Aurungabad arrangement, it was one to which he (Mr. Pattison) gave his entire concurrence, whether he viewed it in its object, or in the excellent effects which it had produced. As to the granting the license, he would fully admit, as a general principle, that such a course should be adopted with great caution, and only under very peculiar circumstances. It was not to be denied, that very serious consequences might ensue from granting to British subjects the privilege of making loans to the native powers in India; but was the Marquess of Hastings the only man who had concurred in this arrangement? He was assisted in council by three most intelligent men; they had been a long time in India, and were particularly acquainted with all the details of Indian affairs. The noble Marquess was new in the country; he had been only two years there; but the court had never heard a word implying any non-concurrence of the three members of Council in what was done on this occasion. Was he (the noble Marquess) to be singled out of the council, and solely blamed as guilty of partiality in an act in which they had all concurred? Were all the other members to go harmless, while he alone was to be blamed?

A Proprietor.—Decidedly not.

Mr. Pattison. Then, he hoped, that if Lord Hastings was to have his share, the other members might be presented each with his own portion of the cake. (*Hear, hear, and a laugh!*) As to the sixty lac loan, the court should recollect, that it had been strongly recommended by the Resident at Hyderabad, at that time, who had forcibly impressed on the Governor in Council, the absolute necessity of supplying the immediate wants of the Nizam's government. But it was objected, that the terms for the contract of this loan were exorbitantly high, and that the loan might have been obtained at a much lower rate. Really some gentlemen seemed to think, that the Nizam's country was like an El Dorado, where money was so plenty, that it might be had for the mere asking. They who knew India, however, were fully aware of the difficulty of procuring money for the use of the native powers. An hon. member (Mr. Washborough) had alluded to what Lord Hastings had said as

to his connexion with Sir William Rambold, who had married his ward; but he had not referred to the minutes of Council on that point, to which he (Mr. Pattison) now begged leave to refer the court. He alluded particularly to the minute of Mr. Stuart, an extract of which he would read. It was to be found in page 47 of the printed papers:—"Even to the illustrious character and high station of the Governor-General, the avowal of such an interest can be only honourable. Next to the highest objects of power, the good of our country and of mankind, the opportunities which it affords of promoting the welfare of those endeared to us by friendship and affection, will be deemed by generous minds, the fairest reward of its toil and anxiety. How forcibly such ties must be felt by his Lordship, will be understood by all those who know the kindness and benignity of his nature. How much gratification I shall always derive from being able to concur in his Lordship's indulgence of that kind feeling; how much mortified I must be, when motives of duty may constrain me to deny myself that happiness, I hope I need not profess. The sentiment is due, no less to his Lordship's exalted station in government, than to the kind and liberal disposition which he invariably manifests, to meet claims of a similar nature on the part of the other members. But, whatever may be the difference of views upon the present case, there is one point upon which I venture to submit a confident opinion. I do not hesitate to pronounce, that his Lordship is the only person who can think that his friendship for a gentleman, whose interests are involved in the question, constitutes the slightest grounds for his withdrawing from the determination." The fact then was, that this alleged partiality of the noble Lord, was nothing more than an expression of interest in the welfare of a man, whose wife was his ward, whom he had brought up from her childhood. (*Hear, hear!*)

The hon. proprietor had mentioned one part of the subject, on which he had laid particular stress. Of course, he did not blame the hon. proprietor for noticing it, although he unquestionably objected to the view which he had taken of it. He seemed to think that the sixty lac loan was got up, and the license granted for it, specially to serve the house of Palmer and Co. But sure he (Mr. Pattison) was, that a nobleman, holding the elevated station of the Marquess of Hastings, would never risk his high honour, his illustrious character, by assenting to any such proceeding. Sir C. Metcalf himself spoke in very favourable terms of the loan at first, and continued to speak not unfavourably of it, until the unfortunate conspiracy which that hon. gentleman imputed to have been set on foot, to remove him from office, so soon as it

was found that Palmer and Co. interfered in denouncing the acts of that "bold dog-
gon," whom the gallant officer (Mr. Doyle) had described, in overturning the arrangements of the minister, Chundoo Loll. From that hour, and from that date, the most marked hostility was manifested towards the house of Palmer and Co. (Hear!) Now, so far as regarded Lord Hastings, he would endeavour to shew, and that endeavour, he was sure, would be successful, that his conduct throughout the whole affair, had been most correct. In page 186 of the papers, they would find a letter, addressed by Lord Hastings to Sir C. Metcalf, then Resident at Hyderabad, on this subject, dated Sept. 13, 1822. It appeared that his Lordship, so soon as he knew of the *bonus* and payments to Mr. Wm. Palmer and others caused a very severe letter to be written respecting the transaction; not so severe, perhaps, as some of their (the court's) letters, but of marked and pointed severity in regard to the object which he had in view. Did that look like partiality or collusion? The noble Marquess himself immediately called for an explanation of this contract; and all the discussion which took place afterwards, had relation only to it. If Palmer and Co. and Chundoo Loll had conspired together, if they had cheated, if they had committed frauds, (he put the matter hypothetically), it was quite clear that they must have so acted; without the knowledge, nay, without the suspicion, of the noble Marquess, who left Calcutta before the explanation offered had been duly considered. The curtain may be said to have dropped as far as he was concerned in this part of the subject. The question of the loan must be considered separately and distinctly; and, in his opinion, it would be well to get rid of that subject, to do justice to the undisputed merits of the noble Marquess, and to declare the firm intention of the court to take up the question of the Hyderabad loan, on its own specific grounds. (Hear, hear!) He would now call the attention of the court to another curious circumstance; but, in doing so, he meant not, in the slightest degree, to reflect on the character of Sir C. Metcalf. It appeared, by Sir C. Metcalf's letter of the 5th of April 1821, par. 20, page 196 of the papers, that he had, between that period and the perusing of a former despatch, discovered that a *bonus* had been granted: before that, it seemed, the circumstance was not known; and it appeared, that he found it admitted on the accounts which had been delivered. Why, then, should a charge of concealment be made? Here was no concealment. The house of Palmer and Co. supplied their own fair documents: and what did Sir C. Metcalf do? He began boldly by proposing to the supreme government to pay

off this loan—aye, even to pay Messrs. Palmer and Co. their whole *bonus*; and he felt no hesitation in proposing to give them an additional *bonus* of six lacs of rupees, by four annual payments of a lac and a half each. (Hear!) He knew, he observed, that this would be satisfactory to all parties, and would be a fair gain to Messrs. Palmer and Co. (Hear!) In the answer of Messrs. Palmer and Co., p. 198, they express their readiness to enter into any arrangement which the Resident might propose. The *bonus* which had been stipulated for, was, it seemed, to be paid off, and even an additional advantage, to the amount of six lacs of rupees, was to be allowed. (Hear!) Much had been said about the high rate of interest; but, as had been well observed, interest was entirely relative. The best judges of this subject (amongst whom were Sir C. Forbes and the late Resident, Mr. Russell) had placed it in the clearest point of view. They had shewn, that money could only be raised on favourable or unfavourable terms, according to the peculiar circumstances of the party borrowing. The value of money must be decided by the nature of the security offered by the borrower, or the portion of risk which the lender incurred. Now, he should be glad to know, who would lend money, at an ordinary rate of interest, to a man situated as Chundoo Loll was; to the prime minister of an absolute prince, knowing that the death of the minister, the death of the sovereign, or the alteration of his government, would be fatal to the contract? In the event also of the death of the lender, his family could reap no benefit from the terms of the loan; and why? because the sovereign, in that case, became his heir. (Hear!) He (Mr. Pattison) would much rather lay out his money in the right hon. Fred. Robinson's Exchequer bills, bearing a sure interest of 2d. or 2½d. per cent. per diem. (Hear!) It was better assuredly to have a moderate, but certain interest, rather than hazard your money on a mere pay or play proceeding, connected with many circumstances which might defeat your object, and which, in the event of your death, might consign your family to want. Let the court look at the *bonus*. It would appear, at first sight, a very large gift; and, he thought, it would have been wiser, if the house had made it known to the Resident, though not bound to do so by any engagement. They would have shewn much more worldly wisdom, if they had taken that course. But, after all, what was this *bonus* which had been so often referred to, *ad captandum vulgus*? It appeared that the minister wanted to raise sixty lacs of rupees, in some way or other, and a given rate of interest was proposed. Palmer and Co., from the state of the money-market, found that they could not procure advances

advantage to that amount at 18 per cent., and it was agreed that they should lend 52 lacs of rupees, still receiving an interest of 18 per cent. on the nominal 60 lacs, which was equal to 20½ on 52 lacs. When these 52 lacs were paid, and not till then, a bonus of eight lacs was to be allowed. Now, gentlemen must recollect many instances of *bonuses* being allowed in this country. He believed it must be in the recollection of many gentlemen, who had not the misfortune of being so old as he was, that, in the course of the late war, loans had been raised by Mr. Pitt, in the 3 per cents., at 46 and 47 per cent., which were now paying back at 94 per cent. What was the *bonus* here? It was 115 per cent. Let them look at the Mexican loan negotiated the other day by Mr. Goldsmidt. He took it at 86 per £100, at 6 per cent. interest; but he had good security for his money. And what did Mr. Goldsmidt then do? Why, before he sent that loan into the market, he placed upon it a premium of 3 per cent., and put the difference in his pocket; instead of 86, he sold it at 89, thus netting 3 per cent. Here, certainly, was something to put in his pocket; but these gentlemen, Messrs. Palmer and Co., actually received nothing. Now, suppose the public had come forward, and said to the original contractors for the loans which occurred in the time of Mr. Pitt:—"Gentlemen, we will be very much obliged to you, if you will let us participate in the immense profits you are now realizing—let us divide this 53 or this 115 per cent. between us:" would it not have been deemed a most extraordinary request? The fact was, that, at the time, government were glad to get money at any rate; and those transactions had more of an usurious character than the transactions of Palmer and Co. Yet, surely, they never heard any person accuse Mr. Baring or Mr. Angerstein, with having embarked in usurious speculations. The real fact was, that some persons thought the rate of interest was exorbitant, without having sufficiently considered the circumstances. The loan was so long in contemplation, that a rise naturally took place in the money-market. The native bankers, aware of the circumstances in which the house was placed, turned round on them, and exacted heavy interest. In this state of things, the minister agreed to the *bonus* of eight lacs of rupees; a sum which, if the justice of that court did not interfere, they never would receive. (Hear!) This plan of a *bonus* was resorted to, because the terms of the original loan were found to be exceedingly hard. In this there was nothing unfair or unusual. It must be recollected, that one of the most distinguished men in this country, who had contracted to advance money for the payment of debts due by the

French government—he meant Mr. A. Baring—finding that he had made an improvident bargain, was anxious to have the terms altered; and, if Lord Castlereagh had not very much amended the terms of that loan, with respect to the periods appointed for its payment, Mr. Baring would have been ruined. Lord Castlereagh, however, held out his hand, and saved that individual: and the transaction went forward and was completed. Would any one call Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Baring *conspirators* on that account? (Hear!) Again, Mr. Angerstein had a contract with Mr. Pitt, some thirty years ago, for an advance of money, on the principle of a *lontine*. For the only time in his life, he believed, Mr. Angerstein made a bad bargain. He saw his error, and immediately went to Mr. Pitt, to whom he explained the situation in which he was placed. The matter was at once set to rights. The *lontine* was abandoned and another mode of raising the money was adopted. Was this a *conspiracy* between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Angerstein? Was it not a fair and equitable proceeding? (Hear!) In this case the tide of the money-market ran against Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and the consequence was, that this *bonus* was allowed. Individuals in India, well acquainted with money transactions in that country, did not consider this a proceeding which deserved all the censure that had been cast upon it. Mr. J. Palmer told Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. throughout, that it was "a bad job, and he would have nothing to do with it." He looked farther than those gentlemen; they had, in truth, been dupes all through. (Hear!) And in what had they been most grossly duped? They had been most grossly duped by that confidence which they had placed in the assurance of protection and countenance, which had been, in the outset, held out to them. (Hear, hear!) It was supposed that a very large extent of protection was promised to them in the commencement of their transactions. But what were the words of the Governor-Gen., as contained in Mr. Adam's letter, of the 22d of April, 1814, in answer to the application of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to establish a mercantile firm at Hyderabad? They were these—"His Lordship in Council will, accordingly, approve of your (Mr. Russell's) affording every proper degree of countenance to the proposed commercial establishment of Messrs. Palmer and Co., consistently with the provisions of the treaty." All these gentlemen stipulated for was only to be protected against fraud; little expecting fraud from the quarter where they hoped for countenance and protection.—(Hear, hear!)—After having received such a promise, the parties interested had been most cruelly dealt with. (Hear!) A great

great deal had been said to prove that *no money* was advanced on this transaction—that it was, in reality, nothing more than a *fictitious loan*. (*Hear!*) Now, any person who understood the very first rule of Cocker (addition) had nothing to do but to cast his eye over this book (the Hyderabad papers), from page 620 to page 625, and he would find that large sums of money had been actually paid. From the month of February to the month of August, 1820, no less than forty lacs of rupees had been advanced to the minister by that house. (*Hear, hear!*) His question was, had they advanced that money at all? He believed they had advanced it; and he believed further, that no person could reasonably doubt the fact. (*Hear!*) What other construction could be put on their accounts? And, if they had advanced this money—if, by doing so, they had placed their affairs in such an embarrassed situation, as made it necessary for them to seek the support and sanction of Government to get their property back again, why should they not do so? It was really little better than actual ignorance to assert, that they had not made these advances. He could not help thinking, that Sir C. Metcalf had conducted himself, to say the least of it, in a very extraordinary manner. He was not much in the habit of supposing, that gentlemen of education were capable of perverting the truth; and, therefore, he believed that Sir C. Metcalf was labouring under some extraordinary *mental aberration*. (*A laugh.*) The advances of money were proved to have been made for “beneficial purposes;” and, if the minister, after he had received the money, used it improperly, converted it to the accomplishment of any object not originally contemplated, the minister alone was to blame—it was impossible to censure the house, with justice, for such a diversion of the funds supplied. (*Hear!*) Some of Sir C. Metcalf’s letters respecting the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. and their proceedings, were so extraordinary, that he would not be doing justice to the subject unless he noticed them. In page 244 and 245 of the printed papers might be seen the nature of the impressions (and truly they were very strange ones) on which Sir C. Metcalf founded his assertions relative to the influence of the house. The statements occurred in the despatch of Sir Charles to the secretary of govt., of the 30th of Sept. 1822. In paragraph 76. Sir C. Metcalf states—“I do not mean to accuse Messrs. Palmer and Co. of making an unfair use of their power; they may exercise it, perhaps, with great moderation; but it is a power which does not properly belong to merchants, and ought not to be entrusted to persons who have only their own interests to regard.” In paragraph 77, he goes on to say—“The notion of their having a

strong influence in the British government is not confined to Rajah Chundoo Loll, and the belief of the exertion of that influence in his favour, is very prevalent. It is a common report that he is *persuaded* by them that he holds his place by their protection.” Here they had that very satisfactory authority “common report;” but he believed that many persons were of opinion, that common fame was, very often at least, “a common liar.” In paragraph 78, Sir C. Metcalf says—“A native gentleman, who pretends to have access to the privacy of Rajah Chundoo Loll’s house, has informed me, spontaneously, positively, and repeatedly, that he had heard Mr. W. Palmer declare to Rajah Chundoo Loll, that I should have accomplished his (the minister’s) removal, if they (Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.) had not written to Calcutta, and prevented it. I mention this as a rascall.” “As a proof of what?” asked Mr. Pattison. “As a proof of the existence of this prevalent notion.” Sir C. Metcalf had here, step by step, conjured up the idea of a notion into a state of actual existence. (*Hear!*) “The poet’s eye” appeared, upon this occasion, “to be in a fine phrenzy rolling.” He “gave to airy nothings, a local habitation and a name.” How he could so suddenly conjure this mere notion into a state of active existence, Sir C. Metcalf could best explain. But let gentlemen mark what followed in the self-same paragraph; “I am not,” continued Sir C. Metcalf, “inclined to believe the story, though I know not what good the gentleman could have proposed to himself in the invention. (*Hear!*)—Still I am not disposed to credit it, because I would not pin my faith to the assertion of any native gentleman, and find it difficult to credit that Mr. W. Palmer would so commit himself.” If he were not inclined to believe the story, why did he promulgate it? (*Hear!*) How could any person read, without laughter, such gross balderdash as this? (*Hear!*) In paragraph 79, Sir C. Metcalf proceeds to say—“That the minister is persuaded of their (Messrs. Palmer and Co.) having influence, and of its operating in his favour, I have no doubt; but I am inclined to suppose, that they must allow their native agents to work that impression, and cannot themselves directly hazard such unfounded assertions; but that they are willing to take advantage of the impression, I must infer—(*Hear, hear!*)—from all that passes under my observation.” In several succeeding paragraphs, Sir C. Metcalf expressed himself thus—“I was once informed, that, on my first arrival, Bunketty Doss, the native partner of the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., had given out, that I had been appointed Resident on the recommendation of Mr. W. Palmer.” “Another native gentleman,” (one of those persons whom Sir Charles had just described as not being worthy of belief)

belief)—asked me, *one day*, whether the Nizam's government had not formerly a Vackeel in Calcutta? I answered in the affirmative. He then asked whether there was any there now? I replied that I rather thought not. He next added, that it was reported that Sir William Rumbold acted as agent for the Nizam's government with the British government." "Another native gentleman, who was so kind as to patronize my welfare, gravely advised me, after some trepidation in bringing forth his counsel, to procure a letter in my favour from his highness the Nizam to his Excellency the Governor-General; suggesting that it might be useful to counteract some design, on the part of other persons, which he would scarcely venture to hint at." "The unfortunate nephew of Ulmud Buksh Khan, Neeaz Behadar Khan, who was killed in the late disturbance, asked me," (I suppose, said Mr. Pattison, before he was killed,) "whether the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. was established here, on the part of the Company? and on my answering in the negative, expressed his wonder at their power and influence, adding, that it had reached its present pitch since the junction of Sir W. Rumbold, and had been on a different footing before." "But the common people" (excellent authority, truly!) "were, throughout the country, of opinion that the house is identified with the British government; and the revenues which are poured into their coffers are considered as so much tribute to our treasury." "I have some time found difficulty in persuading strangers, that Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. do not actually govern a great portion of the Nizam's dominions. Such is the notion to which their manifest influence, and the large assignments possessed by them on the revenues, have, not uncommonly, given rise. I believe, that, in this respect, they exercised formerly a more direct influence than now. I have understood that, heretofore, they were more in the habit of recommending the nomination of the officers of government in the provinces. I do not know that they exercise this privilege at present; it has not at least forced itself on my notice." "In describing circumstances, as related to me, respecting the supposed influence of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., I beg that I may not be understood as relying much on the truth of such relations; they must always be received with caution." (Aye, said Mr. Pattison, and ought to be published with caution, which they were not.) "But, as I do not go in search of them," (indeed!) "and as they force themselves on me from various quarters, they certainly assist in producing the conviction which I entertain"—(it appeared, then, that Sir C. Metcalf entertained a conviction, the production of which was mainly assisted by relations, on the truth of which he did not much rely!)

—and have expressed on this subject. Some reports I suppress, as unfit to be mentioned, without proof of their veracity;" (and where was the proof of the veracity of the unsuppressed reports?) (Hear!) "and other circumstances I pass by as being personal, or too trivial for a grave report; though, nevertheless, characteristic of what I have attempted to describe." Was it possible (continued Mr. Pattison,) that such rubbish as this, such hearsays, and reports, and rumours, could be approved of by that court? (Hear!) By the amendment now before them, they were called upon to confirm the praise which the Court of Directors had bestowed on Sir C. Metcalf. These were the details of Sir C. Metcalf's proceedings; and irksome as was the task, he would read extracts from some other letters of Sir C. Metcalf, craving the patience of the court; for, upon his honour, he was ashamed of detaining them so long with the perusal of such trash, and he certainly would not do so, but he felt it necessary for the due understanding of the case. In page 356, Sir C. Metcalf, in his despatch to the Secretary of Government, writes thus—"As far as pledging myself to the assertion, that persons officially attached to the residency, and, from the circumstance, necessarily conferring influence, have been engaged with the concern now known by the designation of W. Palmer and Co., either as partners, or as deriving extraordinary benefit from the connection, I can have no hesitation, because such information is necessary to expose a part of the impositions practised by Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., who, originally I believe, derived their principal influence from that source, and had always the support of that connection, until they obtained the more powerful patronage of the supreme government; and, even afterwards, clung to a hold on the residency, as having advantages prospective as well as actual, until inquiries on the subject, or other circumstances, rendered an ostensible separation necessary." Sir Charles went on to say—"I hope that this general assurance will be sufficient, and that I shall not be required to bring forward the names of the gentlemen of the residency, who were connected with that establishment. To do this I feel the greatest reluctance. One gentleman is in India to answer for himself; but, even with regard to him, a public disclosure would be painful to me. Others are far away, and would have no opportunity of justifying or explaining their connection with the firm; while, in their absence, a stigma against them would appear on the public records. Nevertheless, if it be considered indispensably necessary that this information should be furnished, I must, of course, sacrifice every other consideration to duty and obedience." Such was Sir C. Metcalf's introduction to the naming of certain persons, which followed a little afterwards.

afterwards. He now came to the letter of Sir C. Metcalf, of the 8th of March, 1823, in which he so reluctantly divulged the names of the individuals whom he supposed to be connected with the house of Palmer and Co. In paragraph 8th, he observed—

"From the situation of the building in which the concerns of that partnership were conducted, it is evident it must have enjoyed the Resident's support and patronage. It is also understood, and there is, I fear, no doubt of the fact, that Mr. Russell, the Resident, was further connected with it, and derived profit from its transactions. Whether he shared profit and risk with the others as a partner, or received an extraordinary interest for money deposited in their hands, I am not able positively to state. It is possible that his connexion with them may not have gone beyond having his money with them at an ordinary rate of interest, and some of his most intimate friends seem to entertain this persuasion; but from all that I have heard on the subject, the impression on my mind amounts to a conviction (this, observed Mr. Pattison, appeared to be a favourite word), that he must have derived extraordinary profit from their transactions, and that his connexion with them was such as gave them a hold on him ever afterwards.—(Hear, hear!) There is, nevertheless, a possibility that I may be mistaken in this conclusion, which it is the more necessary to notice, as Mr. Russell is not present to offer any explanation."—(Hear, hear!)

He would not trouble the court with many more extracts from this document, at present; he would skip over much matter, by which it was sought to implicate Mr. Russell in the affairs of the house of Palmer and Co.; and he would at once proceed to Sir C. Metcalf's conclusion, so far as it regarded that gentleman. After having advanced much criminatory matter, on mere assertion, he proceeded to observe:

"I suppose Mr. Henry Russell has been induced to connect himself with Messrs. Palmer and Co. solely by the temptation of realizing a fortune more rapidly than by ordinary means, without any intention of supporting that house in any improper transactions. With respect to the latter arrangements, which had Mr. Russell's recommendation and support, I conceive him to be totally free from any pecuniary interest in those transactions; and though I think it probable, that, without the previous connexion, those arrangements might not have obtained his recommendation, it is still very possible that he may have inclined to think them advantageous for the Nizam's government. There is no proof that he had any knowledge of the bonus, the most objectionable part of the pretended sixty lac loan; and he may have considered the reduction of interest, even to 18 per cent., as a considerable benefit."

Having said this, Sir C. Metcalf proceeded to use the language of compliment towards Mr. Russell. He (Mr. Pattison) could not anticipate that that gentleman would feel very grateful to Sir C. Metcalf for his extraordinary kindness. Having first cast suspicion on him, he, in the end, endeavoured to set all right, by adopting the language of praise. "I trust (said Sir C. Metcalf) that it will not be forgotten, that Mr. Russell has rendered eminent services at the Nizam's court; that he confirmed our political influence, so as that it stood the test of a most trying crisis; and that when the two great neighbouring states fell off from their alliance, and became our enemies, the resources of the Nizam's country supplied our armies, and the troops of this state co-operated effectively and efficiently with our own, in various important services during the war. These effects may justly be ascribed to Mr. Russell's management, as far as individual agents are ever entitled to such credit; for the disposition to throw off our yoke was supposed to exist here as well as elsewhere, and the Indian world could scarcely believe that the Nizam was not to form a part of the coalition against us."—(Hear, hear!) In par. 23 of the same despatch, he alludes, very distinctly, to the fact, that individuals connected with the residency, at the head of which he was, were in the habit of transacting business with the house of Palmer and Co. After having attacked all those who were attached to former residents, for dealings with the house of Palmer and Co., he ultimately acknowledged that the gentlemen of his own residency were carrying on dealings with Palmer and Co. as well as the rest. "I am not aware, and do not suppose (said Sir C. Metcalf), that any gentleman attached to the present Residency either is or has been a partner in the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., or has derived any extraordinary benefit from the connexion. The numerous European constituents of the house generally receive 12 per cent. interest for their money, and the gentlemen attached to the present residency have both received and paid this, as the ordinary interest in account current, considering these dealings to be as unobjectionable as ordinary dealings with any other house of agency. Under the same notion I have never thought it incumbent on me to object to them." Sir C. Metcalf, it appeared, did not think it necessary to go into any very minute inquiry on this point. He did not seek to inform himself whether these gentlemen had or had not taken advantage of their situation, as being connected with the government. No—they were his own creatures, and he did not feel inclined to molest them.

But, if there were one paragraph in that large book, more wicked or more slanderous than another, it was par. 26, page 466, and was as follows:—

"I am bound to acknowledge, that, since the termination of that (the Aurangabad) contract, the troops have been ill paid, and, in some instances, reduced to great distress, of which I have only lately received intelligence."—Let the Court now mark the conclusion of the paragraph:—

"Yet this I attribute to culpable neglect, if not to a conspiring design on the part of the minister, and not to any necessity:—and I am also satisfied, that, with similar neglect, or counteraction, the troops would not have been more regularly paid, under the continuance of that contract; for, before its termination, Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. twice stopped payment, in consequence of a temporary delay on the part of government."

What did Sir C. Metcalf mean here? Did he not mean to assert, that this minister,—the minister of an independent sovereign, under our influence,—was wicked enough to keep back the pay of the troops, to the extent of starving them? And for what purpose was this asserted? Why, to run down the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. What did he mean by a *conspiring design*? It was an accusation levelled at the minister and Palmer and Co. He defied any man to conceive, or to say, any thing more wicked than this.—(*Hear!*) He had read these paragraphs, in the hope (he trusted a well-founded one), that they would impress the Court with the feeling, that it would not be wise to approve of an amendment, which sanctioned all that had been done by Sir C. Metcalf; the more especially as there were appeals pending in this country against the conduct which had been pursued towards the house of Palmer and Co. If the Proprietors stood aloof, and said nothing—if they declared that they would give no judgment in this case—then Palmer and Co. had another tribunal to appeal to, and they might yet hope to obtain justice. But, if they decided, if they gave it as their opinion, *pendente lite*, that Sir C. Metcalf was right—then they became parties to what he had done; they became parties to acts of signal injustice, and the whole weight of their opinion would be cast into the scale against the interests of those who were seeking redress. Now, observed the hon. director, I should be very sorry to see our 'worthy and approv'd good masters' plunged into any such scrape! You are very well as you are, and you will remain in a neutral situation if you are wise. Let the matter be decided fairly—let the transactions of the house of Palmer and Co. remain to be canvassed—let us see whether, on examination, Sir C. Metcalf's position be right or wrong. Sir C. Metcalf asserted that the loan was fictitious. Now he (Mr. Pattison) would pledge his credit, aye, and the credit of others who understood figures well, that this assertion was erroneous. If

the Proprietors approved of this amendment, there was an end of the matter. Hitherto the business had been going backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock. From Calcutta it was sent here, and from this country it was echoed back to Calcutta. Messrs. Palmer and Co. had now formally appealed—he was sure the honourable men who must decide their cause would do them justice,—and, in his view of the case, it was by no means desirable to get rid of those appeals, by a summary and premature decision in that court. He, therefore, strongly deprecated such a proceeding. If it could be possible—if the hon. Chairman, who had moved this amendment in his capacity as a proprietor, could be induced to withdraw his proposition, which involved consequences that he conceived the court would not wish to precipitate, it would be a most gratifying circumstance. Surely, it would be an unjust thing to decide on this momentous question before they knew the whole bearing of the case—before the appeals of the complaining parties were even read. For the honour of the East-India Company, for the honour of the members constituting this court; he should feel very little pain, if, after due inquiry, he were himself found to be in the wrong. It might be considered a romantic feeling, but certainly it was a sincere one. He did what he conceived to be his duty, when he tendered his protest; but, he declared, such was his regard for the executive body, whose respectability and consistency he would maintain and uphold at every hazard, that if, in the end, he appeared to be wrong, and they turned out to be right, it would give him pleasure instead of dissatisfaction. He did not wish, however, to involve innocent persons, for so they appeared to him to be, in the ruinous consequences of a hasty vote: even if this amendment were carried, the matter could not possibly stop here. It must go before a higher tribunal; but it would go there under the disadvantage arising from the decision of this court. He called on the proprietors not to act contrary to the first and greatest principle of human justice—*Audi alteram partem!* At present they had heard but one party, and, if they decided, it must be on the statement of that party alone. (*Hear!*) He wished that the conciliatory suggestion of an hon. proprietor (Captain Maxfield) could be adopted, and that this discussion might be brought to a conclusion by modifying the motion, and getting rid of the amendment for the present. If this were done, it would leave the question of the transactions of the house of Palmer and Co. perfectly open to discussion hereafter. He thought it would be the height of human wisdom and of human justice to adopt that course. He had been obliged, on a mature view of the subject, to advocate this course of proceeding.

ing. The original motion contained the direct and clear expression of a belief that Lord Hastings was an honest, an honourable man. He thought so too; and he did not see the necessity of going beyond that proposition. It was for the court to consider the exceeding importance of what they were now doing. If the amendment succeeded, which he would say, in the strongest and most emphatic language, "God forbid," the Court went to the extent of throwing doubts on the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings. (*No, no.*) What were they about to do? On a mere suspicion of favouritism, they were about to censure one of the most able and dignified Governors-General that ever administered the Company's affairs. He said, on a suspicion of favouritism, for the whole of the charge seemed to be reduced to that. No one had ventured to insinuate, much less to say, that the Marquess of Hastings had incidentally, or otherwise, received the slightest benefit from these transactions. But, because he had the misfortune to accede to the request of Sir W. Rumbold to join the firm, which it was evident from these papers he did reluctantly, because he so acceded, and because in the progress of business, the party whom he supported became involved in transactions of a doubtful nature, was it, he demanded, on that account, that they were to stigmatize the character of a man, who had rendered the Company as distinguished services as any individual had ever done? (*Hear, hear!*) The Marquess of Hastings was not a character of yesterday. Nearly half a century had now elapsed, since he signalized himself fighting the battles of his country in America, as Lord Rawdon. (*Hear, hear!*) The noble achievements of the Marquess of Hastings, from a very early period of his youth to the present hour, would go down to history, and would receive from posterity the meed of admiration which was due to them. (*Hear.*) The noble Marquess had been accused (for an accusation it certainly was) of too great liberality—of a total disregard of wealth—of a carelessness about pecuniary concerns. This, however, was always the case with lofty natures, who looked to future fame, whilst natures of a less exalted kind, sought after present profit. Would that court, he asked, at the end of the noble Marquess's life, nine years of which had been devoted to the Company's service, with a zeal never surpassed, and with a degree of success, except in the case of Lord Clive, not any thing like equalled—would they, the proprietors of East-India stock, when, in the decline of his days, the noble Marquess was pursued and persecuted by slander, inflict upon him another pang, by proclaiming to the world, that on this occasion they had come to a qualified

vote? (*Hear!*) He had received a letter from the noble Marquess, a few days ago, which he would read to the court. But before he did so, he must observe that the noble Marquess was no personal friend of his; and he begged leave to state, that he had no connexion with the noble Lord. He was a plain citizen, and he could not say, "that he knew lords, or that lords knew him." He had entered into a communication with the noble Marquess in consequence of his being in the chair in 1817-18, when thanks were voted to the noble Marquess. In the progress of all those extensive measures that were connected with the Pindarree, Mahratta, and Nepaul wars, the noble Marquess had also occasionally been made acquainted with his sentiments. The letter in question was dated Malta, Jan. 11, 1825, and ran thus:—"You dissuade me from repairing to England," (for, said Mr. Pattison, the noble Marquess wrote to me that he was coming to England, for he could not endure the situation in which he was placed) "till it shall have been seen how the court means to proceed." (I read this letter, said Mr. Pattison, who appeared to be very much affected, from the hope, because I still do hope, that the court will do this great man justice.) "It was not" (continued his lordship) "my intention to undertake that voyage, till that point should have been ascertained; for I could not present myself in London but to make war, and the necessity would be painfully repugnant to my wish. I have only one consolation in looking forward to the contingency, namely that the previous discussion will probably shew such a distinction of parties in the court...." It was too much the fashion to produce confidential letters; but he hoped what he had done on this occasion, would not be viewed as an improper act. (*Hear!*) He very much feared, that, if the court did not come to a judicious decision on this question, it would involve them in very great difficulties. In his opinion, it would be likely to lead to a discussion and decision in Parliament, a circumstance which ought, if possible, to be avoided. (*Hear!*) He stood forward, firmly impressed with the high character and splendid services of the noble Marquess. The whole of his political actions were recorded by the court, and were admired by his country; and, considering every circumstance connected with the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, he thought it was sound wisdom to stand by him to the extent here required, instead of shewing an ungrateful disposition, by cavilling at mere trifles. (*Hear!*) Consider how long and how well the noble Marquess had served the Company, and let not his treatment be similar to that which a great man, whose statue now adorned that court,

court, had experienced. Warren Hastings had undergone a persecution which lasted ten years. He was assailed by all the talent, eloquence, and power of the country. The minister of that day gave way to the opponents of Mr. Hastings; the consequence was, that he had to endure a trial which lasted for the long period of ten years. But he triumphed at last.

"Magna est veritas et prævalebit,"

was a maxim, the truth of which could not be shaken. Truth, though obscured for a time, must ever prevail in the end; and Warren Hastings, after his ten years of persecution, not on the part of his "good masters," but assailed by party or faction, was acquitted by the British public. That public, by whom his actions had been carefully scanned, at length rewarded his virtues and his sufferings with their testimony of his innocence. Why should individuals, in this instance, act upon a system of cavilling, and talking upon vague beliefs of partiality, when not a single overt-act could be proved, even by his learned friend the lawyer? (Mr. Impey) (*A laugh*). There was not any thing like an overt-act to be found; and it would be a want of magnanimity in that court, if they did not pass over such contemptible trifles as had been introduced, when the character and fame of an illustrious individual, who had toiled zealously and successfully in their service, were at stake.

(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder.—As the hon. director has thought proper to call on me, by name, to explain on what account I ventured to charge him with inconsistency, I feel it due to the hon. director, to myself, and to both the Court of Directors and Proprietors, to state, as shortly as possible, the terms of the document which led me to come to that conclusion. (*Cries of question.*) I shall refer him to his own letter, which will, I think, support my assertion. (*Cries of question.*)

The Chairman.—As the hon. proprietor wishes to explain, I think he ought to be heard.

Mr. Impey.—I trust the hon. proprietor will make a distinction between an explanation and a new speech. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Poynder.—The hon. director has made a personal attack upon me, and in return, I wish to offer proof that my position is correct. It was the hon. director's impression, that I had charged him unduly and untruly, with inconsistency. (*Cries of adjourn and question.*) Sir, in one of the despatches (that of Nov. 28, 1821) the hon. directors, and amongst them Mr. Pattison, stated what I have before brought to the notice of the court. They say, "In truth you have in substance, if not in form, lent the Company's credit in the late pecuniary transactions at Hydera-

bad, not indeed for the benefit of the Nizam's government, but for the sole benefit of Messrs. Palmer and Co." (*Loud cries of No, no, adjourn, and question.*) This, Sir, is the language of the Court of Directors, addressing the noble Marquess. And they state further,—“You have not guaranteed to the house the fulfilment of the engagements entered into with it by the Nizam's government, but the house has received the support of the British government, and it expects that the influence of that government will be employed to secure satisfaction of its just demand upon the government of the Nizam. Without this countenance and support, Messrs. Palmer and Co. declared that they never would have established an extensive mercantile concern (much less entered into large pecuniary dealings with the government) in a country where there are no regular courts of judicature. With this countenance and support, they not only themselves feel secure, but they are placed in circumstances which enable them to secure a combination of the native monied interest.” In another passage, the directors say, “that the apology offered by the noble Marquess is the language, not of a responsible, but of an irresponsible government. It is not an exercise of the licence of acting without instructions, and reporting the proceedings for the information and sanction of the authorities at home; it is the assertion, by your government, of a power to act, without the obligation to communicate to any superior authority the means of judging of your acts; and, consequently, the assertion of a power to elude all check and control. It is not an assumption of discretionary power, on the part of the local government, to suspend the execution of instructions from home; it amounts to the assumption of a power to do what you please, and to communicate to us just so much of what you have done, as you may see fit.” (*Cries of question.*)

Now, Sir, I do conceive this to be as condemnatory as caustic, and as criminatory a letter, as any one that appeared through the whole course of these proceedings.

Mr. Pattison.—I do conceive that the learned gentleman is not entitled to go into a fresh examination of these documents. He has had his time,—I have had mine, and I thank the proprietors for their indulgence. (*Hear!*)

The Chairman.—I hope the hon. proprietor will confine himself to explanation.

Mr. Poynder.—If I had not been interrupted, I should have been done long since. The hon. director has stated, that I said he proposed a grant of £5000 a year to the noble Marquess. I did not say so; but I assuredly stated, that he supported a proposition of that nature. How he could have done so, after that letter, the hon. director

director best knows. It appears to me and others, to have been a most extraordinary proceeding. (*Question, question!*)

Mr. Pattison.—If the learned gentleman is allowed to make another attack on me, I hope I shall be permitted to repel it.

The *Chairman*.—I hope it will be thought, that enough has now been said on this subject. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Stephen (the Master in Chancery) said, he would not have risen, on this occasion, if he did not feel it was necessary, in justice to himself, in justice to the Marquess of Hastings, and in justice to the high names which were connected with this discussion, to state his reasons, if, unfortunately, this amendment should be put, for voting against it. If he had understood that it would be proper or necessary for him to give his opinion on such topics as had been alluded to, in reference to the character of the noble Marquess on this occasion, (as, he thought, he would prematurely do, if he voted for the amendment), he would not have appeared in the court this day; because he could not do justice to those subjects, not having read those voluminous papers. Public duties, in another place, had prevented him from making himself master of those documents; and, therefore, he was not competent to form an accurate notion on the disputed topics. It, however, was not disputed, that the noble Marquess's conduct stood unimpeachable, with reference to any dishonourable or selfish act—with respect to any thing unbecoming the high character which he had so long maintained. (*Hear!*) Finding, then, that the noble Marquess stood before them without a charge, and, indeed, without an accuser, he felt it was competent for him to come down to the court, and to do that which justice to the noble Marquess imperatively required. (*Hear!*) Now, he confessed, that, in his opinion, it would not be doing justice to the noble Marquess; it would not be acceptable to his feelings, nor to the feelings of any honest man, if approbation were voted to him, in connection with the present amendment. (*Hear!*) Not that he meant to contend, that the substance of that amendment was wrong: far from it. He knew not, if it were brought forward as a separate motion, but that it would receive his support. Here, however, he conceived it to be misplaced. The original motion appeared to be correct. It was admitted to be so by general consent. No person had endeavoured to invalidate the statement it embraced. The amendment might be right; but, sure he was, it would be wrong, if voted at this moment; and, if for no other reason, for the strong reason which the hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) had assigned; namely, that it would operate prejudicially to the case of those who had appealed against the proceedings

of the Indian government. (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Stephen) was a professional man, an humble dispenser of public justice; and he must say, that, to agree to the amendment would be to create a prejudice against those parties; it would be virtually pronouncing against the characters of other persons. (*Hear!*) He thought also, that it would, in fact, be doing injustice to the honourable names that were implicated in the proceedings of Government, and more especially to Mr. Adam, whose name had been particularly mentioned. That gentleman he had not an opportunity of knowing; but, if he had not a clear mind, and a sound heart, he was very unlike the stock from which he had descended. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Stephen) had been on terms of intimacy with his father for fifty years, and a better man he had never met with in society. (*Hear!*) He was not prepared to say, that Mr. Adam had acted improperly, neither had he heard it asserted. From the information which had been laid before the public on this important question, it would appear, to use Mr. Adam's own words, that he only stood forward on the ground of public principle, without any private bias whatever. (*Hear!*) In the opinion promulgated by Mr. Adam, the Court of Directors had concurred; and, it appeared to him, that his character could not suffer from investigation of the fullest and most extended description. (*Hear!*) He, therefore, thought it would be an act of injustice to Mr. Adam, if this vote of approbation were sanctioned, without inquiry. (*Hear!*) The despatch of Nov. 1821, certainly contained a very severe reproof of the Marquess of Hastings, and also a very severe impeachment of the character of other persons; and he thought it would be contrary to the first principles of justice, if the court precipitately approved of those accusations, instead of examining first, and, if the case called for it, expressing their satisfaction afterwards. He meant to say little more, because many points on which he would have offered his sentiments, had been very fully and fairly stated by the hon. director who had spoken last. (*Hear!*) The only part of that hon. director's speech, of which he did not approve, was, where he made some remarks, with reference to a new proprietor, (Mr. Wasbrough) who had this day stated his opinions. The hon. director had alluded to that gentleman's private avocations, as if those avocations had any thing to do with the expression of his opinions, as a proprietor of East-India stock. (*Hear!*) It was said, that he was the editor of a public print; and he (Mr. Stephen) thought it right, when the observation was made, to express his dissent against it. The hon. director seemed to think, that the hon. proprietor meant to report the

speech which he (the hon. Proprietor) had delivered. He would only say, that, if the report were equal to the speech, it would be in no wise discreditable to the hon. Proprietor, (*Hear!*) though he differed from him with respect to his general feelings on the subject, since the object of the hon. Proprietor was to vote for this amendment, against which he should certainly hold up his hand. (*Hear!*) What the hon. Director had said, as to the injustice of prejudging claims, which were in a train of investigation, demanded serious attention. If they shut out the facts on which the accused individuals rested their defence, of what value would be the praise which they were now called on to bestow? Would they not take away the credit, the grace, the beauty, of the acquittal (as it was called) of the Marquess of Hastings, if other matters, bearing on the conduct of different individuals, censuring some and praising others, were appended to it? (*Hear!*) Such a proceeding would, in the idea of every gentleman, take away all the grace and value of the resolution. It would be better to pay no tribute to the character of the noble Marquess: it would be better to let the case stand as it at present did: it would be better, as had been suggested, to give up the original question, rather than to vote such an amendment. (*Hear!*) It would be worse than doing nothing to agree to such a proposition. Was it not, in common acceptance, considered a matter of reproach, when individuals, being called on to do justice, mixed up extraneous matter, unnecessarily coupled something else, with that which should have stood alone? (*Hear!*) Suppose a lady's character were at stake, and let it be observed, the character of an honourable man, — the character of a soldier — was as delicate as that of a lady (*Hear!*) — suppose an individual, in such a case, were called on to give an opinion of the lady's conduct; what would be the consequence, if the person appealed to, answered, "I believe she is a woman of character, of honour, and of virtue; but (these *but*s were always very significant) I think, that, in a variety of instances, her conduct has been very imprudent and indiscreet?" Would not such a statement have the effect of fixing a censure on the individual accused? For his own part, he was not fond of those eulogies, which contained a *but* or a *nevertheless*; (*Hear!*) he did not like to see doubtful matter coupled with that which was plain and distinct. (*Hear!*) He was moderate in his opinion, and therefore could not go the length which the amendment proposed. He could not but observe, that, in the course of this debate, a quantity of the most objectionable matter had been introduced; matter which the Court of Directors had made the subject of severe animadversion,

and on which they had founded their reproof of the Governor-General. He really believed, if the task were to be performed again, the Court of Directors would not act as they had done, because, as it appeared to him, they had proceeded on an imperfect view of the case; (*Hear!*) therefore, they were liable either to do too little or too much: perhaps if they were again called on to express their opinion, they would go further, though he was inclined to suppose that they would stop far short of what they had before done. It was, however, quite clear, that what was done on an imperfect view of the case, was not fit for the adoption of the proprietors, considering the perfect view which they now had of the proceedings. (*Hear!*) He would leave out all the censure which was contained in these despatches, believing as he did, that there was nothing improper in the conduct of these parties. Such was his undisguised belief: but if there were cause for suspicion, then he would say, it was their duty to investigate the subject, before they sanctioned a condemnatory resolution. (*Hear!*) The question could not be decided in that court; it could not be set at rest by the voice of the Directors and Proprietors: it must be heard before other tribunals. (*Hear!*) He had not had an opportunity of going over those reams of paper which were sent to him as his instructions on this question, but he was decidedly of opinion, that the court would not agree to this amendment without hearing the opposite side. Palmer and Co. had not been heard; Sir W. Rumbold had not been heard; neither had their creditors been heard: could they then decide on an *ex-parte* statement? Could they say such and such transactions were wrong, without hearing both sides? He certainly thought they ought not to proceed in this manner; and if he had any interest with his honourable friend the Chairman, or with those who supported the amendment to the original proposition, he would suggest that that amendment should be withdrawn, and that the court should vote on that resolution, to the truth of which the Proprietors, on every side of the court, bore testimony. (*Hear, hear!*) This speech was followed by loud cries of "*adjourn!*" and "*question!*"

Mr. S. Dixon. — Is there any reason to hope that the amendment will be withdrawn? (*No, no!*) If not, then I move the question of adjournment.

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion.

Sir G. A. Robinson rose amidst confused cries of "*Chair, order, adjourn!*" He begged to state that he had a right to speak to the question of adjournment: he perfectly admitted, that in having seconded the amendment, he might, in some degree, be said to have already spoken; but in rising at the present moment, he did not

mean

mean to claim any indulgence from the court with respect to the delivery of his sentiments on the general subject. It was not his intention, having been already heard, though briefly, on the question, to trouble the court further with it at present: if he possessed the right, he should perhaps exercise it on a future occasion; certainly he should not go into the question at that late hour. "What I chiefly rose for" (continued the hon. Bart.) "was, to notice that since we were last assembled here, a pamphlet has gone forth to the public, which I have had the opportunity of reading only within a very short time; and I wish, in common courtesy, to be permitted to put a question to the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) who is the avowed author of that production. I only want to ask him the question for the purpose of explanation. Would he would do me the favour of informing me, whether, in the paragraph I am about to refer to, I am the individual pointed out? It is of course not an official paper to which I allude, and therefore is not amongst the printed documents. In page 97, speaking of a member of council, as having expressed some opinions unfavourable to the character of Mr. Russell, the author goes on to say, 'It is possible that the same gentleman who thought proper to spread his injurious and unfounded suspicions regarding Mr. Russell, about Calcutta, may have thought himself equally justified in communicating them to his correspondents at home. It is matter of universal report, that Mr. Stuart was in the habit of corresponding with a leading and most influential Director of the time, who had been openly hostile to Lord Hastings' original appointment, and to the policy his Lordship was known to pursue.' As I was, at that time, the Chairman of this Company, perhaps this passage may allude to me. If the hon. gentleman will do me the favour to say whether I am the person here pointed at or not, I shall esteem it a very great favour."

The hon. D. Kinnaird, as we understood, said, if he had alluded to the hon. Director, he would have named him.

Sir G. A. Robinson. As that is the case, the observation which I meant to have made with respect to the latter part of that paragraph, is rendered unnecessary.

The Chairman was proceeding to address the Court, when

Sir C. Forbes rose. He did not wish to interrupt the hon. Chairman, but he begged to remind him that there was a call of the House of Commons this evening, and it was necessary, that both he and the hon. Chairman should attend.

The Chairman. "I have been for many years a member of the House of Commons, and I do not entertain any doubt on the

point to which the hon. Bart. has directed my attention. Before the Court adjourns, I hope the proprietors will do me the honour to hear me. I do not wish to enter into the question at large, though, on the motion for adjournment, I conceive I have a right to do so. But after the personal allusion which has been made to me by the hon. Director, (Mr. Pattison), I deem it proper to say a few words; and I think I could, if it were necessary, add to the charge of inconsistency which has already been brought against that hon. Director. I have no wish for any private difference with him; but I must state my opinion of the hon. Director's proceedings as far as they rest upon public grounds. As he questions my observation, in reply to the hon. Bart. (Sir J. Doyle) 'that the amendment was, or if time had permitted, would have been the motion of the Court of Directors'—a position which he did not seem to allow, I must, for the purpose of explanation, go a little more into our secrets than I was disposed to do. (Hear, hear! intermingled with cries of "chair," and "adjourn!") The court will not I am sure obey the call for adjournment while I am on my legs. The motion which we are now met to consider, and which I believe we have now discussed for the fourth time, was followed up on the first day by the present amendment; and I considered that such a proposition was necessary for the ends of justice, after the requisition which had been sent in by certain proprietors: so desirous however was the hon. Director, who had described himself as most anxious to be a peace-maker, that the original motion should be carried without discussion, that on the 9th of February he took the course of moving, in the Court of Directors, a resolution to the effect, 'that the Chairman be requested to make known to the general court, as soon as possible, after the motion of the hon. D. Kinnaird shall have been made and seconded, that it is not the intention of the Court of Directors to offer any opposition thereto.' This was on the 9th of February; considerable debate ensued on the proposition; but so little support did it receive, that the hon. Director and the seconder of the same were desirous of withdrawing it; and the court, unwilling to take any advantage of the parties, suffered the motion to be withdrawn. The courage of the hon. Director, however, became greater on the 11th of February; and when the clock was almost striking, and we were about to attend the general court, then assembled, the same, or almost the same motion was again proposed. There were twenty-two Directors present, of which number seven only supported the proposition. I had, at that moment, the amendment in my hand, and had read it for information sake; and I not fairly, therefore,

warranted in inferring, that, if time had admitted, and I had proposed it to the Court of Directors, it would have received their support, and been adopted as the amendment proposed by the Court of Directors? (*Counter cries of "Yes, yes!" and "No, no!"*) The result will prove, when the question now before us comes to the vote, who is right in his assertion, and who is wrong. I never ventured to state that it was the amendment of the Court of Directors; but from the proceedings to which I have alluded, I contend that I am justified in thinking, that if the amendment had been formally proposed to the Court of Directors, it would have been acceded to by them. Before the court breaks up I would say a word to a learned gentleman (Mr. Stephen), who spoke at a distance from the bar. The hon. gentleman, who is himself a learned judge, comes down and tells us that he has not read the papers, but is, nevertheless, of opinion that nothing therein contained affects the personal character or integrity of the Marquess of Hastings. (*Loud cries of "adjourn," and "spoke!"*) I am speaking to the question of adjournment, and I request not to be interrupted. (*Hear!*) I cannot but express my utter astonishment at the speech of the learned gentleman: he calls upon the court to pursue his advice, at the same time that he declares that he has not read the papers which have given rise to these proceedings. The learned gentleman has called upon us to suspend our judgment upon the court's despatches until some future day, when he promises to attend the court, to give us the benefit of his opinion; but, perhaps, at that time he will no more have read the papers than he has at the present moment. The learned gentleman says, "this case is *pendente lite*, and you are called on to approve of despatches by which it will be prejudged." I must declare my opinion that it is no such thing. Mr. Palmer, it is true, has sent to the Court of Directors a copy of the appeal, or memorial, which he has addressed to the Bengal government. (*Much confusion—cries of "question!" "chair!" "adjourn!"*)

Sir C. Forbes rose amidst the call of "Order."

The Chairman.—I hope the hon. Bart. will suffer me to proceed. I have a word or two to say to him also before I have done. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. S. Dism.—I am anxious that my motion for adjournment should be put; but I should be ashamed of myself if I did not give an opportunity to any gentleman whose opinion is called in question, to explain himself before I press it.

Sir C. Forbes.—Sir, I rose with very great reluctance; but I did conceive, and I believe the court generally felt as I did, that you were deviating from the purpose to which, in the beginning, it was under-

stood you would confine yourself. If we are to proceed with the general question, the hon. director who preceded you, is in possession of the court.

The Chairman.—It is not for me to decide; but, I believe, with some information on these points, that, on the question of adjournment, it is competent for any gentleman to observe on the whole subject. The hon. baronet surely ought not to be so impatient. Five times did he promise to sit down, but almost as many hours did he continue to speak, by St. Dunstan's clock. (*Laughter.*) I say, that we are not deciding *pendente lite*. The last of the despatches, which the amendment calls upon us to approve, is dated the 21st of Jan. 1824, and it is only within two months that Mr. Palmer has sent to the Court of Directors the copy of his memorial to the Bengal Government. (Hon. D. Kinnaird, "In vain!") It may, or it may not, be in vain; because, the Bengal Government have not yet stated their view of the case, and we cannot properly decide till their opinion is known. Sir W. Rumbold is in London, and has addressed a letter to the Court of Directors, to whom alone it is competent to take up this subject. Whatever is proper to be done, gentlemen may rest assured will be done; but let it not be supposed, that, by proceeding in the present course, we are shutting the door against substantial justice. The hon. baronet, (Sir C. Forbes) like the learned gent. (Mr. Stephen), has gone much farther than he ought to have done. He, also, has told us that he has not read the papers; but he has given us the reason: "My mind," says he, "is completely made up." And why? "Because I have received information from Sir W. Rumbold himself." In other words, the hon. baronet appeals to those whose conduct is affected by the question at issue; and, certainly, I for one, will not decide the subject on such authority. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Stephen, in explanation, said, that he had not come to discuss a question, the papers connected with which he had not read. In the outset he had distinctly stated this; and he had farther observed, to set himself right with respect to the vote he was about to give, that, though he could not hold up his hand for the amendment, because he had not read the papers, yet he could safely support the original question, because every person in court admitted the purity of the character of the noble Marquis, and to that extent alone did the motion go. No gentleman who had spoken in the course of the debate, had expressed the slightest feeling against the character of the Marquis of Hastings.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird would take advantage of the question of adjournment, to repeat what had been said by the learned gent. at the head of the court (Mr. Stephen). The hon. Chairman had come to an un-

conclusion, when he maintained that the original question could not be affirmed without the person voting having read all those documents. The learned gent. had taken a very just distinction. "I may," said he, "vote for a proposition which I take to be correct, as no person opposes it—but I cannot vote for an amendment which involves such a variety of considerations." He would not vote for the approval of those despatches which he had not read; but he felt that he might justly vote on the mere question, whether there was any thing in these papers that reflected on the character of the Marquess of Hastings, having heard it asserted throughout, by persons on all sides of the court, that there was not.

Mr. Freshfield said, he rose to answer the observation of the hon. gent. who had just sat down. (*Question, question!*) He denied the justice of the conclusion at which the hon. proprietor had arrived. If an individual had not read the papers, so as to understand the question, with what propriety could he vote against an amendment, with the foundation of which he was unacquainted?

The court, at six o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

East-India House, March 1.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of continuing "the consideration of the Hyderabad Papers, now before the proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the most noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor-General of India."

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) said, I have to inform the proprietors that this court is met, by adjournment, from yesterday, to consider of a motion made, and of an amendment subsequently moved thereon, relative to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, as connected with certain transactions detailed in the Hyderabad Papers, to which I beg your attention.

The Clerk then read the motion and amendment—for which, *vide* preceding debate.

Mr. Poynder wished, before the debate began, simply to request a patient hearing for every gentleman who chose to deliver his opinion on this important question. He stated this in consequence of the very disorderly scene which occurred at the close of the last day's debate. He did not say this with any personal feeling, for he had no reason to complain. He thanked the

proprietors for the attention which he had received, and which far exceeded his claims or his expectations; but, on the last occasion, he was sorry to see such men as Mr. Stuart, Mr. Freshfield, and other highly respectable individuals, assailed with cries of "question," when they attempted to explain. Even the gallant general himself (Sir J. Doyle) had, on a former debate, called on an hon. proprietor to answer his arguments, and not to interrupt him. He conceived that these constant interruptions operated as an extreme difficulty and discouragement to many gentlemen who were able to afford much information to the court on this question; but, not being in the habit of addressing public assemblies, they were obliged to desist. This was the more to be lamented, because some of them had been present on the scene of action; their fears and terrors prevented them, when they saw such confusion, from addressing the court. He could not again speak on this question, therefore, what he said had reference to others, not to himself; but he trusted the evil of which he complained would be avoided in future. At the last court, even the hon. Chairman had been obliged to sit down, not being able to obtain silence. This was unseemly in a body of such dignity, and met for so important a purpose.

Mr. S. Dixon hoped, that the same measure of justice would be dealt out to one and all.

Mr. Poynder said, he meant nothing else.

Mr. Wasbrough.—"I rise to explain.—I am desirous of noticing one observation which fell from an hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) at the last court. That gentleman alluded, I believe, to my being connected with the press, and hoped I would take care to have a correct report of my speech—these, I think, were his words. It is very true that I am connected with the press; but I appear in this court merely as a proprietor of East India Stock. The learned gent., Mr. Jackson, is my neighbour; and, feeling as I ought to feel, diffident of addressing the court, after him, who, I understood, would have opened the debate yesterday, I asked him, by way of courtesy, whether he would allow me, if I attended the court, to deliver my sentiments first? He very kindly stated that he would; but he intimated that Mr. Pattison would, most probably, open the debate. I therefore spoke to the hon. Director on the subject; observing to him that I understood he was about to read the debate, and, that if he did so, I should feel myself placed in a very awkward situation, as I should not be capable of addressing the court with any degree of effect, if I rose after a gentleman so well qualified to make a great impression on the court. In consequence I was suffered to take pre-

cedence. Now, sir, before I came to this court, I laid down this rule, from which I will not deviate, that, whether I did or did not secure the attention of the court, (and I stated the fact to my respectable partner) I never would report, in any paper or pamphlet, what I said within those walls. I hope, therefore, that I may be allowed to do my duty as a proprietor of East India Stock, without any reference to my avocations elsewhere."

Mr. Daniell (in the absence of Mr. Pattison) said—From my long acquaintance with the hon. director alluded to, I am sure nothing could be more remote from his intention, than to say anything personally offensive to the hon. proprietor. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Washbrough.—Before I ventured to give my opinion upon this important question, it was decided by me, that whatever I said, whether it was well or ill received, should not be introduced by me into any publication. I appear in this court only as a proprietor.

Mr. Pattison (who had just entered the court) said—I am desirous of giving an explanation to the hon. proprietor; and though I have heard but half of his speech, I trust that explanation will be a full and satisfactory one. I perfectly recollect what I said on the occasion alluded to, and I can assure the hon. proprietor, that I said it with extreme good humour. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor had acknowledged that he qualified himself as a proprietor of East India Stock, to speak on this question; and I thought it was not improbable that he might intend to give his speech to the public; but, most assuredly, I meant nothing personally offensive in the observation I made; and if it has been taken in that light, I am quite ready to say, that it was not so intended. (*Hear!*) The hon. gentleman has come here as a proprietor of East India Stock, and, whether he be or be not the editor of a newspaper, or of any other publication, that can have nothing to do with the sentiments he may deliver in this court—(*Hear!*)—his observations are entitled to as much respect as as those of any other proprietor. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Amory then proceeded to open the debate. He would, he observed, very shortly address the court on this important question. The feeling of diffidence which he entertained on addressing the court on the present occasion, for the first time, was greatly increased, because he was obliged to avow, after an attentive consideration of the papers before it, that he differed in opinion from gentlemen on the other side of the court, for whose sentiments he felt the highest respect, and whose talents he held in the greatest estimation; particularly from an hon. Director, (Mr. Pattison) whose abilities he greatly admired; but whose speech, he must say, did not produce that impression on his mind,

which the hon. Director was desirous of imprinting on the court. With respect to himself, he wished to say one word—he belonged to what the gallant general (Sir J. Doyle) looked upon, perhaps, as a proscribed class; a class against which the gallant general had been pleased to direct many animadversions; but, before entering on the question, he felt called upon to say, that he had no acquaintance, no connection, with any of the parties whose conduct was now before the court. He came to the court merely as a proprietor, and not as an advocate of any particular class of men, or of opinions: he would, in that capacity, state his sentiments as shortly as he could; and he would do so without pursuing the course which others had adopted—he meant, without reading voluminous extracts from the great mass of papers which had been submitted to the proprietors. It had been said by a gentleman of great respectability, and of great and deserved influence, for whose opinions, on all subjects, he entertained the highest respect, (he alluded to Mr. John Smith) that it was impossible for any person to view this in any other light than as an "aye" or "no" question—as a question, either affirming or taking away, the character of the noble Marquis—as a question, the plain meaning of which was, "Is the Marquis of Hastings, or is he not, an honest man?" He, however, begged to say, that he dissented from that proposition. He thought it was quite possible that the noble Marquess, after having received from that court, and from the court which was held in the other room, the highest testimonies of their approbation for his general conduct, might, nevertheless, have cause to regret, that the injudicious activity of his friends had brought forward a question like the present, which might induce unprejudiced men not to entertain so elevated a respect for him as they had formerly done. The political conduct of the noble Marquess did not, he conceived, belong to this question; and, therefore, he would omit any notice of it. He would leave that to be decided on the particular papers relative to it, which had been laid before the court; and he would confine himself strictly to the motion and amendment now under consideration. The hon. director to whom he had already alluded, said, that the motion was a clear and simple one, and that the amendment only puzzled a plain question. He could not agree to this—the original proposition, in his opinion, contained much more than a hasty perusal of it would lead an individual to suppose. It was, he thought, drawn up with the accustomed ability of the hon. mover—it was calculated to secure the sanction of gentlemen who had not looked narrowly into it, and was likely to induce them to grant that which they did not intend to concede; but which.

which, on the moment, they did not perceive. (*Hear, hear!*) He must be allowed to say, that the motion did not merely go to the affirmation or negation of the proposition, "whether the noble Marquess be, or be not, an honest and honourable man?"—no, it went a great deal farther—(*Hear!*)—it went, in substance, to this point, that nothing contained in these papers touched, in the slightest degree, on the personal character and integrity of the noble Marquess. Had the motion been confined to integrity, he would have cheerfully agreed to it—at the same time he must say, that in raising the question of personal character, those who brought forward the proposition had raised a question of very considerable difficulty, and one on which he, as a proprietor, felt very great doubts. What was personal character? Where personal character was found in perfection, it must be said, with other component parts, at least to embrace, first, prudence; secondly, caution; and thirdly, impartiality. Now, without putting it in an offensive point of view to the noble Marquess or his friends, he must observe, that on a careful perusal of these papers, it did not appear that the noble Marquis had acted, in every instance, in the transactions before the court, with becoming prudence, caution, or impartiality. He stated this fairly and openly, for he had no connexion with the noble Marquess, nor with any of the parties—he was influenced alone by a sense of justice. Now, to what point, he would ask, did the amendment go? and before he touched upon that question, he would take leave to say, that if it had been moved on this (the proprietors' side of the bar, instead of coming from behind the bar, he would have been much better pleased; (*Hear, hear!*) and for this reason, because he thought the court of Directors were entitled to the full extent of credit given them in that amendment; and, therefore, it would have been more becoming and excite more confidence in this court, if the approbation of their conduct had emanated from amongst the proprietors, rather than have proceeded from themselves. (*Hear, hear!*) In consequence of the way in which that observation was received, he would take the liberty to make one remark. He considered that the official situation which the hon. Chairman held, did not in any way incapacitate him from acting as a proprietor of East-India Stock. Though he was but a young member of that court, yet he had professionally read, on the subject of their forms, every thing that was likely to give him a clear insight into them. He had waded through all the acts of parliament, and charters, which had been passed for the formation and regulation of the Company, and he there found nothing which prevented the chairman or any other director, from adopting any course of proceeding in a

court of proprietors, that might be adopted by any proprietor on his side of the bar. But to return to the amendment: it set forth, in the first part, that there was no ground for imputing to the noble Marquess any corrupt motives. In that statement he most completely agreed—he thought the noble Marquess free from them, and that his character had been well described when it was said, that he was of "too easy a temper." The idea of his being actuated by corrupt motives, received the most general contradiction. (*Hear, hear!*) The amendment then proceeded to give the same degree of credit to the other members of the Bengal government; and he must be allowed to observe, that, if he had drawn up that amendment, he would not have gone so far. (*Hear, hear!*) The amendment then went to a point, which he thought was indispensably necessary, and he would state why he thought so. It appeared to him that gentlemen had been diverted, in the heat of debate, from the main feature of the original motion; for he thought it was impossible to come to an affirmative vote on that motion, without strongly implying their censure on the gentlemen on the other side of the bar.—(*Hear, hear!*) That was his sincere feeling. He would go further and say—(and he said it in perfect fairness)—that, though there were some few observations in the despatches in question, which (with the information they now had before them,) would, he conceived, were those documents to be drawn up at the time, be struck out;—(*Hear, hear!*)—yet, as a whole, he thought they were undoubtedly called for at the period when they were sent out. Such remonstrances were necessary then, and they were necessary to be approved now, to establish and keep on foot that sort of salutary control and check, which ought always to be maintained by the Company over their governments abroad.—(*Hear!*)—What, then, must be the inevitable result if they agreed to this naked motion? It would raise a very important question—it would, he feared, sanction a very dangerous principle. The higher station, the greater the talents of the noble Marquess, the more dangerous did that principle appear to him; in fact, if they refused to approve of what their executive body, in the exercise of a sound discretion, had done, they would go the length of making future Governors-General, perfectly independent of the authorities at home. (*Hear, hear!*) He came to this conclusion, after a very calm and deliberate consideration of the question. In the course of the remarks he had made on these despatches, he had freely said, that, as a whole, he approved of them; and he had, no less freely, observed, that there were isolated parts of them, which, being now in possession of more information

than the directors had when they were drawn up, he did not approve of. But, were gentlemen who applauded that sentiment prepared to say that they approved of the whole of the letters from the Marquess of Hastings to the Court of Directors, which formed a part of these papers?—(Hear, hear!) If they were, he must say, that he was not disposed to do so. (Hear!)—He observed in those letters, intemperate, vituperative, and disrespectful language, at which the court naturally, in maintenance of its own independence, must have felt displeased. He also found that the letters officially addressed to the noble Marquess, were not considered by him as the letters of the Court of Directors, as the regular despatches of the Company, but were treated as letters coming from individuals. (Hear!) In one of his letters the noble Marquess observed in effect, "that the Court of Directors had suffered themselves to be deceived and imposed on by the civil servants here." He thought such observations, to say the least of them, were wholly uncalled for, and came with a very bad grace from a man of sense, such as the noble Marquess undoubtedly was, and one so well versed in diplomatic forms. He thought, therefore, that they were bound to support the despatches of the Court of Directors, to prevent such insinuations and observations being made in future. He conceived that those despatches were, under all the circumstances, imperatively called for; and it was necessary for that court to uphold them, as tending to keep up that proper check on their foreign servants, which was absolutely and essentially requisite for the maintenance of good government. (Hear!) Having said so much, and having in the outset declared that he did not intend to quote from these papers—he would merely state why he had refrained from doing so. He had not, then, called the attention of the proprietors minutely to those documents, not because he had not carefully read them, but, first, because many other gentlemen had entered very fully into their examination; and next, because in the course of a debate it required a clearer head and greater abilities than he possessed, to bear up, with any tolerable success, against the weariness which a constant reference to papers was calculated to produce in so protracted a debate as the present; therefore, he had not gone into an examination of this mass of documents. He would now, with the permission of the court, make one other observation. As he belonged to a particular class of men, (he meant the profession of the law) he called on the hon. baronet (Sir J. Doyle) and others, who had animadverted on that class, to treat them with the same fairness, urbanity, and justice, which other parties received. (Hear!) He would say, as a professional man, that

his time and the time of his brethren, was their stock in trade—(Hear!)—and if they gave up their time to this discussion, they gave up that which was as valuable to them as the time of any other gentleman who could address them. (Hear!) He objected, for one, to the idea of there being any particular restriction by which lawyers were to be debarred from discussing any subject that might be brought before the court, or any reference to the callings of individuals. (Hear!) Therefore, if he addressed the court, or if an hon. friend of his (Mr. Freshfield) whom he did not see in his place, thought proper to deliver his sentiments, he thought they were entitled to receive the same degree of attention as was extended to other hon. proprietors. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Babb commenced his speech by observing, that the hon. proprietor (hon. D. Kinnaird) had introduced his motion in a very praiseworthy manner, with great good temper, and much gentleness of demeanour, but he was sorry to say that a pamphlet which the hon. proprietor had published, and which bore on the present question, did not deserve the same complimentary notice. In that pamphlet he had reflected on the individual who was second in authority in Bengal, when Lord Hastings was Governor-General:—That individual was a highly respectable member of council, whom he had known for four or five and thirty years. When he first met him, he was a young man of fine talents, of good principles, and correct conduct; one who manifested great application in acquiring a knowledge of the oriental languages, and great application in official duty—(Hear!)—affording a presage that he would arrive at a high situation in the Company's service. (Hear!) He would now lay before the court some of the passages in the hon. proprietor's pamphlet, in which that gentleman was spoken of. In page 97 the hon. proprietor thus noticed that individual. He said,

"It is possible that the same gentleman who thought proper to spread his injurious and unfounded suspicions regarding Mr. Russell about Calcutta, may have thought himself equally justified in communicating them to his correspondents at home. It is matter of universal report that Mr. Stuart was in the habit of corresponding with a leading and most influential director of the time, who had been openly hostile to Lord Hastings' original appointment, and to the policy his lordship was known to pursue. But whether Mr. Stuart did, or did not, communicate his injurious suspicions of Mr. Russell to his correspondent; or whether some person, to whom Mr. Stuart may have confided them in Calcutta, was the channel through whom they were received

and adopted at the East-India House, it is to the writer of these remarks as clear as the sun at noon day, that these unworthy calumnies had been communicated, had *there* received a ready belief, and were the real foundation of the foregoing letter." That was (continued Mr. Bebb) the letter of the Court of Directors of the 24th of May 1820, to the government of Bengal, directing them to withdraw the licence from the house of Palmer and Co. immediately. The paragraph proceeded: "The belief in the foul conspiracy slanderously alleged to have been formed between Lord Hastings, Mr. Russell, and the house of Palmer and Co., will alone account for the tone and the terms and the orders of the despatch in question; no other theory can render it intelligible. The circumstantial evidence in this, as in most cases, is of a nature that convinces more fully than any direct proof. Can an intelligible explanation be given of it in any other manner?"—Here (continued Mr. Bebb) Mr. Russell was spoken of as having been slandered, and Mr. Stuart was the person pointed out as the propagator of the slander. He (Mr. Bebb) did not take to himself the character of "a leading and most influential director of the time." He did not deserve such a description. An hon. bart. (Sir G. A. Robinson) who spoke yesterday, thought that he was the person meant, and he (Mr. Bebb) was of the same opinion; for the hon. bart's name was the first affixed to the letter withdrawing the licence of Palmer and Co. He (Mr. Bebb) in the face of the court included himself amongst the correspondents of Mr. Stuart. He had corresponded with him for many years before the Marquess of Hastings went out to India, and consequently for many years before he became a member of council; and he could not let this opportunity pass without stating, in the most unqualified, distinct, and unequivocal manner, without any mental reservation, that Mr. Stuart never did, in any letter, addressed to him (Mr. Bebb) state, or insinuate, or in any way imply, or intimate, that Mr. Russell was a partner in the house of Palmer and Co. He would go further, and state, that Mr. Stuart corresponded with another hon. director (Mr. Davis) now no more. He never saw Mr. Stuart's letters to Mr. Davis, but he had often had conversations with him about Mr. Stuart, and he would solemnly declare, that Mr. Davis never intimated that Mr. Stuart had, at any time, made such representations to him. (*Hear!*) And certainly to him (Mr. Bebb) any intimation of the nature alluded to, had never been thrown out by Mr. Stuart.—(*Hear!*)—He hoped therefore, that as far as the voice of one individual went, the court would clear Mr. Stuart from the severe imputation which the hon. proprietor had ad-

vanced against him in print.—(*Hear!*)

With respect to the late Resident at Hyderabad, who had addressed the court, some days ago, with so much energy, and who had made such an impression on the proprietors, with reference to that individual, he would say a few words. He (Mr. Bebb) never did hear that he was a partner in the house of Palmer and Co. until he saw it mentioned as a slander in that pamphlet. The late Resident had told them, that he had had pecuniary transactions with a namesake of his, Mr. S. Russell, who had money dealings with Mr. William Palmer; what those transactions were the late Resident had not informed the court, neither had he a right to do so; whether it was by way of loan, at legal interest or at a higher rate, he had not acquainted the proprietors. He had however informed them, that, at this period, Mr. William Palmer was accommodated in the residency; and the natives being of opinion that Mr. Palmer derived considerable influence from living in the residency, he (Mr. Russell) desired that gentleman to withdraw. In consequence of that direction, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell) informed the court, that Mr. W. Palmer did withdraw; and there was thus produced between him and Mr. Palmer a great degree of hostility.—Here the hon. proprietor left the court, with respect to the hostility which had been engendered; but it appeared that this hostility was not of eternal duration; for Sir W. Rumbold had, in his letter to the Court of Directors, included a private letter from Mr. Resident Russell, in which that gentleman encouraged Mr. W. Palmer to withhold the accounts which the Bengal government had desired the house of Palmer and Co. to produce. (*Hear, hear!*) If he were wrong the gentlemen who cried "hear, hear" could set him right. That letter did encourage Mr. W. Palmer not to produce those accounts; and it appeared that Sir W. Rumbold, one of the partners, was the instrument by which that object was to be effected. The letter was to be found in page 734; it was dated the 30th of October 1819, and ran thus:—

"My dear Palmer,—I have sent the letters to the residency to have the remainder of them copied; and, directly that is done, I will send them off. I return you the letter to Sir William, agreeing in every thing you have said in it. The openness with which you have come forward to exhibit the whole detail of your transactions in the Aurungabad concern, ought to operate powerfully in favour of the house. (*Hear, hear!*) But no mercantile establishment ought, in common justice, to be exposed to a scrutiny of this inquisitorial character. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir William, I should hope, would be able

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able to prevail on Lord Hastings, if this capdious, cavilling spirit continues to be displayed, to say, that whenever any substantial objection is urged, he will call on the house to explain it; but that he cannot consent to call on them for an indiscriminate exposure of their concerns, merely under the expectation that some ground of objection may be discovered in them. Such a practice is subversive of the very basis on which society is founded. (*Hear, hear!*) Your's very truly
Oct. 30th. (Signed) "H. RUSSELL."

Thus it was that suggestions were given for the house of W. Palmer and Co. to resist the orders of the government; those orders being founded on the offer they had themselves made, and in the spirit of which the licence was granted. It was not necessary for him to go into all the particulars. It was sufficient to say that an application was made by the house of Palmer and Co. for a licence which would exempt them from the operation of the law by which British subjects in general were bound. That licence was granted; it bore date the 23rd of July 1816; and, in acceding certain powers to the house of W. Palmer and Co. the Governor-General in effect, says, that permission "was granted to exercise those powers, provided that whatever transactions you (Palmer and Co.) may have with the Nizam's government shall be such as are approved of by the British government." But how could they be approved of and sanctioned unless the government knew what those transactions were? (*Hear!*) It was quite clear that the penalties provided by the acts of parliament relative to pecuniary transactions between British subjects and the native princes, were intended "to prevent the former from obtaining too much influence over the latter by lending them money and exacting an enormous rate of interest from them." The question then was, did Palmer and Co. or did they not, obtain an undue influence over the Nizam through the medium of their connexion with the government of the Marquess of Hastings? (*No, no, answered by cries of yes, yes.*) And next whether they did or did not receive an exorbitant rate of interest from the Nizam. (*No, no, yes, yes, were called out by turns.*) Here was the instrument itself which allowed the house of Palmer and Co. to enter into these pecuniary transactions; and it contained this specific clause: "Provided however, that the said firm of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. shall, at all times, when required so to do by the British Resident at Hyderabad, for the time being, communicate to the said Resident the nature and object of their transactions with the government, or the subjects of his said highness the Nizam." In this case the parties were required to produce their accounts,

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and they did send them to Calcutta; but they took very good care that they should be accompanied by one of their most active partners, Sir W. Rumbold, who was to exert his influence to prevent those accounts from being placed on record; and the reason given by the noble Marquess for conceding this particular point, namely, that the accounts should not be recorded, was a most curious one; it was without circumlocution simply this,—that, if the accounts were sent to London, they would be submitted to the inspection of persons ignorant of the habits, manners, and usages of India. Who, he demanded, were the persons thus pointed at? They were not individuals who were to be met in clubs, or in places where the chit-chat of the day occupied the attention of the parties assembled. In the first place those persons included the executive body of the East-India Company, to whom all despatches of the government abroad necessarily first came. On these despatches they were bound to exercise a fair and proper judgment. The executive body of which he was now speaking, might be said to consist of two parts; first of gentlemen who had not been in India, and next of gentlemen who had been employed in that country, which was the case with several of them. There were many gentlemen in the direction, who, though they had never been in the eastern dominions, had given up a great portion of their time and attention to the study of Indian affairs, and by long and laborious study had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Company's best interest. The other gentlemen to whom he had alluded, were persons who had passed many years in India, where they had held high offices, and were intimately conversant with the habits, manners, usages and language of the natives; these certainly were very fit individuals to examine the accounts of Messrs. Palmer and Co., if they had been placed on record, yet were they mentioned as persons who were likely to form "all sorts of erroneous conclusions." (*Hear!*) But who were the other parties thus spoken of? Why, the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. When despatches arrived in this country they were forwarded to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs as soon as possible. He knew that none of these gentlemen had been in India; but they were empowered to look into all matters connected with the administration of the Indian Government; and, considering the prompt and effectual assistance which they received, he saw no reason why they should not discharge their duties correctly and satisfactorily. The President of the Board was often in communication with the Chairs, and they informed him from the authentic records of every point relative to which he desired explanation.

explanation. Again, who were the other individuals thus slightly mentioned? They are (said the hon. director), yourselves, the constituent body of the East-India Company, the General Court of Proprietors; the greater number of whom, he was aware, had never been in India; amongst them, however, were to be found men possessing much natural acuteness of mind, assisted by education, and enlarged by a constant intercourse with the world. But at that moment he observed, on this other side of the bar, individuals who had filled high situations in their Indian empire; persons who were perfectly conversant with the habits, manners, and usages of the natives of India, and who were, in every respect capable of speaking justly and accurately on any question connected with India. (*Hear!*) These were matters of account, and had they no persons who were capable of judging of matters of that description? He saw among them a gentleman who had held the important office of accountant of Bengal, who might be considered, if not in name, yet certainly in fact, as the chief financier in India. How, then, could it be asserted, that any erroneous conclusion was likely to be drawn, if those accounts had been recorded and sent home? It appeared, with respect to the Aurungabad arrangement, that the information afforded to the Bengal Government was too vague and unsatisfactory to enable them to come to any decision on its merits, for Messrs. Palmer and Co. had not stated the rate of interest which they were to receive—a most important point, as every man conversant in such matters must allow. It did, however, appear, that Palmer and Co. were to have assignments on the Nizam's revenue to the amount of thirty lacs of rupees per year, for which they were to advance two lacs of rupees per month. Now, he would contend, that, supported as this house was, by the countenance and influence of the Governor-General and the Resident at Hyderabad, unless some convulsion took place in the Nizam's territories—some such convulsion as, were it to happen in England, would overturn the Bank of England—those assignments were as good as Bank notes. (*No, no!*) Any person, he was convinced, would have taken them in liquidation of an account. (*Hear, hear!*) Some of the Members of Council did not deem satisfactory the information which had been given of this Aurungabad transaction by Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and they called on Mr. Sherer, the Accountant-General, a most able and efficient officer, to inspect the documents which had been transmitted by Messrs. Palmer and Co., and to report his opinion upon them. In answer to this, Mr. Sherer wrote a letter, in which he referred to the 37th of Geo. III. cap. 142,

and expressed his doubts whether Mr. Russell, the then Resident, was competent to give his sanction to any such arrangement. This doubt was founded on the fact, that it was not known to him, nor did it appear from the correspondence laid before him, that the consent or approbation of any of the Governments of India had been obtained to the arrangements concluded at Hyderabad between the Nizam's Government and the house of Palmer and Co.; and he observed, that had such consent been obtained, the circumstance would of course have been noticed in the correspondence. Mr. Sherer then proceeded to take a detailed view of the question, and, in the end, he called for a figured statement of the transactions between the house and the Nizam; an order was in consequence directed by the Government to the Resident at Hyderabad, calling upon him to transmit to Calcutta the accounts which Mr. Sherer had mentioned. The accounts were forwarded to the seat of government; but the great object of the order was baffled. The business was so conducted, that the accounts were not placed on the records of the council. The Senior Member of Council (Mr. Stuart), in a minute, which did him very great honour, and which might be considered a sort of protest against what passed in council at that time, recorded his opinion. To that minute the Governor-General replied; and his first observation was, that the Government of the Nizam was independent. What sort of an independence he enjoyed was fully shown in Mr. Resident Russell's report, on the military resources and political state of the Nizam's dominions, addressed to Sir Thomas Hislop, and subsequently introduced into a minute drawn up by Mr. Stuart. But he would give them the benefit of that position, he would suppose the Nizam to be as independent as Runjeet Sing, the sovereign of Lahore, or the king of Ava, with whom the Company were now at war. But what became of all that boast of independence, when promises backed by the countenance of Government were held forth by Palmer and Co.? When they considered the relative situation of the parties, they must perceive that a nominal, not a real independence could be maintained under such circumstances, and, therefore, this specious plea wholly fell to the ground. He hoped the court would excuse him, if he took the words of the Marquess of Hastings himself, with reference to a point on which he had touched in the beginning of his speech, namely, the alarm which seemed to prevail at the idea of sending these accounts home. These were the words of Lord Hastings: "When Sir W. Rambold was called before the council, he explained that the supplication of the house

for Government's dispensing with the delivery of a copy of the accounts had this sole motive—the accounts once put on the proceedings of council must be transmitted home, so that the transactions of the house would be subjected in London to the inspection of persons liable to form all kinds of false deductions, from total ignorance of the habits of the country, and of every concomitant particular. At the same time he offered to explain every part of the transactions verbally, on oath, to the council. He further proposed to wait upon Mr. Stuart, at his own house, and there submit the accounts to his examination." Now, that a man of the great talents possessed by Lord Hastings, that a man holding his high station in life, could have placed on record such a sentiment as this, was, he owned, to him utterly incomprehensible. It was so unlike his conduct in other respects, so inconsistent with the services he had done the Company (services to which he bore willing testimony), that when he saw the passage he was lost in astonishment. (*Hear !*) The hon. proprietor, has, in his pamphlet, made a direct attack, not, indeed, by name, but plainly enough to be perfectly understood, on the Court of Directors. The hon. proprietor said: "Whether the original motive for these calumnies may have been to injure Sir W. Rumbold and his partners, or Mr. Russell, or Lord Hastings, it is abundantly apparent that their judges" meaning, observed Mr. Webb, the Court of Directors, and if he were wrong in his interpretation of the passage gentlemen would set him right) "and their accusers have been equally ready to believe without examination, and to record as true every charge that has been made." As a member of that body, he denied most completely the whole assertion; he would say, that the principal calumny complained of by the hon. proprietor had not in any degree biased his judgment. It was very true that he had heard it, but he treated it as a mere matter of report, as a thing which might be true, or which might be false; and he did not think that he was bound to inquire into that which did not come properly before him; which was, in fact, a mere rumour. He would venture, also, to refer to the sentiments of his colleagues, and he believed they would declare, that the rumour to which he would presently more distinctly allude, never, in any degree, swayed their opinion with respect to the transactions at Hyderabad. (*Hear !*) He was very sorry that the hon. proprietor had sent forth this publication; because he had a personal respect for him on account of the eminent talents he displayed. The distinguished part he acted in society, and the high character he bore as an active and intelligent man of

business in this great capital. He was sorry that he had gone out of his way to throw a slur on the executive body; but as an humble member of that body, he was most anxious to repel it. What was the base insinuation that had been thrown out, and which had inflicted such pain on the friends of the Marquess of Hastings? He would give it in the hon. proprietor's own words, since he had been pleased to put it in print. It was nothing more than a mere report, but the hon. proprietor had given an airy report, "a local habitation and a name," by circulating it in a publication to which his name was prefixed; the hon. proprietor stated, and he believed it was his own sincere conviction, that the rumour was a most unjust one; and, in the commencement of his publication, he thus described it: "The calumny of which the friends of the Marquess of Hastings thought it necessary to take public notice, was contained in the following allegations;—that Sir W. Rumbold had been invited by the Marquess of Hastings to accompany him to India, being a creditor on his Lordship for a large portion of his wife's (Lady Rumbold's) fortune, of which Lord Hastings was a trustee; that Lord Hastings was to compensate Sir W. Rumbold by using his power and his influence in his favour on any occasion that might present itself; that he (Lord Hastings) had a corrupt interest and motive for so doing; that, in contemplation of availing himself of Lord Hastings' undue favour and protection in behalf of any commercial establishment with which he might connect himself, Sir W. Rumbold sought and formed a connexion with the firm of W. Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad." Now he did hope, and indeed he had no doubt, that the hon. proprietor felt a conscientious conviction that all this was mere calumny; but he had not informed the world whether that conviction arose from positive knowledge, or was merely founded on opinion. He supposed the hon. proprietor was prepared to produce a statement on this subject, signed and authenticated by Sir W. Rumbold, who, as the guardian of his wife's fortune, was bound to that lady to see that the trustees duly executed their trust. He hoped that Sir W. Rumbold and the co-trustees of the Marquess of Hastings could effectually remove this calumny.

The Hon. D. Kinnaid:—"I am one of the trustees myself." (*Hear !*)

Mr. Webb. Then the account might be authenticated by the hon. proprietor himself, stating what was the amount of the lady's fortune, and how it was invested. (*A laugh, and hear, hear !*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaid said, as we understood, that he had no right to be called on to disclose his own private affairs, or those of any other person with

whom he might happen to be connected; but still, he would say, that the property was legally invested.

Mr. *Bebb* continued; he thought a figured statement might be produced which would set this matter at rest. He did not mean any disrespect to the hon. proprietor, but in human affairs he liked to be enabled to check and examine matters. (*Hear!*) The statement might be confirmed by a communication with the Governor of the Bank of England. If a statement of this description were not produced, then, notwithstanding the respectable character of the hon. gentleman, individuals would draw their own inference. (*Hear, hear!*) They would be apt to say, what an eminent character many years deceased (he alluded to the celebrated Lord Chesterfield) had said, namely, "that a number of concurrent circumstances, joined with a great degree of probability, would often sway his (Lord Chesterfield's) mind, before a declaration made upon honour, or even upon oath." (*Hear, hear!*) Men conversant with the world knew "that persons who were in embarrassed circumstances would often"—(*Order, order!*)

The Hon. D. *Kinnaird*. "I speak to order. I have a great respect for the hon. director; but I really must interfere; not only to protect this court, but to protect the hon. director from himself. (*Hear!*) I am persuaded that he is not aware of the extraordinary circumstances in which he has placed himself and me. If the hon. director mixed more in society, he would know, that when you appeal to a gentleman, and he gives his answer, you are bound to take it as true until you can disprove it. The indecency of arguing the point afterwards is evident. (*Hear, hear!*) I speak, not only for myself, but in behalf of the court. I cannot sit by, silently, and hear the probability of my having told a falsehood discussed before my face." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Bebb* said, it was not possible for him to prove or disprove an assertion without seeing the statement on which that assertion was founded, when that statement was produced, those who examined it were placed in possession of a check which enabled them to decide correctly. (*Hear, hear!*) He admitted that the noble Marquess had performed very great service for the Company, and he wished that the nine proprietors who signed the requisition had followed the course indicated by the resolution of the General Court of the 3d of March 1824: "That there be laid before this court all correspondence, and other documents, to be taken from the public records of this house, which regard the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, which may enable the court to judge of the propriety of entertaining the question of further remuneration to the late Governor-General."

He would have been glad if the hon. proprietors who signed the requisition for this court had followed this resolution; but gentlemen were free to follow their own course; they had narrowed the grounds of the question to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings in the pecuniary concerns of the house of W. Palmer, and Co. of Hyderabad; and the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Kinnaird*) had taken a still more confined ground. But the question went a great way farther than the mere personal conduct of Lord Hastings. He would here say a few words as to what had been the conduct of the Bengal Government after Lord Hastings had quitted India. In the first place, he would draw the attention of the court to the final paragraph of the hon. proprietor's pamphlet, which ran thus: "That the credulity of the Directors, and the blind confidence of the Bengal Government, in the bare assertion of Mr. Metcalf, have been the means of enabling that person to effect the ruin of Messrs. William Palmer and Co., and to blacken the character of honourable and irreproachable men." Now, let the court mark what the Bengal Government actually did after the departure of Lord Hastings. But, before he went to that point, he would state what the opinion of Lord Hastings himself was, with respect to those transactions. That opinion would be found amongst those papers in a letter from the Bengal Government to the Resident at Hyderabad, drawn up by the Governor-General himself, or at least under his direction. If they turned to page 186 they would find, in the secretary's letter of the 13th of Sept. 1822, addressed to the Resident at Hyderabad, the following passage:

"Sir: I now proceed, by command of his Exc. the Governor-General in Council, to reply to your despatches of the 29th of July and 1st of August, of which the receipt was acknowledged under date the 24th ult. Their contents are calculated to excite sentiments of extreme surprise and displeasure in the mind of his Lordship in Council, at the conduct of the house of W. Palmer and Co., and of the minister *Rajah Chundoo Loll*: a conclusive judgment of course is not formed while there is a possibility that Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., who have had no opportunity to answer, might shew the existence of misapprehension in the statement. (*Hear, hear!*) But at present there is strong presumption that those gentlemen have been engaged in extensive pecuniary dealings, unknown to the Resident or the British Government, while they were professing to make a frank and unreserved disclosure of all such transactions existing between them. Even with regard to the loan of sixty lacs, an account of which is now submitted,

there is ground to suspect the most culpable misapplication of the funds specifically assigned for payment of the principal and interest of that debt."

"Such was the opinion of Lord Hastings himself. Again, in page 286, they would find the following passage in the letter addressed on the 19th of November 1822, by the Secretary to the Resident: "I am also directed to communicate to you the following observations and orders of his Excellency in Council on another point noticed in your despatch, on which further information is indispensably necessary to a full understanding of the nature of the subject to which it relates. The point in question has reference to Mr. W. Palmer's statement in explanation of the large monthly allowances held by him and his brother, Mr. H. Palmer, and the stipends to the children of the former, from the Government of his highness the Nizam. On the subject of the allowance to Mr. H. Palmer, the statement of Mr. W. Palmer is entirely silent; it will be necessary, therefore, to ascertain whether the omission be accidental, or whether the house do not desire to offer any further observations in reply to the reference already made to them on that subject. With regard to Mr. W. Palmer's explanation of his own and his children's stipends, it is sufficient to remark, that it is extremely unsatisfactory, and that although the right of the Nizam to confer what allowances he pleases on those who are now, or have been in his service, or on their families, be unquestioned, it cannot be expected by his highness that the British Government should come forward to advance a large sum of money for the liquidation of heavy arrears on such account. In the special instance under consideration these arrears appear to have been accumulating in common with the other debts of the state at an exorbitant rate of interest." Such, observed Mr. Bebb, was the language of the Bengal Government, of which Lord Hastings was then the head. The letter went on to say, "If the above observations hold good in regard to pensions actually conferred by the Nizam himself in the free exercise of his independent authority, they must apply with still greater force to the acts of a minister, supposing the Nizam not to have been consulted in the appropriation of so large a sum of the revenues of the country in their present deteriorated state. Such an assumption of power on the part of Chundoo Loll while engaged with us, and enjoying our support, for the purpose of reducing establishments and expenses, which the state was unable to bear, could never receive the sanction of this Government, and cannot indeed be regarded otherwise than as standing wholly at the pleasure of the Nizam; such charges cannot be acknowledged by this govern-

ment." At the time that despatch was written the council consisted of Lord Hastings, Mr. Adam, Mr. Fendall, and Mr. Bailey; Mr. Stuart, it should be observed, was at that time absent on account of ill health. Having brought the opinion of the Marquess of Hastings under the notice of the court, he would now inquire what had been done by the Bengal Government subsequently to the noble Lord's leaving India: they acted liberally; they acted in a manner worthy of their high and honourable character. They enabled the Nizam's Government to liquidate the just debt due to Palmer and Co., by purchasing a peishchush, or tribute from the Nizam, for which they gave him a full and fair consideration, as fair and as honest a consideration as any man purchasing an estate in this country would give. It appeared, from a statement made by Mr. Barnett, the Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, that the payments made to Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., on account of the Nizam's Government, from the 3d of April to the 21st of July 1823, amounted to 78,70,670 rupees. (*Hear, hear!*) This included the Aurangabad concern, and the Berar Suwar concern (with 24, or, more correctly speaking, 25 per cent. interest), and the 60 lac loan (excepting the bonus, which was very properly thrown aside), with 18 per cent. interest. After this, could any reasonable man say that the Bengal Government dealt hardly with this house? (*Hear!*) They had acted in obedience to the orders of their superiors, as well as in accordance with the dictates of their own judgment, and he denied that their conduct was in any respect other than just and liberal. (*Hear!*) He repeated the expression that they not only acted with justice, but with great liberality. It might be proper to mention, in this place, that it appeared the government had paid to that house about six lacs of rupees more than they were bound to pay them. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend (Mr. Pattison) had cited a number of extracts from Sir C. Metcalf's despatches: he had selected a bit here, and culled a bit there, or which he had animadverted, without considering the situation in which Sir C. Metcalf stood at the time he was sent to Hyderabad. He succeeded a man of great intelligence; a man of great research; but who had been friendly to the house of Palmer and Co.: even his first assistant, Mr. Hans Sotheby, had been connected with the same firm; all were hostile to him, except his second assistant, Mr. Barnett. Above all, the minister Chundoo Loll was necessarily hostile to Sir C. Metcalf: he had, therefore, to find his way as well as he could; and, as circumstances arose, he stated them fairly, keeping back nothing whatever. (*Hear!*) Could it then be wondered at, situated as he was, that some trifling dis-

crepancies would appear in his communications? (Hear!) But he would maintain, notwithstanding those petty variations, that, on the whole, the statements of Sir C. Metcalf were substantially true and correct. Looking to the situation which he had previously held under the Bengal Government, he was very properly selected on this occasion: his conduct in that situation had done him great honour, and the knowledge and experience he had acquired while in office, enabled him the better to unravel those intricacies in which the transactions of the house of Palmer and Co. were involved. As he had before observed, this question went a great way further than had been stated. The Bengal Government, by their vigorous acts, and the Court of Directors, by their scrutinizing eye, and by their wise and prudent measures, had rescued the inhabitants of the Nizam's territories from manifold oppressions. (Hear!) The plan which was going on under the direction of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., was carrying desolation in its train; (Hear!) if it had not been put an end to, very soon, at no very distant period (when the country had become so exhausted, and the people so discontented, that the poor peasants would no longer suffer their hard earnings, to be wrung from them), a scene would have been presented similar to that which had once been witnessed in the Carnatic. (Hear!) The creditors of the Nizam call on the British Government for assistance and relief; the inevitable consequence must have been, that another commission would have been formed in London for the purpose of settling the claims of the parties. This question, he repeated, went much farther than at first sight appeared: in truth (said the hon. director), it goes to this, if you, the proprietors by a side-wind, censure the direction sent out by the executive body, to the Bengal Government, which you will do by agreeing to the original motion, you will hold out any thing but encouragement for the due, prompt, and efficient discharge of their important duties. (Hear!) The highest ambition I have in the performance of that duty which I owe to the Company, is, to meet with your unbiassed approbation: if you refuse it, the effect must be disheartening. But, on the other hand, if you accord it to me and to my colleagues, by agreeing to this amendment, it will cheer our minds, it will give us confidence on every future occasion. (Hear!) If you now manifest by your votes, that you disapprove of those transactions, which the Directors have censured, it will be a lesson, it will be a sort of beacon for all future Indian Governments. It will shew to those whom you send out to that country, high in rank, authority, and influence, that they must not serve a friend at the expense of mil-

lions. (Hear!) Your approval of the conduct of the Executive Body will, I confidently repeat it, be a warning, a beacon to all Governors-General hereafter; (Hear!) and, without casting blame upon any person, I say, that men placed in such high trusts; men entrusted with such extensive powers; men possessing such extensive influence, ought to be most vigilantly watched (Hear, hear!), not only by the Executive Body, but, gentlemen, by yourselves. (Hear, hear!) Their actions, ought also to be viewed with a scrutinizing eye by the Board of Commissioners; and through them, by the Government of the country, and ultimately by Parliament. (Hear!) The question before us, Sir, goes fully to the length I have stated (continued the hon. director); its importance has induced me to speak thus fully, and I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks for the patient attention with which I have been heard. Before I sit down, I beg leave to bear my testimony, as an old servant of the Company, to the character of those hon. gentlemen whose names have been introduced on this occasion. I speak of them in order, as they appear on the pages of the papers, and not with reference to their rank. In the first place, I will mention Mr. Sherer, next Mr. J. Stuart (whom I speak of as one of the Company's servants, though he is now in this country); I will next name Mr. Adam, who is at present in India; Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Harrington; and I refer to all these, as most able, as most honourable men, as men who have in a fearless and spirited manner, discharged faithfully to their employers a very painful duty. (Hear!) With Mr. Adam, who held for a time the high situation of Governor-General of India, I have no personal acquaintance. I saw him in Calcutta, a very young man, but I never spoke a word to him. I knew his father, and respected him greatly: he was, for many years, standing council to the Company; and, in that capacity, as in every other, he conducted himself in a manner the most satisfactory. I shall now conclude with repeating, that notwithstanding all that has been alleged in disparagement of those gentlemen, I continue to hold them in the highest estimation for their able, honourable, and faithful conduct, as servants of the Company, and I sincerely hope that they will meet with that reward to which I think them justly entitled—your cordial support and approbation. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Russell rose to explain. He must, he said, in the first instance, be allowed to disclaim all participation in the pamphlet published by an hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaid), on which the hon. director (Mr. Bebb) had founded many of his observations. He was sure the hon. proprietor would bear him out in saying that he

had no connection with it. (*Order, order! Question, question!*)

Mr. Debb. I am most anxious to hear any explanation the hon. proprietor may wish to offer, and I hope it will be satisfactory to my mind. I must state, in justice to the hon. proprietor, that, while he was Resident at Hyderabad, he performed great and eminent services for the Company. It is fitting, therefore, that whatever he has to say in explanation, should be attentively listened to.

Mr. Russell continued. He asked, whether the pamphlet in question was not prepared and published, without any communication, direct or indirect, with him?

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—Certainly.

Mr. Russell. That point being settled, the next observation of the hon. director, on which he desired to explain, was, with respect to the money which he had placed in the hands of his friend and namesake, Mr. S. Russell, at Hyderabad. He had stated the fact before; and if he were not, at that time, perfectly understood, he must now beg leave, most decidedly and distinctly, to disclaim any knowledge or belief, that any part of that money was employed in an illegal or objectionable manner, (*Hear, hear!*) and his sole reason for withdrawing it was, lest it should be so employed. (*Hear!*) When he said objectionable, he meant, so far as the employment of his money might particularly affect him. For he wished to avoid even the idea of having any, the most remote, participation, in the transactions between the Nizam and the house of Palmer and Co. The hon. director had said, that Mr. W. Palmer had a dwelling within the residency walls: the fact was, he never had. Mr. S. Russell, his (the speaker's) namesake, had a private dwelling, a house of his own, within the walls of the residency, where Mr. Wm. Palmer and other persons often met; and when he (Mr. Russell) saw that extensive pecuniary transactions were carrying on, he forbade Mr. Wm. Palmer to go there. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. director had alluded to the hostility which existed between him (Mr. Russell) and Mr. W. Palmer; now he would again say that that was not a feigned hostility. It was direct, open, and acrimonious. There were he believed twenty gentlemen in London, who would now come forward to affirm the fact, of their own positive knowledge. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. Director had stated that this hostility was not of eternal duration. He had had, unfortunately, in the course of his life, hostilities with many individuals, but few, if any of them, he was very happy to say, were of that fixed and eternal nature to which the hon. director had alluded. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not desire that description of hostility—it was not in his nature, and was foreign to his disposition.

(*Hear, hear!*) But he must be allowed to state, that up to the present time the hostility between him and Mr. W. Palmer had been eternal. No personal intercourse—no interchange of civilities, had taken place between them for some time prior to the circumstance he had mentioned; and since that no communication of any sort or kind whatever had occurred between them. The hon. director had alluded to a note of his, (Mr. Russell's) which was to be found in page 734, in the printed papers; it was a private note, and, if he had been consulted he would not have given his consent to its publication. But, as it had been published, he would not withdraw his support from any one sentiment it contained. As to the familiar manner in which he addressed Mr. Palmer in that note, styling him "my dear Palmer," it was a circumstance very easily explained. He and Mr. Palmer had been intimate from their boyhood. For seven years he had been in constant intercourse with Mr. Palmer, when the rupture took place. For some years after he had no communication with him even by letter. He had even made it a personal request to Mr. Palmer, when a letter was addressed to him, that if he had any farther communication, other than of an official nature, it should be made to his (Mr. Russell's) brother, and not directly to him; and while his brother remained in India, that course was taken. A correspondence afterwards occurred on topics of a public nature, but the form was not always official. When he (Mr. Russell) wrote the note in question, he was in the country. Had he written it from the Residency, it would have been official undoubtedly; but as it was written privately, he did not think it was necessary to depart from those forms of courtesy, which, before the rupture with Mr. Palmer, had always been kept up between them. If the words "my dear Palmer," with which the note commenced, and the words "yours truly," with which it concluded, were selected to prove that no hostility existed between him and Mr. Palmer, he was ready, in contradiction, to shew that a settled hostility did exist. When the hon. director said that the object of this note was to induce the house of Palmer and Co. to disobey the orders of government, he would contend, that it was in fact directly the reverse. He (Mr. Russell) approved of Mr. Palmer's intention to lay the detailed accounts before the government. He thought then, and he still thought, that Mr. Palmer was wise in doing so; but he must candidly confess that he did not approve of the principle of calling on mercantile men to make public their money transactions. It appeared to him that such a course of proceeding was not meant to remove any single and tangible objection to a transaction, but was intended to seek out and discover

discover objections if any such existed against the transactions of the house generally. His (Mr. Russell's) note alone related to that general principle, and not to the particular case on which it was brought to bear. (*Hear, hear!*) Some allusion had been made to the Nizam's country, when he was Resident at Hyderabad. The hon. Director had said that under the arrangements of the house of Palmer and Co. it was going to ruin; and in a late debate on this question, great stress had been laid on the difference between the character of Chundoo Loll, the minister, as drawn by Sir Charles Metcalf and himself.

Mr. Impey rose to order, but the calls of "go on" prevented him from being heard.

Mr. Bebb. I hope the court will not refuse the hon. proprietor the fullest means of explanation.

Mr. Impey said he would not unnecessarily interrupt any gentleman; and certainly, he would be the last man in the world to interrupt the hon. proprietor, because he had been a most deserving and meritorious servant of the Company. For his own part, he would be most happy to hear him in explanation; but he must object to his going into a history with respect to the administration of Chundoo Loll, and the state of the Nizam's territories. He would submit to the hon. proprietor himself, whether he was not out of order in proceeding from explanation to argument.

Mr. Russell said he was not going to describe the character of Chundoo Loll, but to defend his description of that character, which had been attacked. It had been stated with great vehemence, that the character he had given of Chundoo Loll was false. Now, he would ask, whether any man who had been called on to give a character of Chundoo Loll, Sir Charles Metcalf only excepted, had not given the same description as he (Mr. Russell) had done? Captain Sydenham, a gentleman whose talents and services were generally known, had recorded his opinion on the subject. He had stated that it would be the best scheme of government, both for the Nizam and the Company, to support Chundoo Loll, and to give to him the largest share of power in the administration of the Nizam's affairs. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Stuart here rose.

Mr. R. Jackson, who had also risen to address the court, said, he would not interrupt the hon. proprietor if he meant only to enter into explanation; but he could not agree to his making a new speech after having been already fully heard.

Mr. Stuart requested the indulgence of the court, and he was perfectly sensible that what he called for was really an indulgence. But after what had been said, it must be evident to every gentleman, that

very serious and very painful imputations had been cast upon him. Now what he wished to ask of that hon. court was, to suffer him to give a simple statement with respect to the allegations contained in the pamphlet which had been quoted; if that request were complied with it would be extremely grateful to his feelings, and he was resolved, if the liberty were granted to him, not to abuse it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson said that, with every feeling of delicacy towards the hon. proprietor, he could not help thinking that the ground, on which he urged his request was the most objectionable that could have been advanced. Because a pamphlet had appeared 24 hours ago, which pamphlet had now been quoted, the hon. proprietor claimed the right of answering certain statements contained in it. Why, there might be half a dozen other pamphlets on the same subject, and were they all to be answered in that court *seriatim*? Because Mr. Buckingham, for instance, had published some able observations on this question, were individuals to get up for the purpose of answering his arguments? In short, was every person who felt himself touched by the arguments contained in these pamphlets, to be heard in explanation by the Court of Proprietors. His hon. friend (Mr. Bebb) had been as much out of order as any man possibly could be, in taking up that pamphlet and reading it for an hour. As those productions had issued from the press, the best way of answering them, was through the medium of the press. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon said, that when he saw that pamphlet introduced, he wished it to be anywhere else except in that court; but, it having been alluded to by an hon. director, and the court having listened to it, he thought it was but fair that the hon. proprietor, on whom it reflected, should be heard. It should also be observed, that the hon. proprietor, who had last addressed the court, at some length, in explanation, had alluded to this pamphlet. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Stuart) had thrown himself entirely on the indulgence of the court; and when an individual, who had been assailed, made such an appeal to their feelings, he hoped the good nature of the court would always allow him an opportunity to vindicate himself. He trusted, therefore, that the hon. proprietor would be indulged with the liberty he requested, and that the same would be extended to any person who might chance to be attacked.

Mr. Poynder said, the distinction between the two cases was simply this,—that, in one case, the case of Mr. Russell, certain assertions were made in that court, and a specific answer was given; but the circumstances in the present instance were different; the name of Mr. Stuart was not

not mentioned by any gentleman, in conjunction with that pamphlet. He thought, therefore, that Mr. Stuart could not be let in,—that he could not answer the pamphlet in that court,—and, therefore, that Mr. R. Jackson was correct in the view he had taken of the question.

Mr. Impey could not agree in the position advanced by the gentleman who just sat down. If it were, for instance, a pamphlet reflecting on John or Thomas, after a discussion in which they were interested had ended, then the court could have nothing at all to do with it. But how stood the case here? The hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnsaird) made a motion, and then, in the middle of the debate consequent upon that motion, he, most imprudently, published a pamphlet, which reflected on one of the best officers in the Company's service. That pamphlet had been brought into court, and a portion of it had been read. Now, after this had been done; and, after having heard the other hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell), if Mr. Stuart was not also heard in answer to the improper imputations cast upon him in that pamphlet, the court would be guilty of injustice. (*Hear, hear!*)

The hon. D. Kinnsaird said, so far as he was concerned, he was ready to hear any kind of explanation which Mr. Stuart might think proper to give. The answer, it appeared, was to apply to a publication of his (the hon. D. Kinnsaird's), for which he was responsible, both in that court and elsewhere. The observation which had fallen from the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey), did not come from him with a good grace, and certainly might have been spared; because, on the least reflection, it must have appeared to the learned gentleman, that it was quite impossible; that he could have intended to publish the pamphlet at this particular period. The duration of this discussion, which was beyond all precedent, sufficiently disproved the idea, that the publication was meant for the present moment. No ordinary calculation could have led him to the conclusion, that the debate would be still going on when this pamphlet came out. The learned gentleman himself must know, that the pamphlet had been prepared long before the discussion even commenced. He had given in that pamphlet as fair, as honest, and as honourable a proof, that he wished the discussion, as he originally had stated, to be confined entirely to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings; and he thought, that though the whole of those papers, and all these transactions should be considered, yet he had not mixed up their investigation in that pamphlet with the principal object to which he had directed his attention.

This was a public question, his pamphlet was public, and he hoped public answers would be given to it. The papers were be-

fore the world; and if he were wrong, and came to unfounded conclusions with respect to the conduct of Mr. Stuart, or any other man, he hoped he should be able to explain the ground upon which he proceeded, and to shew satisfactorily, that he was influenced by no mean or unworthy motives.

Mr. Pattison said, he rose to order, if order could again reign in that very disorderly meeting.—Since the hon. proprietor aimed at a speech, it would be as well, perhaps, if he were suffered to go on; it would probably be a saving of time. He must, however, say, that if the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) gave way, in courtesy, it would be a very great concession to the hon. proprietor, because Mr. Stuart was not going to defend himself against the author of the pamphlet, but against his own friends, who had brought the publication forward. Why, he asked, did the hon. director (Mr. Bebb) read extracts from that pamphlet?

The *Chairman*. "I rise to order. I think the hon. director is transgressing the bounds to which he ought to confine himself." (*Cries of question, hear, and chair!*)

Mr. Pattison. "I am speaking to order, and must take the liberty to say, in the course of the debate, Sir, you yourself have been sometimes out of order. I must say, that it is trenching on the right of the learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) to allow Mr. Stuart to proceed; but as the learned proprietor, in a manner highly creditable to himself, seems inclined to give way, I, for one, should be glad to hear Mr. Stuart."

The *Chairman*. "I consider that I should not be discharging my duty, if I did not state what the order of debate was; and I ask Mr. Stuart whether he is about to explain? Explanation is all I think he can request to offer, and it is all that can be allowed. As to the pamphlet which has been produced, there are passages in it which very clearly allude to the hon. proprietor: now, we have already granted an indulgence to another hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell), who lately addressed us on certain points which he conceived to affect his character, and to require explanation; and I know not how we can justly refuse a similar indulgence to Mr. Stuart. His character has been attacked in this pamphlet, to which the signature of an hon. proprietor is affixed. The general court cannot be called upon to listen to the refutation of rumours without a known author; but if statements appear, with the name of a gentleman, affixed to them, and if those statements have been read in the course of debate, I think he is entitled to notice them in the way of explanation, and that we are in courtesy, if not in justice, called upon to hear that explanation."

Mr. Stuart wished to observe, in commencing his address to the court, that it was his intention to make some observations on the statements contained in the pamphlet of the hon. proprietor. The hon. proprietor had said, that he had confined his motion, and whatever observations he had to make, to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, with reference to that transaction, which was the unhappy cause of these discussions. Now, he thought that the hon. proprietor was bound, in candour, while the original motion was before the court—while, as yet, it was neither defeated nor carried, to abstain from publishing those statements, which cast more slander on the characters of public men, than any thing which had yet been brought under the notice of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) Having received the indulgence of the court, for which he felt the sincerest gratitude, he would now, without making any formal speech, proceed to state those propositions of the hon. proprietor, by which his character was affected. He would also refer to the proofs with which it appeared that the hon. gentleman came forward to maintain those propositions, with his comments on them; and he would submit the whole to the candour, the justice, and the honour of that court. The first proposition of the hon. proprietor was, that the house of W. Palmer and Co. were the notorious objects of jealousy, because the members were not in the Company's service. (*Hear, hear!*) By the second proposition, he (Mr. Stuart) was accused of participating in this jealous feeling; and it was asserted, that, therefore, he joined in the attack which was to effect the ruin of that house. The third proposition was, that it was impossible to reach the house of Palmer and Co., without first destroying Mr. Russell's character for integrity, and, consequently, the value of his testimony in favour of the house; and that, therefore, efforts were made to remove Mr. Russell.

The hon. D. Kinnaird. In what page are those propositions to be found?

Mr. Stuart said, he would point to the page presently; it was in page 63, where a charge was made against him for having infused into the mind of Mr. Sherer poisonous suspicions relative to the house of Palmer and Co. He would beg leave that the clerk should be allowed to read the passage, as it would save his weak voice.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, he would be very happy to read any passage in the pamphlet for the purpose of assisting the hon. proprietor.

The clerk then read the following passage:—"The letter of Mr. Sherer is the first recorded attack on the character of Mr. Russell. It is clear, that if the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. (the noto-

rious object of jealousy, because the members were not in the Company's service) were to be attacked, it was impossible to reach it, without first destroying Mr. Russell's character for integrity, and, consequently, the value of his testimony in their favour. That was necessarily, therefore, the first outwork to assail or undermine. It is not, under the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Sherer, difficult to believe that he had been made acquainted with, and possibly attached full credit to, the poisonous suspicions which Mr. Stuart was bold enough to express to Mr. John Palmer, of Mr. Russell's corrupt connexion with the house at Hyderabad. It is singular, that Mr. Stuart should have been so anxious to have the opinion of Mr. Sherer, as if he had prophetically felt he should find a congenial view of the subject in that gentleman."—This, Mr. Stuart observed, was sufficient for his purpose; and he submitted to the court, whether the inference from this passage was not clear? whether it was not here alleged, that he had a design to ruin and overturn the house? and whether he had not, to effect that object, called in the assistance of Mr. Sherer? Why was this house to be attacked and ruined? because it was a notorious object of jealousy, the members not being in the Company's service. By whom was it to be attacked? By whom was it to be ruined? Such an object must be effected by somebody, if effected at all; and he (Mr. Stuart) was clearly pointed out as a man who entertained poisonous suspicions in his breast with respect to this establishment, and who was ready to infuse that poison into the breasts of others: what other inference but that which he had drawn, could follow from the passage which he had quoted? (*Hear, hear!*) A fourth proposition was, that, to accomplish the aforesaid object, that of ruining the house of Palmer and Co., he had conveyed home, in letters to "a leading and influential director," insinuations against Mr. W. Palmer.

The hon. D. Kinnaird. I stated no such thing.

Mr. Stuart. The charge was, that having spread my suspicions about Calcutta, I afterwards gave them currency in this house, either by my letters to a leading and influential director, or by means of some person at Calcutta, to whom I had stated my suspicions.

The hon. D. Kinnaird. I wish the hon. proprietor would read the words.

Mr. Stuart said, the words were these: "It is possible, that the same gentleman, who thought proper to spread his injurious and unfounded suspicions regarding Mr. Russell, about Calcutta, may have thought himself equally justified in communicating them to his correspondents at home."

It is matter of universal report, that Mr. Stuart was in the habit of corresponding with a leading and most influential director of the time, who had been openly hostile to Lord Hastings' original appointment, and to the policy his lordship was known to pursue. But whether Mr. Stuart did or did not communicate his injurious suspicions of Mr. Russell to his correspondent, or whether some person, to whom Mr. Stuart may have confided them in Calcutta, was the channel through whom they were received, and adopted at the East India House, it is to the writer of these remarks, as clear as the sun at noon-day, that these unworthy calumnies had been communicated, had there received ready belief, and were the real foundation of the foregoing letter. The belief in the foul conspiracy, slanderously alleged to have been formed between Lord Hastings, and Mr. Russell, and the house of Palmer and Co., will alone account for the tone, and the terms, and the orders of the despatch in question; no other theory could render it intelligible. The circumstantial in this, as in most cases, is of a nature that convinces more fully than any direct proof. Can an intelligible explanation be given of it in any other manner?"—Now, he demanded whether this did not sustain the proposition he had laid down? What did the hon. proprietor assert? He asserted it to be possible, that *he* (Mr. Stuart) might have written, to a director of the Company, those suspicions which he had previously spread at Calcutta; or, that if those suspicions had not been promulgated in that way, that they had been sent home through the medium of some person, to whom he had communicated them in India. Did not this assertion justify what he (Mr. Stuart) had said? He was, in the judgment of that hon. court, and he maintained, that his interpretation of this passage was perfectly correct. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, there was a fifth charge, on which he certainly felt some doubt, because he did not clearly comprehend what the hon. proprietor meant by it. He said, that in his (Mr. Stuart's) slanderous allegations, which so reached, and were so received at the India House, he (Mr. Stuart) had included the noble Lord in that foul conspiracy, to which the hon. proprietor referred, in language which he would not repeat. The hon. proprietor had here imputed to him the keeping up of a correspondence, and the circulation of slanders, which, having reached that court, had caused the writing of the letter, recalling the license to the house of Palmer and Co. He thought it was quite clear, that the hon. proprietor meant that he had communicated the slanderous allegations which were mentioned in that passage: Such were the imputations thrown out against him. He would

now touch on the proofs, or, rather, the attempt at proofs, by which the hon. proprietor attempted to sustain them. In the first place, it was said, that a notorious jealousy existed against the house of Palmer and Co., because they were not in the Company's service. Now, like most of the other allegations of the hon. proprietor, this was nothing more than a pure and gratuitous assumption; and one of which every hon. proprietor, who had been in India, must feel sensible of the fallacy. (*Hear, hear!* from the hon. D. Kinneaird). "Good God, sir," said Mr. Stuart, "when was it known, that such a low jealousy existed?" (*Hear, hear!*) He submitted to the hon. proprietor, whether he would not hear him better, by abstaining from interrupting him. He was going to say, that no such jealousy existed; and he would appeal to any man, who had been in any part of India, whether any thing like this mean and despicable feeling, against those estimable individuals, who were occupied in mercantile pursuits, was ever manifested by gentlemen who were in the Company's service? (*Hear, hear!*) The Company's civil servants had been designated as having an *esprit de corps*, by an hon. and gallant general, who had entertained the court with a two hours' long speech the other day. That feeling, he was convinced, they possessed. They felt proud of the service to which they were attached, and should be sorry for any intrusion on the offices which were entrusted to them. But he could not but be indignant at the imputation of jealousy and malignity thrown against him in the pamphlet: he gave it his decided denial. The Latin proverb, *Nemo repente fuit turpisimus*, would apply with great aptitude in the present instance. The gentlemen in whose presence he was speaking, had known him long, and, therefore, could judge of his conduct. They must be aware, that if he were the man described in the pamphlet, as capable of hatching such a fiendish scheme—he could not find words less strong in which to designate it—they must know, he said, that he could not have been held in the respect he had been, nor have moved in the respectable society he did. That pamphlet put forward, in a prominent manner, the conversation which he had held with Mr. Wm. Palmer. Before, however, he proceeded further, he would desire the clerk to read the questions proposed to Mr. John Palmer, by the Governor-General in council (page 157 of the printed papers), on the 10th May 1822, and the answer returned to them. The documents were then read in the following terms:—"Question proposed by the Governor-General. Did you apprise me that a person of consequence had, in substance, expressed to you his persuasion of Mr. Russell's being connected

connected with the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., in their transactions with the Nizam's government?—Answer by Mr. Palmer, "Yes, I did."

"Question.—Did I, upon that intimation, say, that such a supposition must not sleep uninvestigated, and that I should require Sir William Rumbold to attend the council on the morrow, to answer that point?—Answer. "Your lordship did say so."

Mr. Stuart. That is quite sufficient. Now, in page 61 of the pamphlet, the hon. proprietor had given the Marquess of Hastings' account of that examination. He would merely remark, that the hon. proprietor had put a wrong date to the letter which contained this account. He had dated it December 1822, whereas, in the printed papers, it was dated October 1822. From this document, he would desire the clerk to read a passage at page 107. The clerk then read as follows:—"The charge against me rests upon my having adopted a course of procedure, on grounds which I studiously, and almost avowedly, withheld from the hon. court. As a basis for that supposition, it is assumed, that Sir Wm. Rumbold was examined before the council, regarding the particulars of the dealings between the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. and the Nizam's government. No such examination took place: of course, the suppression of the information given by Sir Wm. Rumbold, on that occasion, is inaccurately presumed. It would have been idle, to require from Sir Wm. Rumbold expositions already before the board, in various documents, and sifted in repeated discussions. The appearance of Sir Wm. Rumbold was demanded by me, that I might put to him a single question. To explain this, I am compelled to state the circumstances of that sitting; I do it with pain, but I have no option. To all in this country, it would be absurd to expatiate on the character of John Palmer, esq.; but, since the statement is meant for submission to the hon. court, it is not superfluous to mention, that the above gentleman is at the head of the British mercantile interest in India, and that he is not more distinguished by that pre-eminence, than by the strict and manly cast of his uprightness. By the communication which he has, on my requisition, made to the council, it appears, that he had informed me of a very grave doubt, expressed respecting the probity of Mr. Russell. The suspicion purported no less, than that Mr. Russell had been secretly leagued with the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., in negotiating the Aurungabad and the last loan, whence exorbitant profit was to be drawn from the Nizam. It had long before been imparted to me, by several persons, that Mr. Stuart was strongly prejudiced against Mr. Rus-

sell, through artful misrepresentations from the father of a Moonshee, whom Mr. Russell had dismissed for mal-practices; but I had till then never imagined that any one could listen to an imputation on Mr. Russell's integrity. Though I was entirely unacquainted with that gentleman, all I had heard of his character made me confident the admision had been loosely hazarded. Nevertheless, when such an accusation was hinted against a person holding an important trust, a public duty obviously forbade my suffering such an insinuation to sleep uninvestigated, and I expressed that sentiment energetically to Mr. Palmer, who was somewhat reluctant to have it known that he had repeated Mr. Stuart's observations. In consequence, I directed that Sir William Rumbold should be requested to attend the council on the morrow. I did not specify my object, so that the summons might have been expected to apply to a misapprehension on the part of Sir Wm. Rumbold, in correspondence about the nature of accounts, which the board desired should be laid before it. On the entrance of Sir Wm. Rumbold into the council-chamber, I moved, that he should be put upon oath, and be asked, whether, in the transactions above alluded to, Mr. Russell had taken any step in concert with the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., by which he could, directly or indirectly, participate in its profits, or had any connexion with the house, whereby he could immediately or remotely compass, or gain, other than the interest of any money of his own, which he might have lodged in their bank? Mr. Stuart, then a member of council, was evidently, in the instant, sensible of Mr. Palmer's having communicated to me the conversation which passed between them. He started up, and eagerly objected to the proposition, on the ground that such a question, put upon record, would be degrading to Mr. Russell as exhibiting him in the light of a person obnoxious to a suspicion which no man who knew his character would for a moment admit. I could not press my motion without justifying my pertinacity by bringing forward the language held to Mr. Palmer, so much at variance with the present professions. I gave credit to Mr. Stuart for his having in the interval satisfied himself that his conjectures were unfounded, and I abruok from distressing a gentleman thoroughly honourable, though too prone to listen to defamatory whispers; I said, if it were understood in council that no doubt was entertained of Mr. Russell's purity, I should not agitate the matter further. Of course the motion dropt. Sir W. Rumbold however complained strenuously of not being permitted to vouch upon his oath that which he asserted upon his honour, namely,

that Mr. Russell had not, in the above-mentioned transactions, any connexion with the house or cognizance of its procedures beyond what was involved in those references to him of which the particulars were necessarily laid before government. A considerable time after, it struck the members of the firm, that what had passed in council did not leave a registered exoneration of them from a suspicion so injurious to their reputation, as the possibility of their having seduced a public functionary to promote their interests unfitly. From that reflection, they sent to me the affidavit, a copy of which is annexed to this letter. I did not produce it at the time when it reached me; it was in my opinion unnecessary with regard to the character of the house, and as it would appear, levelled at some assertion, I thought it would be invidious to revive a subject which seemed to have gone by. Beyond what I have recited, any thing addressed to Sir Wm. Rumbold, or started by him before the council was incidental and unconnected. It was intimated by me that as Sir Wm. Rumbold was before the board he was open to be questioned on any particular. If any interrogatory was put to him, it must have been in a manner so light and so professedly colloquial, as that there was no thought of reducing what passed in that manner to writing; but nothing of the kind is retained by my memory. I am speaking of topics distinct from that which is represented in a minute of mine on the occasion, as that minute was transmitted home and was commented upon by the hon. court; its subject will not come within the description of information withheld. Sir Wm. Rumbold's offer to wait upon Mr. Stuart, at his own house, with the accounts, was included in that part of the discussion. Observations on that point shall be reserved till I shew it in context with matter which will define its bearing. Reverting to the forbearance which has entailed too rigorous a construction from the hon. court, I may truly say, that, if I acted improvidently for myself in not causing these particulars to be recorded on the proceedings of council, I still cannot regret a delicacy no less due to the hon. court than to Mr. Stuart. No foresight could have looked to the possibility of such an interpretation as I have experienced. My having refrained from gratuitously obtruding upon the hon. court a detail at once so superfluous and so unpleasant may perhaps now be thought not absolutely blameable."

Mr. Stuart resumed. The examination of Mr. John Palmer happened, he thought, about a year and a half subsequently to the period when these conversations took place. The latter was held on the 9th of October 1830, and the former on the

10th of May 1832. Now very little importance, he knew, was to be attached to reports of conversations given from memory, and why? Because, from the natural imperfection of memory, parts of a conversation were apt to get severed from their context, and thus the sense was distorted. He said this because the effect of his observations was not stated by Mr. Palmer in stronger terms than was warranted by the fact. He entirely coincided in the honourable character which the Marquess of Hastings had, in his letter, given of Mr. Palmer; but, in justice to himself he (Mr. Stuart) could not but say, that his memory failed him when he stated that he (Mr. Stuart) had expressed his conviction that Mr. Russell was connected with the house. Though he had but a very imperfect recollection of that conversation, he could at least assert that what passed had a bearing only on the subject of some reports which had got afloat. Mr. John Palmer was the brother of Mr. Wm. Palmer, and of course could not fail to be familiar with the whole of the transactions between the house and Mr. Russell. He must have been more so than he (Mr. Stuart), and it was therefore improbable that he (Mr. Stuart) should have endeavoured, by such a conversation, to do Mr. Russell so serious an injury. While upon this subject he would make a few observations on the manner in which the examination of Mr. John Palmer was conducted by the Marquess of Hastings. Mr. Palmer was merely asked questions of a general nature; the Marquess did not request him to repeat the conversation itself, but merely the conclusion he drew from it. Now what answer did Mr. Palmer make? He replied in three words, "Yes, I did." He (Mr. Stuart) considered he was justified in giving his opinion on the subject when he saw such an examination as that reported. He could assure the court he did no more than allude to the reports then prevalent. (*Hear!*) He would next make a few observations on the proposed examination of Sir Wm. Rumbold, as reported by the Marquess of Hastings, which made its appearance two years subsequently to the transaction to which it referred. His lordship was certainly constantly employed in a variety of most important affairs, and, therefore, they ought to make due allowance for any trifling inaccuracy which had crept into his statement; for they would easily see that the impression left by an event of comparatively small interest would be weakened by those weighty transactions. He wished this consideration to be kept within sight, because he must say he did observe several inaccuracies in his lordship's description of his behaviour on that occasion. He said that he (Mr. Stuart) started up. Now he (Mr. Stuart) recollected

larded that on the introduction of Sir Wm. Rumbold it was proposed by the Marquess of Hastings, without assigning any reason, that he should be sworn. Of course he (Mr. Stuart) concluded his lordship adopted that course in order to elicit some evidence not to be applied to a public purpose, but for their own private information. Immediately on my finding out my mistake I opposed the proposal for putting Sir W. Rumbold on oath. He found, besides, that the question proposed by the noble Marquess to be put to Sir Wm. was not exactly what he had stated it to be. His (Mr. Stuart's) motive for opposing the swearing was in consideration to Mr. Russell, for he considered the whole proceeding to be unjust towards Mr. Russell. He wished the grounds to be distinctly stated, to shew the necessity of such a proceeding. The noble Marquess said his conduct was dictated by candour and delicacy towards him (Mr. Stuart.) He sincerely regretted his lordship's idea of candour and delicacy differed so entirely from his; but what was the true state of the case? The Marquess of Hastings had got possession of a confidential communication; Mr. Palmer it was evident did not wish that it should be applied to any purpose. The thing deeply concerned both his (Mr. Stuart's) honour and that of Mr. Russell. Now his lordship adopted a strange line of conduct, he comes to the council and without any preparation,—

A Proprietor thought the hon. gentleman not strictly in order. He did not conceive he should be permitted to impeach the Marquess of Hastings' character in this manner he was doing. (*Cries of hear!*)

Mr. Stuart would submit to the decision of the court. He did not think he was out of order in attempting to shew that the noble Marquess had not a correct notion of candour and delicacy: in that alone consisted the attack he had made upon him. He surely would be allowed to do that, in a case too in which his own character was concerned. The noble Marquess ought to have informed him of the line of conduct he intended to adopt. Such a course was due to candour and common fairness. As it was, he (Mr. Stuart) was placed in the situation of Mr. Russell's accuser: he was called upon as the impeacher of that gentleman's honour and integrity, and he would not submit to wear that character: it was for that reason he opposed the intended examination on oath of Sir Wm. Rumbold. He did not think the noble Marquess correct when he stated that he waived the question. His (Mr. Stuart's) impression was, that his lordship persevered in putting the question, and that the answer of Sir Wm. Rumbold, he must in justice say, completely cleared the character of Mr. Russell. He would, he repeated, bear testimony to the character of Mr. John Palmer:

he could not, however, help regretting that he had ever mentioned the reports that had come to his hearing, instead of burying them in his own bosom; then all the painful discussions which that imprudent step had originated, would never have taken place. On the other hand, he appealed to the justice of the court, whether the allusion he had made to reports, which were without question prevalent, deserved to have called forth the epithet an hon. proprietor (hon. D. Kinnaird) had applied to it. That hon. proprietor had stigmatised his allusion as "slandrous." He would submit that question to the candour of the court. The hon. proprietor, in his pamphlet, next spoke of Mr. Sherer's letter, and the hon. proprietor made a serious charge upon him (Mr. Stuart) in his observations on that subject. He would, however, have the letter read, as it would otherwise be difficult to understand the matter; he should, therefore, beg the clerk to read the letter, which was inserted at page 17 of the printed papers.

The following letter was then read:—
"To Sir C. Metcalf, Secretary to the Government, Political Department.

"Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting copies of correspondence with the Resident at Hyderabad, and requiring my opinion as to the expediency, in a financial view, with reference to the interests of the Nizam's government, and ultimately perhaps of our own, of the arrangements concluded at Hyderabad between the Nizam's government and the house of Wm. Palmer and Co.

"That arrangement," the Resident observes, in his letter to your address, dated the 28th of April last, 'was first suggested by Captain G. Sydenham to Messrs. Palmer and Co., proposed by them to me, and mentioned by me to the minister.'

"It appears that to enable Messrs. Palmer and Co. to establish a banking-house at Aurungabad, for the purpose of making a monthly loan to the Nizam's government of two lacs of rupees for the payment of the troops in Berar, the minister agreed to grant to those gentlemen assignments on the revenues of the country, to the amount of thirty lacs of rupees annually, the extra six lacs being required, in the words of the agreement, 'to cover defects in the revenues, to cover interest, and to give facility to the establishment to make the required monthly payments.' Mr. Russell adds, 'the conclusion of the arrangement has my entire concurrence.'

"I would beg, however, with much deference, to submit, in the first place, whether, under act 37 Geo. III. cap. 142, for preventing British subjects from being concerned in loans to the native princes in India, Mr. Russell was competent to give his sanction to any such arrangement.

arrangement. Section 28 of that act declares, 'nor shall any British subject, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, for his use and benefit, take, receive, hold, enjoy, or be concerned in, any bond, note, or other security or assignment, granted or to be granted, by any such native prince, after the 1st day of December next, for the loan or for the repayment of money, or other valuable thing, without the consent and approbation of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or the consent and approbation of the Governor in Council of one of the said Company's governments in India, first had and obtained in writing.' Had the consent or approbation of any of the governments in India been obtained to the arrangements concluded at Hyderabad, between the Nizam's government and the house of Palmer and Co., the circumstance would necessarily, I conceive, have been adverted to in the correspondence before me.

"In regard to the necessity of this arrangement, Mr. Russell observes—'Considerable difficulties having been experienced at Aurungabad, in procuring adequate funds for the payment of the regular battalions and reformed horse in Berar, it became absolutely necessary to substitute some other system to that which had hitherto prevailed, and which had been rendered defective, principally by the mismanagement of the country, the improvidence of the government, and the increasing difficulties of the Talookdars, and in some measure, certainly, by the misconduct of Rajah Govind Buxsh.'

"But, how the evils here stated were to be obviated by the arrangement in question, the entire substance of which is given in paragraph 3 above, is surely far from obvious; though Mr. Russell styles it 'the only plan which afforded a prospect of efficiency.'

"It is true, that by granting assignments on the revenue for a special purpose, the government deprived itself of the power of dissipating the revenue so assigned; but Messrs. Palmer and Co. incur no obligation under this arrangement, to pay the troops; if at any time the mismanagement of the country, or the increasing difficulties of the Talookdars, should obstruct their means. Their fourth requisition expressly provides—'That the minister should furnish the best tunkhas, and that the aumils should be urged to adhere to regularity in their payments, as it will otherwise prevent the house, by a deficiency of its funds, from making the payments with punctuality.'

"In Palmer and Co.'s letter to Mr. Russell, of the 25th of April last, assuring him that they have never understood that a guarantee of any sort was afforded to them by the British government; or that any pecuniary liability whatever, on the part of

the hon. Company, was involved in this arrangement; they observe—'We were by no means influenced to enter into our engagements at Aurungabad, with a view to any considerable pecuniary benefits. We could have employed our capital more advantageously, and our principal object was to recommend ourselves to the favourable notice of the supreme government, by making ourselves useful in promoting your public objects.' Again: 'We have no security for the liquidation of the orders granted to us on the revenues of certain districts beyond the good faith of the minister, and such an eventual support from your influence, as from the justice of our demands and the public utility of our agreement, you may deem it proper to afford us.'

"From all this it may, I conceive, be safely inferred, at least, that the assignments annually granted to Palmer and Co. have been hitherto realized by them with sufficient regularity; that if they neither looked for, nor have derived from, this arrangement 'considerable pecuniary benefits,' the twenty per cent. tunkhas required by them in excess of their payments to the troops, 'to cover deficits in the revenue, to cover interest, and to give facility to the establishment to make the required monthly payments,' has been found fully adequate to their purposes, and that the house has derived its estimated profit.

"But in this case there has been no want of funds, on the part of the Nizam's government for the payment of the troops; and the question occurs, whether those funds could not be rendered available for the purposes of the government, in a manner less objectionable than through the agency of a private house of business.

"Messrs. Palmer and Co. observe, 'that in a country where there are no regular courts of judicature, we never could have established an extensive mercantile concern without conviction that we should receive from the Resident that support which is essential to the transactions of any British merchant in this country.' Whatever support may be here alluded to, it is obvious to remark, that the absence of regular courts of judicature is an argument equally strong against investing any one, not under the immediate control of authority, with powers which, in such a country, may be so easily abused.

"Unless, therefore, the most urgent necessity can be shewn for an arrangement, which, to the influence of an extensive mercantile concern in such a country, adds that of obtaining assignments on its revenues, to the extent of thirty lacs per annum, the arrangement must, I conceive, be regarded as in the highest degree objectionable. In a financial view I am unable to discern from this correspondence, any necessity in this case.

"In order, however, to enable the government to form a judgment on this point, it may be advisable to instruct the Resident at Hyderabad to endeavour to obtain figured statements from Messrs. Palmer and Co. of the whole of their pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government under this arrangement, exhibiting the following particulars, viz.

"1st. The sums paid by them in advance to the Nizam's government from time to time.

"2d. The interest thereon charged and received by them, specifying dates.

"3d. The tunkhas received and realized by them, specifying dates.

"4th. The payments made to them in cash at Aurungabad, under the third article of the agreement.

"5th. The discount and premium on different currencies admitted under the fifth article of the agreement.

"6th. The premium on bills admitted under the sixth article of the agreement.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. W. SHERER,
Accountant-General."

Mr. Stuart resumed:—They had heard the letter denounced by the hon. proprietor, as an attack on Mr. Russell's character. The hon. proprietor had even gone so far as to assert, that it was suggested by him (Mr. Stuart). Now he would ask any candid person, was there any cause to justify that assertion? Had the hon. proprietor any reason to put that construction on the letter? The hon. proprietor would oblige him by stating the grounds on which he founded his charge.

The hon. D. Kinnaird could only repeat what he had already said in the pamphlet, at page 59. (The hon. proprietor then read the following extract:—)

"Because the two letters of the Resident were laid before the Accountant-General, for the purpose of enabling him to understand the question submitted, he thinks proper to dedicate twelve out of the thirteen paragraphs, of which the letter consists, to matters totally distinct from the question in which his opinion was or could have been required. First, in utter ignorance that the house had received a license from the Governor-General in Council, three years before, exempting them, in the terms of the 37th Geo. III. from its penalties, he is pleased to inform them, that parties are prohibited by that act, from having any pecuniary transactions whatever with the Nizam; for, he adds, that 'he presumes, that had the house received such a license, the circumstance would have been alluded to in the correspondence submitted to him.'

He next solemnly intrudes his doubts on the political question, whether a private house of business be a proper channel through which to make payments to the troops, and further (assuming falsely such

to be the fact) denounces the danger of entrusting to persons not under the control of immediate authority, in a country where there are no regular courts of judicature, powers which may be so easily abused. What powers he assumes or alludes to, he does not condescend to name. In point of fact, the house neither had nor exercised any powers whatever. Although he has, in his twelfth paragraph, flippantly denounced the arrangement as highly objectionable, the following words contain the only answer he is pleased to give to the question in which his opinion is asked—

Mr. R. Jackson must speak to order. He was sorry to interrupt his hon. friend, but he submitted it would be a more convenient course to appoint a day in which to discuss the question at issue between him and the hon. proprietor (Mr. Stuart) (Laughter). But, of courtesy, he gave way to the hon. proprietor, in order to his entering into an explanation with regard to a charge against him; but really some distinction ought to be drawn between a casual explanation and a discussion of an hour long calculated to mistify them and leave them in darkness.

The Chairman put it to the consideration of the hon. proprietor, whether a sufficient opportunity had not been afforded him for explaining.

Mr. Stuart would submit himself to the decision of the court; he was in their hands, and would bow to the general wish. He had intended to offer a few more remarks on the subject of the imputations which had been cast upon him, but he would sit down contented with what he had already said.

Mr. R. Jackson then rose and addressed the court to the question. Nothing could have overcome his reluctance to lengthen the present protracted discussion, had it not been for the hon. Chairman's amendment. He would have been quite satisfied to have let the question remain with the speech of the hon. introducer of the motion; and that of the gallant General by whom it was supported. But dear as was the character of the Marquess of Hastings to his friends, dear as the character of the hon. proprietor behind him (Mr. Russell) must be to that hon. proprietor, the whole question sunk into nothingness when the consequences of the amendment were taken into consideration; the attack upon their privileges contained in that amendment was the grossest which he had ever had the misfortune to witness. Let them reflect how the matter stood, and he thought the hon. chairman himself would shrink from the contemplation of his own amendment. Let them look to the way in which it was brought forward; in the first place was moved a mere proposition, declaring that nothing appeared in the Hyderabad papers to affect the honour of Lord Hastings; and

and the hon. Chairman, in common with the rest of the court, surprised his approbation of the calm and temperate manner in which the last mover had introduced the question. Its terms had been published to the world; and every gentleman came to that court prepared to discuss it as thus announced. What course then did their Chairman take? He would venture to assert that an instance of similar conduct on the part of the Chairman could not be shown. When he (Mr. R. Jackson) was a young man, at a time when political feeling ran high in that court, he did indeed remember that a question of very great public importance was brought before the court, which had been, as now, specially convened; on that occasion the Chairman, immediately on the court's assembling, attempted to introduce a motion of his own; and what was the consequence? Every member of the court felt that if such a course was permitted, there would be an end to all freedom of debate. Every proprietor felt his rights to be endangered by so extraordinary a proceeding, and they, one and all, without regard to party, exclaimed against it: the Chairman felt the reproof, and did, what he (Mr. R. Jackson) hoped their present hon. Chairman would upon reflection do; he saw he had, in a moment of inadvertence, committed an act inconsistent with the deliberative functions of the general court, and he withdrew his motion. What was the usual way in which an amendment was introduced? Why, surely, not until after discussion and argument, could an amendment be proposed, without a violation of common sense! Did they ever hear of a case where an amendment was moved immediately after reading the original motion? In the present instance, without any notice of its nature, no sooner was the advertised motion put and seconded, than he, their Chairman, came forward with another motion which he called an amendment, entirely distinct from the question before the court, accompanied by an invocation, which, in that court seldom failed of success, with those to whom it was particularly addressed, that the chair might be supported. From that moment he (Mr. R. Jackson) perceived that the honour of the Marquess of Hastings was gone for ever, as far as depended upon that court.

Mr. Weeding. Did the hon. proprietor then mean to say that there was no honour in the court? He would have him to know that he (Mr. Weeding) was as independent a man as he (Mr. R. Jackson) was.

Mr. Patten entreated they would allow the hon. proprietor to deliver his sentiments without interruption, and to be treated with due civility.

Mr. R. Jackson felt assured that a protection which always extended to members of that court could never fail him; he

meant that of the chair. In the Chairman he should always find a protector, and he hoped, if, in the heat of debate, he should be led into any undue freedom of expression, he (the Chairman) would excuse him. He felt confident he would never incur his displeasure, or be condemned to silence for delivering his sentiments in the plain way he had always been accustomed to do in that court. He contended, then, that if the example set by the Chairman were to be followed an end would be put at once to all real debate. No individual's character could strive for an hour against such influence, be it that of the Marquess of Hastings, of Lord Wellesley, of Lord Cornwallis, of Warren Hastings, or of any other person, if such a course were to be persevered in; if backed by all the influence of office, an influence which in the present instance was increased by the amiable character of the gentleman who filled the chair. The original motion went to declare that the court saw nothing in the papers before them, that at all affected the honour and integrity of the Marquess of Hastings; but their Chairman had added to this motion, certain other propositions, of which the court had not the slightest previous intimation, and had substituted for the words "honour and integrity," the cold, unkindly and half criminating word, "corrupt." He could not guess the reason why that word was selected in preference to others. The amendment said that there was nothing to charge the Marquess with being "corrupt," adding, "or any other member of the Bengal government;" and then proposed to approve of four accusatory despatches, in order to give them circulation throughout all Europe and India; and this too without the answers that had been given to them, although they occurred in the pages immediately succeeding. Justice was all that he asked for; equal justice. He wished the same measure to be dealt out to the Marquess of Hastings as to the humblest porter in that house; but if these accusatory despatches were circulated without the answers of the noble Marquess, it would be the height of injustice; such an act as every man in that court would shrink from committing towards his most menial servant. You, Mr. Chairman, acquit, you say, the noble Marquess of corruption, and yet you assert he has compromised his character; but where was the proof? He (Mr. R. Jackson) had looked with impatience for the instances of compromise, which he naturally supposed would be brought forward, but he had looked in vain. There was not a single instance of the noble Marquess having compromised his character—not an iota; not a tittle of evidence given by the hon. Chairman in support of his charge. The surprise he felt,

on the strange introduction of the amendment, without the least reference to fact, was in some degree removed, when he saw three hon. gentlemen on the other side rise in succession, with so much appearance of preparation in its support he then immediately was convinced that instances of the kind of compromise to which the Chairman alluded, had been duly arranged to support his allegation. Another reason given for the amendment was, that the question had been forced upon the directors; this was most extraordinary! Who forced on this debate, or what forced it? why the lamentable, the unfortunate, the calamitous silence of the hon. Chairman's predecessor. He did not wish to speak disparagingly, but he must contend that it was the unaccountable silence of their former Chairman that compelled the friends of the Marquess of Hastings to bring the subject forward. It could not be forgotten that an individual rose up in that court, and, stating that a newspaper had charged Lord Hastings with having committed a defalcation to the amount of £300,000, appealed to the Chairman to say whether or no there was any truth in the statement? It might be said, that the hon. individual thus appealed to was thrown off his guard by the suddenness of the question, but be that as it might, the effects of his conduct were not the less lamentable. Instead of almost springing from his seat, and exclaiming, "ruffian and liar!" he shook his head with great solemnity, and said, "He was not at liberty to answer the question." From that moment the character of the Marquess of Hastings was degraded throughout India, throughout Europe, and wherever the tale could be heard. He sunk so much in the estimation of the unreflecting as to place it beyond the power of his friends in that court to raise him; and he (Mr. R. Jackson) believed that nothing short of a vote of the houses of parliament could reinstate him in the opinion of the world, after that suspicious reply. Was he not therefore justified in asserting that the hon. Chairman's predecessor was the man who had forced on this discussion? But what was it the hon. Chairman, and those who supported his amendment, were going to do? The first proposition in their amendment acquitted the Marquess of Hastings of corruption, and likewise called upon the court to acquit in the same terms the other members of the Bengal government. One of the members of that government, whom he had not the honour to know, was then present; but the name and family of another member of that government were very dear to him, and he must confess, if he stood there commissioned to defend him, if he were the brother of Mr. Adam, he should utterly disavow that part of the amendment; (Hear!) for what is its object, but

to circulate through the House and India that Mr. John Adam had been acquitted of corruption? John Adam acquitted of corruption? Who had said that he was guilty of corruption? Moved there the tongue that dared charge him with corruption? That acquittal at least implied accusation and trial, and yet, he asked, where were the accusers of Mr. Adam? The hon. Chairman's amendment had diverted the whole discussion, and struck him (Mr. R. Jackson) the moment it was brought forward, to be a manœuvre of no ordinary skill. He immediately perceived the snare which was laid for the Marquess of Hastings—the net which was cast over the question; through which it would be impossible for him to escape without the loss of his honour, as far as the loss of the question could affect it. Did the hon. proprietor on the other side (Mr. Stuart) like the idea of being acquitted of corruption? If so, he (Mr. R. Jackson) was sorry their tastes on that point were so different. (Hear!) He was sure that no one who had ventured to charge him with corruption, would have been listened to for a moment. (Hear!) If the hon. gentleman is willing to have it published to the world, that he had been tried and acquitted of a charge of corruption, he (Mr. R. J.) had no objection: he thought it a strange choice, but there was no accounting for tastes! Before he proceeded to make his observations on the despatches of the Court of Directors, he must remark that the amendment did not proceed from the directors, as a body, but from the Chairman individually, as himself had declared. The hon. baronet, who had seconded the amendment, had declared that he was as ready as the hon. mover of the original question, or any other man, to bear testimony to the strict honour and integrity of the Marquess of Hastings; but why did not the Deputy-Chairman second the Chairman's motion as was usual? The circumstance must have struck the court as a little singular. He (Mr. R. Jackson) could give an answer to that question: he had chanced only that morning to read a just and manly eulogium on the noble Marquess, which had been delivered by the honourable Deputy, and that was the reason of his not seconding the amendment; for he did not wish to put his own words, and had seen no cause to retract those sentiments! But why did the hon. baronet second it? he will, when Deputy Chairman, had expressed his approbation of the noble Marquess's conduct, subsequently to the transactions under consideration. He (Mr. R. Jackson) had, of course, expected him to acquit that noble individual of every imputation on his character, when out came the real reason which the hon. baronet had for seconding the amendment. The hon. baronet had, it seems, a secret aversion

was proposed, that if the noble Lord's motion was carried, some inquiry was meant to be asked for; but he would beg leave to tell the hon. member, that if that House were full of silver and gold, and his noble motion would bestow further consideration on the noble Marquess, he (Mr. R. Jackson) would not make that motion while there remained the shadow of an imputation on that nobleman's character; and if there was a man in the world, who, were he even reduced to the extreme poverty, and compelled to quit his palace and inhabit a hovel, would reject the proffered gift with contempt and scorn, it was the noble Marquess, unless his character was restored to him pure and unspotted (*Hear, hear*.) It was most unfair to circulate the four accusatory despatches without their antidote, namely his Lordship's answers. He intended, if the original motion should unfortunately not be carried, to move an amendment upon what would then become the main question—which should compass that object, and he anticipated that the hon. Chairman would give him his support. The world will then have an opportunity of judging between the parties. It would then be seen whether the noble Marquess had answered the charges of the Court of Directors. He would beg the court to remember the list of conduct adopted by the hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith), than whom a more conscientious and upright man did not exist. That hon. proprietor had admitted that he came to the consideration of the question, with doubts or prejudices on his mind, and upon those doubts he had acted. When, some time ago, his hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) moved that the court should take into consideration, the propriety of making a further grant to the Marquess of Hastings, the hon. member for Midhurst rose, and made what he (Mr. Jackson) thought a very just remark—he said he should first wish to have cleared up some reports which were in circulation affecting the character of the Marquess of Hastings. He (Mr. J.) had seconded the hon. member in his view of the subject, and the consequence was, the printing all the papers which respected Lord Hastings' administration. (*Hear*.) Now the noble Marquess' friends very naturally thought, that if the papers were confined to those relating to the Hyderabad affair, it might be thought that the selection implied suspicion. At their request, therefore, all the papers, that had any relation to the noble Marquess's administration, were ordered to be included in the vote. The hon. member for Midhurst, had, without design, conferred the highest obligation on his country, in procuring the publication of the three volumes of his lordship's administration; it comprised such was and pure principles for the government of the In-

dia, empire, and unfolded such a series of facts respecting it, as were but little known, even to the best read men in that country. Blackstone was usually given to young lawyers to ground their stock of knowledge upon, and he would maintain that those papers might, with equal propriety, be given to young Indian statesmen, for if any thing was calculated to accomplish them in their profession, they were. (*Laugh*.) Gentlemen might smile, but he could assure them that, without any disparagement to the present Court of Directors, if every candidate for a seat in the direction, were obliged, as a necessary qualification, to certify their having studied them, the Company would not be lessably served (*Hear*.) "I have read," said the hon. member for Midhurst, "I have read through the papers, and have laboured to render myself thoroughly acquainted with their contents. Do you ask me if my doubts still remain? I answer, no; they do not. I am perfectly satisfied that the papers contain nothing to affect, in the slightest degree, the honour of the Marquess of Hastings. Am I asked, is the noble Marquess an honest or a dishonest man? I reply without hesitation that the honour of the noble Marquess stands unshaken for any thing that is contained in these papers." Now the (Mr. R. J.) thought this was a fair way of putting the question. That hon. member (Mr. J. Smith) went on to remark on the painful situation in which he was placed. "He had," he said, "been always accustomed to pay deference to the opinion of the hon. Chairman, but regretted he could not do so on the present occasion. He could not bring himself to agree to his amendment; he thought there was something unfair in it, it read as if framed with a double meaning," and such, continued Mr. Jackson, was evidently the case, because while it affected to clear the character of the noble Marquess, it in fact impugned it. The former part of the amendment pretended to acquit, while the latter part presented the dagger and the bowl. He could not but exclaim against the cruelty of giving to the world, what purported to be an acquittal of the noble Marquess, and appending to the instrument, four accusatory despatches. The hon. member for Midhurst had strangled such a proceeding as being disingenuous and unfair, and his worthy friend behind him (Mr. Dixon) had taken the same view of the subject. He had said, "it is true the amendment acquits the noble Marquess of dishonourable motives, but it carries in its tail such a sting, as might wound him to death." The gentlemen, who rose immediately after the bringing forward of that amendment, had spoken upon it with so great a degree of prudence, as to induce one to suspect they had prepared their speeches to tally

with that which came upon most others by surprise, who were only prepared for the real question before the court. One of them in particular, his hon. friend (Mr. Poynder) had entered with great minuteness, into details respecting Mr. Russell and Sir Wm. Rumbold, and the house of Palmer and Co.; but when he came to connect those statements with the Marquess of Hastings, he entirely failed. That hon. proprietor must be aware that he did not advance onestep, unless he could apply such evidence to the original motion. Suppose all that his hon. friend had stated to be admitted—let it be granted that the affidavit was false—that the house of Palmer and Co. was as dishonest as he endeavoured to make it out to be; yet he (Mr. R. J.) asked what had all that to do with the Marquess of Hastings, unless a culpable knowledge of culpable facts, could be brought home to his lordship? He hoped, too, that his hon. friend (Mr. Carruthers) who spoke next, would not be offended with him if he removed the whole foundation on which he had built his proposed verdict of guilty; for he (Mr. R. J.) agreed, that the question was one of guilty or not guilty. The Marquess of Hastings was pronounced guilty by those who adopted the amendment. For, although his (Mr. R. J.'s) own opinion would not be in the least affected by an amendment, which he saw through the design of, he should have to deplore, that an assembly, which, not long ago, he had heard raise its voice in praise of the noble Marquess, when a vote of thanks was passed, describing to him the most transcendent qualities, should now be brought to condemn him; by passing, under the guise of an amendment, a vote so directly contradictory to their former resolution. Let the supporters of the amendment consider the painful consequences of adopting that resolution; let them consider what will be the effect of their verdict, for such they styled it. His hon. friend who had spoken first on the question (Mr. Poynder), had argued throughout, on the assumption, that the sole object of establishing the house of Palmer and Co., was to benefit the protégé of the Marquess of Hastings, Sir Wm. Rumbold. As he (Mr. R. J.) saw the importance of having the dates of all the transactions particularly specified, he called upon the hon. proprietor to state them. The position of the hon. proprietor was, that the license was granted to the house for the purpose of benefiting Sir Wm. Rumbold: if that were proved to have been the case, and if it were shown, that such a measure had operated to the disadvantage of the Company, he would admit, that the Marquess of Hastings had taken a step which was highly reprobable. (Hear!) In a minute his lordship, he said, "If I had shewn

favour to Sir Wm. Rumbold, or any other person, in any degree to the prejudice of the Company's interests, in that degree I am corrupt." The house then applied for the sanction of government, in February 1814, for the purpose of extending their mercantile concerns. Sir C. Metcalf has stated, that this was all a pretence; but it so happened, that, upon obtaining the sanction of government, the house had introduced into the Hyderabad dominions, not less than £900,000 worth of British manufactures. When the house applied for the sanction, no negotiation was on foot, or thought of, for the admission of Sir Wm. Rumbold into the partnership. The sanction of the Bengal government was granted in 1814; and this sanction, said to have been given from motives of partiality or favouritism, was confirmed by the Court of Directors, who, in their first despatch to India, after they were informed of the reasons which had induced such sanction, said, "We see no objection to it." Now, shortly after this, Mr. John Palmer was applied to, to join the firm of Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad; but he declined, and recommended Sir Wm. Rumbold as a partner. The house then made overtures to Sir Wm., and he requested the sanction of his Lordship, before giving a decided answer. Singular as the fact may appear, contrasted with such statements as they had heard from the hon. proprietor, the Marquess of Hastings continued, for a whole year, to discourage the project of Sir Wm. All the letters of the noble Marquess, up to the beginning of 1815, were against the proposed connexion. One objection was, that Sir Wm. must not risk his lady's fortune, to whom his lordship was guardian; and again he reminded Sir Wm. of the danger of speculating in pecuniary transactions, and of his liability for all losses to which the firm might be subjected. Sir Wm. Rumbold, however, in the beginning of 1815, consulted with an old and valued friend of his father's, Mr. De Fries of Madras, and that gentleman spoke very strongly in favour of the proposal, and dwelt on the advantages likely to arise from the connexion. When the opinion of Mr. De Fries was reported to Lord Hastings, he, at length, gave his consent to the wishes of Sir Wm. Rumbold. Now, he would ask, what not that motive for the hon. gentleman's verdict be relinquished, which was grounded on the supposition, that the sanction of the Marquess of Hastings was given to the house, solely with a view of benefiting Sir Wm. Rumbold, who could not then, according to dates, be in his contemplation? His Lordship had, indeed, been loudly arraigned respecting the terms in which he expressed his permission to Sir Wm. Rumbold. The letter conveying his

his consent had been the subject of much expectation, and all the supporters of the amendment agreed in saying, that it was "the only, the very keynote of their case." He (Mr. R.) would not argue the latter being a private case. In his opinion, it did not need that kind of defence, for it contained much that redounded to the noble Marquess's credit. It was such a letter as a kind and provident father would have written to his son, who was about to enter the world under such circumstances. When he first read that document, he exclaimed, "here is a characteristic specimen of the frankness of Lord Hastings, and of his unsophisticated mode of conducting himself in every action of his life." He would read them the letter; and when they considered it was written to a young and inexperienced friend; they would confess it did the writer honour.—"My dear Sir Wm. The account you have given of the house of Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad is very favourable; and, certainly, the details justify your inclination for going to that city, in order to inspect the books. I inclose you a letter to the Resident, couched in terms which will ensure to you his attentions and most earnest good offices. The partners speculate, that you being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house, to a degree which may be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage which the countenance of government may bestow, must be uncertain, as, I apprehend, it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain of the respect likely to be paid by their own government, to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here." Now, he (Mr. J.) thought, that when all the circumstances of the case were taken into consideration, the styling the expectation of the firm "a fair and honest calculation," was a very natural expression on the part of the Marquess of Hastings, in referring to the value or good-will of the concern. And what right had they to infer, that the Marquess had only Sir Wm. Rumbold in his mind when he penned the latter sentence? It was a well-known fact, that the house stood high in the favour of the government, before there was any idea of Sir Wm. Rumbold's connection with it. The friendly disposition of the government towards the house, had been shown by the granting of their public sanction, early in 1814, which sanction the Directors had approved. The letter continues:—"Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement as competition with you, by any other British partnership, to which a similar proposed sanction would not be granted." The supposition of the

amendment will have it, that this latter sentence increases the guilt of the noble Marquess twenty fold. They had been told by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder), that he had spent nights and days in reading over these papers. He (Mr. R. J.) would give him credit for this fact: no man, who had not spent nights and days in their study, could have so adroitly picked out the text, and discarded the context, of every passage relating to the noble Marquess; every passage, which, by any construction, however forced, could be applied, to criminate his Lordship, was earnestly dwelt on; while every sentence, that rebutted the imputation was carefully kept back. It was not till after reiterated cries of "read on!" that the hon. gentleman prevailed upon himself to read the following passage, which, to any candid and intelligent mind, must seem to clear up the whole.—"It is on the ground of service to the Nizam, at the request of our Resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of the government for the prosperity of this firm, be signified—no new establishment could have such a plea." And what were these services which the house had rendered to the Nizam? That house had been instrumental in bringing about those glorious events for which that court had already thanked the noble Marquess. They afforded their aid in rendering efficient that force, which had crushed the Pindarrees; who, to the number of 40,000, were, for three years together, devastating a peaceable country, and carrying fire and sword into the heart of central India! They assisted in the destruction of the combined Mahratta force; which, had it not been put down, would have put down us! Had any other British firm contributed to these great ends as the house of Palmer and Co. had done? Who else had furnished pecuniary means towards the annihilation of those hostile powers which threatened destruction to our empire in India? Could they, he asked them, as men of honour, from any thing that letter contained, bring in a verdict of guilty against the Marquess of Hastings? Could they say that the sentence last read, which assigned such high grounds for the sanction given to the house, in fact implied corruption! and yet they must so conclude, or deeply debase themselves by their verdict of guilty! The hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) had drawn most of his conclusions, and grounded many of his statements on those made by Sir C. Metcalf, wild and contradictory as they were; for instance, in one of those statements it was insinuated that money had been given by the Nizam's acting minister to Sir W. Rumbold. Speaking on this subject, Sir Charles says, in his despatch, that he had strictly examined Chandoo Loll as to whether he had ever made pre-
sents

sents to Sir W. Rumbold, adding, (or in words to that effect), "I admit that the minister solemnly denies it, but Mr. George Rumbold, his brother, received something; and according to my opinion of Sir William, he was not very likely to go without his share of the booty." Now this was the sort of evidence on which the hon. proprietor proposed to find his verdict of guilty against Lord Hastings—it put him in mind of the fable of the "wolf and the lamb." A wolf, wishing to destroy a lamb, accused it of having done him an injury at some particular time. The lamb, in defence, put in a most convincing plea, namely, that he was not born at the time specified by the wolf. Then it must have been your father, said the wolf. This charge, however, was also refuted. No matter, said the wolf, it must then have been your grand-father, and that is in substance the same—this was conclusive, and the victim fell! (*Great laughter.*) Another statement of Sir C. Metcalf's had been read with peculiar emphasis by the hon. gentleman. Sir Charles stated, that he had no doubt but that Mr. Russell was secretly connected with the house—"I certainly have no evidence of the fact," said Sir Charles, "nor is it in my power to obtain any; but I have an impression that amounts to a secret conviction, that he is a partner, and that I firmly believe." And I, said the hon. proprietor, echoing the sentiment—and so do I believe it too!—(*Heur!*) He must confess to the hon. gentleman, and he looked for his forgiveness, that after he heard that sentence, his attention to his speech flagged. He could no longer listen to an address in which conclusions were drawn from assumptions like those against a second person, in order thereon to found a verdict of guilty against a third, namely, Lord Hastings!—it was monstrous! He would now proceed (Mr. J. said) to offer a few observations on what fell from his hon. friend (Mr. Carruthers); and he anticipated that if he could shew that he had been as much in error as the gentleman who preceded him, he would shrink from his intended verdict of guilty! He supposed that he should not be injuring his (Mr. Carruthers's) line of argument if he quoted some of his observations from the Times newspaper. His hon. friend was there made to say, "It must be recollected that the license was granted for the benefit of the Nizam, not for the benefit of Messrs. Palmer and Co." Indeed! for the benefit of the Nizam! then what becomes of all the scandalous assertions, that the license was granted for the exclusive advantage of Sir W. Rumbold? One of the most strenuous supporters of the amendment had thus contradicted their favourite allegation—that which they called the arch and the keystone of their case. The report of his hon. friend's

speech went on in the following manner—"Messrs. Stuart and Adam proposed that the money should be found by the Bengal government—that appeared to him (Mr. Carruthers) a sound proposition; but it was not approved of by the Marquess of Hastings. It was then proposed by Messrs. Stuart and Adam, that the money should be raised by competition, under the guarantee of the government, there being in 1820, a great glut of money in the Indian markets. That likewise appeared to him (Mr. Carruthers) a sound and reasonable proposition; but he still found the Marquess of Hastings opposing every measure proposed for the relief of the Nizam, and refusing the government's guarantee, except to the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co." Now if he could prove the whole premises here advanced by his hon. friend, to be entirely erroneous, he was sure he was the last man in the world to pronounce a verdict of guilty. The first assertion here was, that the Marquess of Hastings had opposed the proposition of taking money from the public treasury to advance to the Nizam. He (Mr. R. Jackson) was ready to admit that he did so; but for what reason? It was, as the Marquess said, because that course was illegal—and what was the step which the noble Marquess did take on that occasion? He referred to the advocate-general for his opinion on the legal point, whether he might be allowed to lend the Nizam money out of the Bengal Treasury. The opinion of the advocate-general was directly against the legality of such a proceeding. Now, he asked his hon. friend, if the Marquess of Hastings in the teeth of the law officer's opinion, had relieved the Nizam's distresses in the way proposed, would he not have been assailed in language such as this;—"What! has he acted in opposition to the opinion of the first law officer, after having applied for it? There must certainly be rank corruption at the bottom of such conduct." His hon. friend next said, that there was a proposition for raising the money at Calcutta, by competition under the guarantee of government; but that this plan also met with the disapproval of his lordship. This he (Mr. R. Jackson) admitted, as well as the other charge; and he contended, that his lordship acted rightly in so disapproving of the suggestion. It was a well known fact that the Bombay government excited much displeasure on the part of the Court of Directors on the occasion of its having sanctioned a similar transaction. The Marquess of Hastings therefore very properly refused to contravene the express orders of the Court of Directors. And as to his lordship's having exclusively confined the guarantee of the government to the house of Palmer and Co., it was distinctly and flagrantly erroneous. Lord Hastings had not only expressly refused

that

that house a guarantee, but insisted on, and obtained, a written declaration from them, that they did not consider themselves as possessing such a security. His hon. friend, however, was not satisfied with the reasons assigned by Lord Hastings; he would have it, that the noble Marquess had refused to listen to the propositions of Messrs. Adam and Stuart, because he wished to favour Sir W. Rumbold. It was not his (Mr. R. J.'s) intention to contend that the Marquess of Hastings was a faultless statesman. (*Hear!*) For what man could be styled so? He admitted there were parts in his lordship's conduct, from the policy of which he differed. To instance one fact, his proposal to build a Christian cathedral, with money obtained from a Mahomedan prince; the course, pursued by the Court of Directors, in putting a stop to that project, met with his entire approbation. (*Hear!*) Much as he held the character of Mr. John Adam in esteem, he could not but think he acted incorrectly, in appointing a minister of the gospel, to a situation in the Stationary office; and again, he thought the Court of Directors had done rightly in depriving the reverend person of his place. In his opinion, also, Mr. John Adam, had, at one time, allowed himself to be led away by the splenetic representations which Sir C. Metcalf had made, connected with the subject they were discussing. He had, however, since made the *amende honorable* to himself. His strong mind, had, at length, burst from the trammels which had been imposed on it, and in his two last letters to the Court of Directors, he frankly intimated that he had not time to go over the incessant despatches from Sir C. Metcalf, and that he therefore handed them over in masses, for the delighted perusal of the hon. court. Mr. Adam could no longer sacrifice the public business to the never-ending detail of Sir C. Metcalf's communications. He believed, that his last letter but one to the Court of Directors, consisting of about ten short paragraphs, enclosed upwards of thirty communications from that individual; and his last letter, consisting of half a dozen lines, covered forty-two enclosures from this formidable correspondent. The Burmese war had found the Bengal council different employment. Right glad he was that he possessed Mr. Adam's aid, and that he shipped off Sir C. Metcalf's despatches by the bale; to those who felt it no derogation to peruse such language, and record and even repeat such opprobrious epithets, as never had before appeared in their public correspondence with their servants. His hon. friend, however, who professed to have read the papers so attentively, ought, in candour to have stated to the court, that the directors, in their succeeding despatch,

expressly approved of Lord Hastings' refusal of his assent, both with respect to the Bengal treasury and the guarantee. Though it was for this refusal, that the hon. gentleman proposed to vote his lordship *guilty*. He (Mr. R. Jackson) would now say a few words on his hon. friend's (Mr. Poynder's) observations, with respect to the affidavit. His hon. friend did, indeed admit that the affidavit was a true one, but charged it with displaying much of mental reserve, and evident evasion; and gave it as his opinion, that, had the form so shrewdly suggested by Sir C. Metcalf been followed, Messrs. Palmer and Rumbold must have been entrapped into perjury. The affidavit was, however, strictly true; for, at the time it was sworn, Mr. Sotheby had left the firm a year and a half. Now the Court of Directors quarrelled with it only on the ground that it was *extra-judicial*. Let them (the directors) not however think too lightly of extra-judicial oaths, when they considered, that, till the year 1793, the only oath of office between them and the proprietors was extra-judicial. The violation of this oath was not made perjury till the act of 1793. He now came to the speech of his hon. friend (Mr. Freshfield) who followed the hon. gentleman (Mr. Carruthers), and he begged his forgiveness, for not noticing more than one point in it; as all the others were, in fact, the same as taken by those who preceded him on the same side. One, among the many objections which that hon. proprietor had to urge against the noble Marquess's conduct, was, his having received from Chundoo Loll, a complaint, respecting the oppressions, which, as a minister of the Nizam, he considered himself to be suffering from Sir C. Metcalf. It was, according to his hon. friend, a highly reprehensible step on the part of the noble Marquess, to communicate with Chundoo Loll, except through the Resident, of whose tyranny he complained. Indeed! Was it indecorous in the noble Marquess to receive a petition from a prince, who thought himself injured, through any other channel, than the hands of the person who was charged as the oppressor? He (Mr. Jackson) was extremely concerned to find the directors supporting that opinion. Had he himself a seat in the House of Commons, before three months had passed, he would endeavour to obtain a declaration of parliament, as to whether those princes called independent and styled our allies, when goaded and trampled on, should not be allowed to convey their complaints to the ear of the Governor-General. Though the noble Marquess had not entirely approved of the way in which the Nizam had communicated his complaint, yet he gave him the assurance of his protection, and that his case should undergo the

the strictest investigation. He thought the conduct of Sir C. Metcalf much to be questioned, in employing very young persons in situations of great authority in the Nizam's dominions. On this subject, the Marquess of Hastings made the following observations, in his minute, inserted at page 311 of the printed papers. "I am thoroughly inclined to concur in the character given by Mr. Metcalf to Mr. Wells, for talents and disposition; yet that gentleman when he was raised to so proud an exaltation, had not been a year and a half out of college, and another of the young gentlemen had left it not a year." Now these young gentlemen, and others like them, went so far as to set aside the most solemn contracts between the sovereign and his people! The Marquess of Hastings further observes: "Let us ask ourselves what would be expected were youths so little experienced in the world to be empowered in England to superintend a country? Would not intoxication from such early pre-eminence and revolting superciliousness, and irritating misapplication of authority, be anticipated. How much greater was the probability of such consequences, when those persons were placed over a population which they viewed as of inferior race, with the habits of which they were unconversant, and which they would not estimate as entitled to the mildness and patience requisite towards Englishmen! The two, however, to whom I have alluded, though not of an age which would have allowed such a trust's being confided to them in our own territories, had to look forward towards judicial or revenue appointments in the hon. Company's service, when their years should be more matured, and may be thought to have formed their minds in some degree, as well as to have sought acquirements, with regard to that prospect. This supposition, light as it would be to rest upon, could not have place in a corner of his Majesty's thirteenth light dragoons, entrusted with a similar charge. It is not to be wondered at that he should have taken upon himself to annul the five years' settlement just made by the minister in person with the cultivators of the district, substituting a settlement of his own."

This Nestor! this experienced veteran in state affairs! took upon himself to set aside a solemn act of the Nizam's government, negotiated by the minister himself! Was that the way to treat an independent ally? If so, then bitter and blighting were the fruits of our alliance; and Holkar and Scindia reposed on beds of roses, compared with the objects of our friendship! Sir Charles Metcalf, he contended, had broke through all his instructions, the moment he entered upon his office of president; instructions, too, which he had been in-

strumental in drawing up for the guidance of his predecessor. He, together with his boys, traversed the whole country, broke down its laws, and set up laws of his own in their stead. Was it then to be wondered at that the minister should apply to government for redress? The minister did complain, and by that act accomplished his own ruin! When they compared the characters given to Chundoo Loll by Sir Charles Metcalf, before and after the minister had made this complaint, they could not but see that the last character had been dictated by the wounded spirit of an ambitious man, who had been foiled in his projects, and who had consequently determined upon the destruction of those who had offended his pride and crossed his purpose!

He would now, Mr. Jackson said, proceed to the four accusatory despatches. If there were any gentlemen who, having read those documents, as well as the answers to them, with the minute attention they demanded, and yet could still remain of opinion that those answers did not refute all the charges advanced, they were certainly justified in returning what his hon. friend had called a verdict of guilty. But if there were any in that court who were ready to vote for the circulation of those despatches through India and the world, without having read and attentively considered the noble Marquess's replies and explanations, he could only apply to them the language of an eloquent member of that court (Mr. Russell)—"Let them go home and sleep, if they can; I could not sleep under such circumstances." He only demanded equal justice to be dealt out to the Marquess of Hastings. Let him be treated with the same justice as one of their meanest servants—he asked no more for him; but he demanded as much. To him (Mr. Jackson) it appeared quite impossible that that court would sanction the dissemination of accusations against the noble Marquess, which related to transactions that happened six, eight, and ten years ago, and consequently were known to the Court of Directors long before they, by a solemn act, expressed their approbation of the noble Marquess's administration, and deplored its approaching close! As to the last of those transactions, namely, the sixty lac loan, unless it could be shewn that the Marquess of Hastings was aware of any impropriety in the measure, it was immaterial to prove that it was an usurious transaction, he being ignorant of that fact. As to the amount of interest which was obtained on that loan, great difference of opinion prevailed. It was thirty-three per cent, according to Sir C. Metcalf's statement: while the house who instituted the transaction assert that the rate of interest, including the *bonus*, was only twenty and a half per cent; and

this

this certainly agreed with the idea which the Court of Directors had of it, who, in their despatches, state that the interest was twenty and three-quarters per cent., including the *bonus*. Now, could any man conscientiously say that that was an exorbitant rate of interest out of the British dominions, when they had it in proof that, previous to the Nizam's connexion with the firm of Palmer and Co., he, the Nizam, had frequently paid as much as sixty per cent.; and an hon. baronet had produced accounts to shew that the British government itself had paid thirty per cent. interest?

The first of the despatches was dated 21st May 1820, and was a reply to a letter from the Marquess of Hastings, of the 3d January 1817. It says, "In paragraphs 264 to 287 of your letter from this department, dated the 3d of January 1817, you have drawn our attention to an application from Messrs. Palmer and Co., British merchants at Hyderabad, and to the proceedings on your part to which it gave rise." He would call to the recollection of the court what those proceedings were. On the Marquess of Hastings applying to the Advocate-General for his opinion as to the legality of granting the license to Palmer and Co., that gentleman stated that it was perfectly legal. He needed only to refer to the aid afforded by the house in the Mahratta and Pindarry wars, to shew what use was made of that license. For his conduct in those affairs they owed the noble Marquess eternal gratitude, and they had given that illustrious man their thanks for those achievements. The despatch then proceeded to detail the objections which the court had to the sanction which had been given to the loan.

The letter they were called on, by the amendment, to approve, went to condemn in the strongest terms the letter of license which had been granted to the house of Palmer and Co. four years before. That letter was of the utmost consequence; it might have been good in itself, under the then impression of the court, but, he would ask, whether they ought to circulate the reproof to the world, without at the same time giving the letter, which Lord Hastings wrote in reply? He would put it to the court, whether in an attack, on even the meanest person, they would wish to circulate the indictment, without also giving the defence? The despatch to which he particularly alluded, was dated May 1820. The answer from Lord Hastings was on the 16th of December in the same year. He would beg to read an extract from that answer. It was the political letter from Bengal, and was to be found in pages 34 and 35.

"In sanctioning certain negotiations of the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. with the minister of the Nizam, the Governor-Ge-

neral in Council, conceived himself to be acting consonantly to the purview of the 28th clause in the statute 37 Geo. III. cap. 142. As that enactment leaves not only to the Governor-General, but to any Governor in Council the amplest discretion, it was inferred, that the legislature intended the power to be exercised according to considerations of public expedience, and the Governor-General in Council most respectfully submits, that he is unapprized of any restriction, which confines the employment of that power to cases of exigency; though, were the substantiation of an exigency necessary, he apprehends it can be satisfactorily displayed." (*Cries of hear, hear! from several of the proprietors!*)

Mr. R. Jackson asked whether they had already made up their minds to circulate the charge, without at the same time giving publicity to such an answer? (*Hear, hear!*) In page 36 of that answer would be found the following paragraph, *viz.*

"It was the conscientious aim of the Governor-General in Council, to uphold and preserve entire those native States, which were connected with the British government by pledges of amity. An imminent danger of disorganization threatened the Nizam's government, from the mutinous spirit of the troops through grievous arrears of pay, and through the insubordination of the feudatory chiefs, each of whom practised dreadful exactions over the Nizam's subjects. Anxiety to cure these evils led to the following measures.

"On the first establishment of the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. in Hyderabad, the nature and extent of their dealings do not seem to have been exactly defined; it was not until they applied for a sanction in 1816, that their past transactions appear to have been examined; the scrutiny was very favourable for them, exhibiting indeed particulars which strongly enforced the presumption, that the distresses of the Nizam's government would have come to a crisis, had it not been for the assistance rendered by the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. A conviction of this fact caused the grant of the sanction, for which the house applied, and it at the same time led to the employment of that instrument more effectually.

"In 1816, and the beginning of the succeeding year, the probability of a serious contest with the Mahrattas became visible.

"The submission of the men to a requisite strictness of discipline was alone to be obtained by securing to them the actual discharge of their pay monthly, this was provided for the minister, by an arrangement with the house of Wm. Palmer and Co., on terms of unprecedented moderation for that part of India, with the sanction of this government."

His lordship went on to add, in page 37, "Suffice it to say, that the question never

was the inadmissibility of the arrangement with Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., and the facing preferably the bursting of the storm, but the possibility of obtaining the loan on cheaper terms elsewhere: a hope which seemed to the Governor-General quite nugatory, and dangerously delusive.

What the result of the measure sanctioned has been, will appear from the letter of the Resident, dated the 1st of September 1820, namely; the reducing the expenses of the public establishments at one stroke, by 25 lacs annually, is no inconsiderable advantage; yet it bears no comparison with the benefit secured to the state, by the discharge of these troops, who were the scourge of the country, and could not be disbanded till their arrears were paid. This too has been followed by the removal of all the chiefs of all the districts, through whose connivance the systematic plunder was exercised, so that the general population of the territory has profited signally by the reform." He (Mr. J.) again asked, after hearing this, what course would the court adopt? All he demanded from them was, that after hearing of such signal good effects from these arrangements, if they would still persist in calling upon the public to condemn unheard, the man by whom such arrangements were effected? Let them but send forth the answer with the charge, and he would not complain, as he thought he could answer for the conclusion of any unprejudiced man. (*Hear, hear!*)

The next letter which they were called upon to approve and to circulate was that of November 1821. He admitted that the charge there made was very strong, and one which would have confounded him with despair, if he had not found a satisfactory answer from the highest authority; namely, the very functionary who was betrayed into the charge. He would here confine himself to a very small part of the accusation contained in that despatch; but it was a part which the noble Marquess had evidently felt most poignantly. In page 78, paragraph 53, it was said, "We have looked with anxiety for some attempt to justify or to palliate a proceeding which, so far as our recollection serves, is without a parallel in the records of our India governments; but in your letter it is reported, as if it were a circumstance needing no comment." Let the court recollect to whom this language was addressed; not to an ordinary clerk of the Company, but to one who was invested with the highest authority in the Company's service, and in whom its honour was bound up, as being their most dignified representative. He would take this occasion of saying, that if they did not pay more respect to these distinguished individuals, who were invested with the government of an empire; if they did not direct their clerks to qualify their phraseology, and couch

their despatches in more civil terms, it would, in time, be found that no gentleman of rank and character would feel disposed to accept of office in India. This was a vice of long standing; he remembered a despatch being addressed to the good Lord Cornwallis, in such terms as must have been revolting to the feelings of any gentleman. He remembered another despatch being written from that court to Lord Wellesley, but it was in language so coarse and offensive, that, when sent for inspection to the Board of Control, that board refused to transmit it, and in the subsequent discussion of that court, it was termed, "*the intended despatch.*" It was absolutely necessary that some reform should take place on this point. But to return to the extract—it said, "We have looked with anxiety for some attempt to justify or to palliate a proceeding, which, so far as our recollection serves, is without a parallel on the records of our Indian governments; but in your letter it is reported as if it were a circumstance needing no comment; and it is only through the following passage, in the minute of the Governor General, recorded in your consultations of the 1st of January 1820, that we have been able to acquire a knowledge of the motives of this novel and most irregular procedure:—"When Sir William Rumbold was called before the council, he explained that the supplication of the house for government dispensing with the delivery of a copy of the account, had this sole motive: the accounts once put on the proceedings of council must be transmitted home, so that the transactions of the house would be subjected, in London, to the inspection of persons liable to form all kinds of false deductions from total ignorance of the habit, of the country, and of every circumstantial particular; at the same time he offered to explain every part of the transactions verbally on oath to the council. He further proposed to wait upon Mr. Stuart, at his own house, and there submit the accounts to his examination. The validity of the objection to produce the accounts in council, struck me immediately, and I believe was similarly felt by two other members." The despatch then continued, "This apology is meant to apply exclusively to the suppression of the accounts, and not to the suppression of Sir W. Rumbold's explanation (for which no apology is made), although if admitted in one case, we do not see how it can be rejected in any supposable case; it is the language not of a responsible, but of an irresponsible government: it is not an exercise of the license of acting without instructions, and reporting the proceedings, for the information and sanction of the authorities at home: it is the assertion by your government, of a power to act without the obligation to communicate to any superior

superior authority the means of judging of your acts, and consequently the assertion of a power to elude all check and control. It is not an assumption of a discretionary power, on the part of the local government, to suspend the execution of instructions from home; it amounts to the assumption of a power to do what you please, and to communicate to us, just so much of what you have done, as you may see fit. And, on what ground does this assumption rest? that we are not qualified to draw right conclusions from the information which is laid before us; but that, from ignorance of all that we ought to know, it is not only unnecessary, but unsafe to put us in possession of the materials of knowledge. We should be unworthy of the station we hold, if we did not strongly condemn such proceedings, defended by such allegations."—The court (Mr. J.) said, had done right in condemning such conduct, if the facts alleged were true; but ought they, in common justice, to publish, by their vote for the amendment, the despatch of censure, and pass unnoticed the explanations which had been given in answer to it, and which he would read? It should also be recollected, that the proceedings, which they were now called on to approve, had not been unanimously agreed to by the Court of Directors. They had already heard of the able dissent of their former Chairman (Mr. Pattison), to which three of as honourable gentlemen as any in the court, Messrs. Elphinstone, Mills, and Daniel, had added their signatures, from their conviction, that the course which had been pursued was unjust to the noble Lord. The answer of the noble Lord, in defence of his character and government, was an able *exposé* of the whole of the transactions to which the court had referred, in their letter of censure, and was, in his (Mr. Jackson's) mind, a most full and satisfactory answer to the whole of that charge. The noble Marquess began by stating as follows:—"The letter from the hon. court, dated 25th of November 1821, is a body of such serious charges against me, that, in justice to myself, I must enter formally upon an explanation of circumstances, which have been strangely miscomprehended. Where the animadversions are only impeachments of my judgment, I feel it incumbent on me to bow to the censure with entire submission: where the hon. court impugns my constitutional principles, and assigns to me incorrect motives, a greater degree of latitude may equitably be allowed. Not meaning, for reasons which shall be given hereafter, to follow the exact series of the hon. court's observations, I hasten to the article which is meant to affect me the most materially.—In paragraph 53, the hon. court is pleased to charge me with assuming the power of setting aside its

authority, and claiming for myself a privilege of action subversive of the system established by the legislature, for the administration of affairs in these territories. I beg leave to disclaim the ever having harboured a pretension to powers of such a description. The sense which I believe myself to entertain of my public duty towards my country, and of my solemn engagements to the hon. court, would, I trust, suffice to prevent my indulging a license of that nature, through any fallacious views of momentary expedience; confident still further, that the warmest recognition of special obligation to the hon. Company, is never absent from my mind, I may assert, that my gratitude, operating with common-place honesty, renders it totally impossible, I should ever, in thought or deed, have invaded the hon. court's supremacy. The charge, however, is broadly made, and my simple asseveration cannot be accepted, to balance the detailed reasoning by which crimination is attached to me. It will, indeed, be shown, that the fact on which the argument is founded, has been altogether misapprehended; yet, as so forced and arbitrary a conclusion would not be deduced, even had the fact been literally as was imagined, unless the charge referred to some habitual disposition in me, the existence of that disposition shall be brought to the test; I shall call upon the members of council to declare, as men of honour, whether they have ever discovered in me, any want of management, or apparent inclination to evade an order from the hon. court, which could, without distinct injury to the hon. Company's service, be fulfilled?—whether in the case of instructions from the hon. court, the most irreconcilable to existing circumstances, consequently the most embarrassing, they have ever heard me remark upon the impracticability of the orders, with any irreverent levity?—whether on the contrary, they have not observed in me, an invincible solicitude to warp the exigencies of the juncture, as far as possible, to the hon. court's wishes, so as that the latter might be satisfied to the utmost extent safely practicable?"

To this appeal his colleagues, Messrs. Adam, Fendall, and Bayley, reply, *et c.*

"To the two first of these questions we can have no hesitation in replying distinctly and unequivocally in the negative; while we can, with no less truth and sincerity, declare, that in every instance which has come under our observation, your lordship's conduct has been invariably governed by the principles stated in the last question.

"The tenure of your lordship's questions, has necessarily prescribed the limit to our answer, and has restrained us from bearing testimony more at large to the marked deference and attention to the

wishes of the hon. court, which your proceedings have uniformly manifested, and to the constant anxiety evinced by the general spirit of your administration, to uphold their dignity and authority."

Could there be any doubt (asked Mr. J.) of the course which the court ought to pursue with the knowledge of such facts before them? Would it not be highly unjust to allow such a charge to go forth unaccompanied by such a reply? This despatch was sent two years after the sixty lac loan; four years after the Aurungabad contract; five years after the granting of the license, and seven years after the sanctioning of the house; all of which it condemns. Was it fair or just to Lord Hastings that they should send forth his condemnation to the world, by approving and publicly referring to such a letter of censure, without at the same time referring to the explanation and defence here put in by the noble lord? Would any man among them act so by his neighbour or his servant? The court had condemned the practice of raising money for the use of the native princes, except in particular exigencies, and in cases where it was deemed necessary to assist a prince in alliance with the Company. The Governor-General had the power under the act, of granting a license to European merchants, to enter into contracts for supplying the sums required. The Nizam was exactly in the condition which was here provided for by the legislature. The money was absolutely necessary at the time, for the effectual organization of his troops; and if that was admitted, how could the granting the license be impugned? and yet, shocking as was the idea, it imputed to his lordship more sordid and vulgar motives: but its terms, it seemed, were objected to. Was it to be argued that government should have refused to allow the loan, because the interest exceeded twelve per cent., and that too in a country where the Company itself had ordered their provincial judges to allow, in causes, from 30 to 30 per cent.? Such a principle would be absurd, and in many supposable cases, extremely dangerous—perhaps fatal! Suppose, for instance, while we were engaged in the Burmese war, some of those chiefs who were almost habitually engaged in conspiracies against us, were to revolt; and that the Nizam and the Nabob of Oude, were to adhere to the Company's interests, but were prevented from assisting us from the want of funds; would that be a ~~good~~ reason to talk of refusing to sanction any loan which was above 12 per cent.? They might as well talk of two and a half per cent. Under such circumstances, were the exertions of our allies to be rendered abortive by an adherence to this rule?

Mr. Pattison (the director), in explanation,

said that whatever opinion had before existed as to the law regulating the rate of interest, that law was now defined; and it was declared that in future no loan could be admitted, or money lent in any place, whether in or out of the Company's dominions, at a higher rate of interest than 12 per cent.; and that all transactions in which more than that sum was taken, would be considered illegal. And, in the letter sent out, it was directed that instructions to this effect should be issued to our different settlements in the east; but those instructions were so modified as not to have a retrospective effect. It was true that those instructions referred to transactions at Hyderabad; but they were only intended to operate for the future.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Jackson.—The third despatch which they were called on to approve, related, in some degree, to the hon. director's observations; it was dated 9th April 1823, and was a mere envelope to certain legal opinions which the directors thought it necessary to send out. Why that despatch was one of the four which the amendment called upon the court to approve, he could not conjecture, unless it was with the unfair purpose of raising an inference, that the noble Marquess had wilfully violated an act of parliament, though the present construction was so new, that it could not have reached India until twelve months after the noble lord's departure, and three years after the sixty lac loan which raised the question, although for twenty-eight years the directors had themselves acted under the same construction as had governed the noble Lord and the Advocate-General of Bengal. Supposing the present construction to be the true one, application must be made to parliament to explain and amend the act, as has been suggested by Mr. Canning, or great misfortunes might ensue from our Indian allies being unable to raise the funds necessary for military equipment, and English subjects being forbidden to aid them, except on so low a rate of interest, that it was absurd to talk about it. He (Mr. J.) said the fourth despatch was dated 21st Jan. 1824; and it was well known that it had been dissented from by one of the Court of Directors, who naturally enough felt that it would be most unfair to send out a despatch, which was a mere echo of Sir Charles Metcalf's *orders*, and almost every paragraph of which the hon. director had felt himself able to refute. It was indeed remarkable that, throughout Sir Charles Metcalf's voluminous accusations was scarcely to be found one direct tangible charge;—it was all, "I have heard—it is reported—it is whispered—there is a current opinion—people say—I have an impression," &c. &c., although these insinuations had been thought of weight sufficient whereon to pronounce

pronounce ruin to fame and fortune, by a verdict of guilty, from a gentleman who professed himself to be in habits of weighing evidence and contemplating testimony.

His (Mr. Jackson's) object would be, that the publication of the four despatches should be accompanied by their proper antidote, namely, the explanations which his lordship had given. The court should recollect what had been already done with respect to the administration of the noble Marquess. A vote of thanks had been passed to him, professedly on the ground of his general administration; and, without saying that there might not have been errors or mistakes in that government, during nine long years of trying and critical events, the Court of Directors had come to a unanimous vote on that occasion; as had likewise the Court of Proprietors—each lamenting his lordship's determination to resign the government. And let it be remembered that this was three years after the sixty lac loan; seven years after the Amingabad contract, and six years after the granting of the license. He would ask, with what face could they now send forth charges of six or seven years old, when they had in the meantime interfered with a vote of thanks, professedly grounded on his whole administration? To shew the feeling which seemed to actuate the Court of Directors, when that vote of thanks was proposed, he would read what had been said by the then Chairman, when he called upon the Court of Proprietors to adopt the sentiments of the Directors.

The learned gentleman then read the following extract from the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors, on the 29th of May 1822.

“The Chairman acquainted the court, that it had been convened for the special purpose of laying before the proprietors, a unanimous resolution of the Court of Directors of thanks to the most noble Marquess of Hastings.”

“The said resolution was read, being as follows:—

“At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 15th May 1822,

“Resolved unanimously, That this court highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the most noble Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of India, are anxious to place on the records of the East-India Company, their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

“And this court, being desirous that

the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquess of Hastings, should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

“Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be given to the most noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B., for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability, with which, during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interest of the East-India Company.

“The Chairman then rose and said, the business which the proprietors were assembled to consider, was one that required but very little introduction on his part: the merits of the noble person, whom they had that day met to thank, were acknowledged on all hands to be of the most exalted and signal character, and therefore he was persuaded, that the Court of Proprietors would concur in the deliberate sentiments which the Court of Directors had recorded of those merits. It was usual on these occasions, to state to the proprietors the preliminary vote, to which the Court of Directors had agreed, and it sometimes happened, that that vote was proposed to the Court of Proprietors for their adoption. But that course would not now be taken, as it was considered more gratifying to the proprietors themselves, as well as more complimentary to the noble individual in question, to leave it entirely to the court to take such steps as might appear best calculated to attain the object they all had in view. The object of the vote which the Court of Directors had come to, was not to praise any particular act of this noble person's administration, but to place on the record of the Company, their opinion of his general conduct, during a period of nine years. On that account, they had not deemed it necessary to produce any papers; for the history of the noble Marquess was to be found in every document which had been transmitted from India for several years past. The noble Marquess had formerly received in two instances, votes of thanks from that court; and on a third occasion, the strong feeling of regard which the proprietors entertained towards him, in consequence of his various services were further expressed by a pecuniary grant. The two first votes were for particular services; the one for the *Nepulsee* war; the other for the war against the *Mahrattas* and *Pindarries*; both of which contests had been brought to a successful and glorious conclusion. In both instances, the papers relative to those important transactions had been laid before the proprietors. In the third instance, the court had come in a munificent vote of money; and on that occasion, it was not considered necessary

cessary to produce any documents, because the reward was granted for services already well-known, and duly appreciated. The present resolution might then be considered a summary of his lordship's administration; it might be viewed as a tribute of praise paid to the noble Marquess, previous to his departure from that country, which he had for nine years governed so ably, and he hoped the general court, would, on the motion of some hon. proprietor, unanimously agree to a similar tribute of respect. The result of his lordship's administration was to be seen in the general pacification of India, in the flourishing state of the Company's finances, and in the total absence of any thing which appeared likely to disturb the existing tranquillity.

"Only that morning he had received from his lordship, a very clear *exposé* of the finances of India. And, in truth, it appeared from the last financial letter that there was a surplus of nearly a crore and a half of rupees. He was happy to say that he had received a letter of a very recent date, not from the noble Marquess himself, but from an old and intelligent servant in one of the governments; in which it was stated, that there was hardly the most remote probability of the renewal of war. The general diffusion of knowledge, and the general good-will which prevailed throughout the country, to the British government, had removed every apprehension of war. India now enjoyed profound peace, and that which should always accompany peace (though, such was the lot of human nature, they were not constantly united), content and prosperity. In the midst of India, all was tranquil and prosperous. He had next to observe, that the noble Marquess had achieved a very great saving to the East-India Company, in a financial operation, by the removal of the payment of interest, on a very large loan, from the home treasury to the treasury of Bengal. Many persons had certainly suffered by this measure, but circumstances rendered it necessary; and the consequent saving had placed the home-treasury in a state of great comparative affluence. The loan of 1811 had been transferred to that of 1821; the interest of the loan of 1811, which was payable by the home-treasury, at the rate of 2s. 6d. for the sicca rupee, was, by the transfer, now paid in India, by a rupee not worth more than 2s.; by which, a saving of not less than 150 or £200,000 per annum was effected. At the same time, he must be allowed to state, that when the court felt it necessary to make this change, it was not with a view to any profit of this kind; the measure was taken up by them on grounds of general policy. The profit was, certainly, a considerable advantage; but still

that was not the object which the court contemplated; their design was to relieve the home-treasury from an operation which it was not able to bear; but, he thought, as a great saving had been effected, it was a matter of fair congratulation to the Company, and a transaction highly honourable to the noble Marquess, who, by a single stroke of his wand, had, like a powerful magician, brought the business to an immediate conclusion; so that, in a few months, nay, in a few weeks, the home-treasury was relieved from the payment of interest, to the amount of £1,000,000 per annum. This would, in the end, operate very beneficially; it could not be immediately reduced to money, but still, it must be considered as money's worth. When the Company were under some alarm, on account of the number of drafts that were suddenly made on them, occasioned by the commercial circumstances, which rendered the payments of those drafts very desirable, the noble Marquess adopted the most prompt and decisive measures. In former years, those bills did not exceed 3 or £400,000, but they amounted, in the year to which he alluded, to £1,800,000. Feeling it necessary that the Company's treasury should not suffer by so extensive a claim, application was made to the Bengal government, to set them right in this difficulty. No sooner did the noble Marquess receive the letter of the Court of Directors, than with a magic-like rapidity, he shipped a million of money on board the Company's vessels. These were transactions of a pecuniary kind, and, consequently, of less importance in the eyes of thinking men, than those efforts which were attended by a great moral effect. But, if they looked to the effect of the government of the noble Marquess, on the moral character of India, they would find the result of such a nature, as must call forth the highest and most lasting praise. Having, during a period of nearly nine years, conducted the affairs of the Company, with unabated zeal, and with almost unexampled ability, it did appear, to the Court of Directors, nothing more than proper, that they should express their warm gratitude to the noble Marquess. Their purpose was a clear and plain one; there was no contingency in the vote; it was a positive vote of regret for the loss of his services. He had, he felt, very imperfectly stated the sentiments which actuated the Court of Directors, on this occasion. He was, he knew, very unequal to make a set and formal speech; but, he trusted, he had said enough to shew, that the act of the Court of Directors was nothing more than a just and well-merited tribute of gratitude to the Marquess of Hastings, for his many and valuable services." (*Hear, hear!*) Could this, exclaimed

Mr.

Mr. Jackson, be the same person, whom they were now recommended to condemn! and respecting whom gentlemen gravely talked about pronouncing a verdict of *guilty*, relating to transactions which were well-known, long before this vote of thanks was passed, and which had been regarded, as fully and satisfactorily explained? In order to arrest a course of such injustice, he should, if the present amendment were carried, and it should become the main question, move that the following words be added:—

“And that this court further expresses its approbation of the despatch to the Bengal government, dated 5th June 1822, conveying the unanimous thanks of the Court of Directors to the Marquess of Hastings, ‘for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which, during a period of nine years, he has administered the government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East India Company; at the same time expressing their deep regret that family circumstances had led to a declaration of his Lordship’s wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.’

“And also conveying the unanimous thanks of the Court of Proprietors, enumerating the great merits of the noble Marquess, referring to their former repeated votes of thanks, and expressing the high satisfaction with which they witnessed their executive authority again coming forward, at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant; to express and promulgate their sense of his Lordship’s exalted merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the government of their Asiatic territories; at the same time desiring the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, the expression of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause.

“And this court feels itself bound in justice to refer, in this resolution, to a letter from Lord Hastings, dated 16th December 1820, written in answer to the above despatch, of the 24th day of May 1820: to another letter received from his Lordship, dated 20th October 1822, in answer to the above despatch of the 28th of November 1821: to the opinion of Edward Strotell, Esq., then Advocate General of Bengal, dated 19th of July 1816; and to the opinion of Robert Spankie, Esq. then Advocate-General of Bengal, dated 26th May 1821, the legal advisers of the Governor-General in council, and to a dissent or protest, dated 19th January 1824, signed by J. Pattison, Wm. F. Elphinstone, J. Daniel, and Charles Mills, Esqs. protesting against and dissenting from the paragraph con-

tained in the above despatch of January 1824.”

He would submit this amendment as an act of justice to the noble lord, as an act of justice which would be due even to the humblest individual. (*Hear, hear!*) Let them circulate their accusatory despatches as widely and as industriously as they pleased, he bid defiance to them, if accompanied by the recorded answers to which he referred; without which, this glorious man must suffer in fame and reputation, by the act of those through whose ranks his praises had so recently echoed, and who voted him their thanks by acclamation!

Mr. P. Moore said he would give his support to the amendment moved by the hon. Chairman, not because he had read the voluminous papers before the court, but because he had not read them. As a friend to the Marquess of Hastings, he thought it was extremely injudicious that the character of that noble personage should be mixed up with proceedings with which in reality he had nothing to do. Several other distinguished servants of the Company had been put as it were upon their trial, who ought never to have been brought before the court on this occasion. The hon. gentleman before him, his learned friend, Mr. Jackson, had attacked the character of Sir Charles Metcalf, who was not there to answer for himself; and the characters of other absent gentlemen had been attacked by other proprietors. Against such a course of proceeding he would protest, and he stood there to protect those who were the children of the Company, who had grown up in its service, and who were now absent on its business. As a general principle he would object to the practice of allowing a guarantee loan to the native powers. If such a practice were permitted, the Company’s treasury would be soon exhausted. One large sum had been already paid in this way out of the treasury of Madras, and when a whole bundle of the Grenville party came into power the other day, the first thing they did was to come down to the House of Commons, and ask them to make good £300,000 to Mr. Prendergast. He would assert that such proceedings were bad, and ought to be discountenanced. As to my Lord Hastings, he believed he was inveigled into those transactions; but still he was responsible for them, and he (Mr. Moore) did not mean to deny that responsibility. The question was, were they to put a stop to these practices, or were they to have their funds paid over to make good the losses of Palmer and Co.? That firm would, very likely, go to the Board of Control, and say, “We are ruined; we received a guarantee from the government in India, and it is not fair that the East-India Company should make good our losses.” We have many seats in parliament,

parliament, and can be of use to you ; do, for God's sake, give us a lift !" (*A laugh.*) The Company ought not to be exposed to even a chance of such a misapplication of its funds ; and, therefore, he fully approved of the letter of the Court of Directors, which went to prevent all future loans to native powers in India. He gave his full support to the hon. Chairman's amendment ; and he did not think that the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings was in any way implicated by it. (*Hear, hear !*)

There were now very loud and general cries for adjournment, and also several calls for closing the discussion. In the midst of these,

A Proprietor rose and moved—" That the debate be adjourned."

The Rev. Mr. *Simpkinson* (we believe) suggested the addition of the words, "*sine die.*" They had already heard too much of that subject, and he thought it was not right that they should be agitated by it any longer.

A Proprietor expressed his hope, that every member who presented himself might be heard on this important subject.

The Chairman, referring to what had fallen from the Rev. Mr. *Simpkinson*, said, that no amendment could be moved on a question of adjournment, though it was competent to every member to speak upon it. However inconvenient the further adjournment of this question might be, he would not object to it ; yet, he must say, that the discussion had already gone to a very inconvenient length ; it was also, in his judgment, injurious to the noble lord himself to have the discussion so long protracted. He must beg also to observe, that the intention professed by the learned proprietor (Mr. *Jackson*) of offering another amendment when the present should be disposed of, would, if carried into effect, be productive of a further delay, to the hindrance of the general public business of the Company.

The cries of " Question, question !" were now renewed, and were mixed up with those of " *Adjourn, adjourn !*"

Mr. *S. Dixon* observed, that it might be inconvenient to protract the discussion ; yet, if they called for the question, they were bound to hear every member who wished to speak upon it.

Hon. D. *Kinnaird* said, that he was anxious to offer a few observations to the court on the question of adjournment. As the individual who had introduced the subject under discussion, and might be held in some sort responsible for its result, he was of course extremely anxious to omit no precaution which might tend to its success. It would be remembered by the Chairman, as well as by many hon. gentlemen near him, that in the original address which he had the honour to make to the court, he prefaced his motion with

but few observations. He took that course with a view to the opportunity which he looked for of explaining himself the more fully in reply ; and if the proposal of adjournment were opposed, then the time for entering into that explanation had arrived. Now, although there could be no hour of the day or night, at which he should not be ready, and was not ready, to enter at full length into the merits of this question, yet he must own that in his view of the case, that particular moment did not appear to be quite the most convenient for doing so. As that which he had to submit to the court would necessarily occupy a considerable time, he should be sorry to intrude much upon their attention at so late an hour ; but he had a duty to perform, which he could not allow himself to neglect. Under such circumstances he confessed that he should feel much more confidence, if allowed to commence this task on a future day, than if he were to go through it before an audience already fatigued with a long and arduous debate. Under these circumstances he felt bound to support the motion of adjournment.

Mr. *Weeding* observed, that considering the length of time which this debate had already occupied, he certainly felt himself bound to oppose any further adjournment. It would be a great tax upon the time of the members, who had been attending the court for so many days, to call upon them, unless in a case of absolute necessity, to come down again on the following day, or on Thursday. The hon. member (Mr. D. *Kinnaird*) said that he was ready to enter into the question at any moment, and his (Mr. *Weeding's*) wish was that the hon. gentleman should do so now ; if he did speak, he should find him (Mr. W.) a patient and attentive hearer.

Hon. D. *Kinnaird* said, his only object was to address the court when not already fatigued with a protracted discussion.

Mr. *Weeding* observed, that the hon. member's object would not be at all forwarded by the adjourning the debate ; how did he know that on the next day he would get an earlier opportunity of reply, than he had on that occasion ? He could not secure beginning early, even if they did adjourn, as twenty persons might come down and speak before him ; he had no claim to precedence, and therefore, he wished him to proceed at once with his reply.

The Chairman said that, in that case the court would have to divide, and all gentlemen who were not proprietors, must therefore withdraw.

Mr. *Freshfield* did not rise to offer any personal opposition to the adjournment, but he thought there was not so great a difference of opinion between them, as to call for a division.

The

The Chairman said, that if the motion for an adjournment was contested, he had no alternative but that of dividing the court upon it; at the same time, if any arrangement could be come to without a division, he should most willingly accede to it. For himself, he had no power to act individually; but, if he might be permitted to express an opinion, he certainly did think, considering the long and fatiguing debate they had already had that day, the case of the noble lord would be most fairly dealt with by an adjournment of the debate.

After a short conversation, in which several proprietors took a part, the motion for an adjournment was agreed to.

The Chairman said, it would be necessary to fix the day to which the debate was to be adjourned. Upon that point he and the directors were at the command of the proprietors. They would be in the court on the following day, and ready to go on with the discussion, if necessary; but the effect of such a course would be to stop the regular business of the Company, and certainly put a great number of persons to inconvenience. Thursday, as it appeared to him, would be a more convenient day for resuming the debate.

It was agreed to that the discussion should be resumed on Thursday.

A Proprietor suggested, that in order to ensure getting through the discussion on that day, the court should meet at eleven o'clock, instead of twelve.

The Chairman said, that such an alteration would, he feared, lead to mistakes, as notice could hardly be given to all the proprietors in proper time—the regular hour would be best.

Court adjourned to Thursday, March 3.

East-India House, March 3.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of "the Hyderabad papers, now before the proprietors, as far as they respect the conduct of the most noble the Marquess of Hastings, late Governor-General of India, with reference to certain pecuniary transactions of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. with the government of his highness the Nizam."

The Chairman (W. Astell, Esq.) having stated the business on which the court was assembled, the original motion and amendment were, as on the former days, read, when—

Mr. S. Dixon rose, and assured the court that he did not intend to detain them long. He had already expressed his

opinion on the subject under consideration, and he now could not refrain from expressing a wish; he should rejoice to say a hope; that some means should be devised, perhaps by a communication taking place between the hon. proprietor (the hon. D. Kinnaird) and the hon. Chairman, of bringing the discussion to an amicable conclusion. Whether the original motion, or the amendment should be carried, he was convinced a very great degree of unpleasant feeling would rest in the minds of many persons. He sincerely wished that some middle course could be adopted, whereby to come to a decision on the subject. He was afraid, if they proceeded to decide on the question as it stood at present, whether in favour of the original motion, or of the amendment, that the ultimate consequences of their decision would be very mischievous to the Company's interests. They ought to pause before they gave to the legislature any ground for interference. He had no doubt, that there were many persons who would be glad of an opportunity to overawe the East-India Company in the House of Commons. (*The hon. proprietor was interrupted by cries of order.*)

A Proprietor observed, that as the hon. proprietor had already spoken on the question, he conceived he was decidedly irregular in thus offering any proposition to the notice of the court. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Dixon replied, that he had not moved any thing. All he had done was to hint what he knew to be the wish of many proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Thornton rose, and declared he would second the motion. (*Loud cries of order.*) The recommendation he meant of his hon. friend. (*Order, order!*)

The Chairman said, he hoped some attention would be paid to regularity. He would remind them of the strong desire, which was expressed last Tuesday, that the discussion should be closed on that day. He was convinced, that if these irregular and desultory discussions were persisted in, the debate would never come to a termination. He requested, that if any gentleman wished to speak to the question, he would immediately begin. He would take this opportunity of repeating to the court, what he had stated on a former day, that the Company's interests were materially affected by this protracted discussion. The general business of the court was not only interrupted, but what was of a very essential consequence, the tea sales were interfered with. Those sales were usually held in that room, and the dealers had expressed to him, through their Chairman, their anxious hope that they might not again be turned out of the place where they ordinarily assembled. The sales were now obliged to be carried on in an adjoining room, which was not sufficiently

sufficiently capacious for the purpose. The dealers hoped, if the debate should again be adjourned, that the adjournment might be for a week at least. Gentlemen ought to consider that these proceedings would affect their dividend. (*Hear!*) He would suggest that the discussion be concluded this day, and he thought it right to observe, that he for one would not consent to any further adjournment, though he should sit there till midnight.

Sir Harford Jones then proceeded to address the court on the question. The court, he was sensible, after the protracted discussion which had taken place on this question, could not be very much inclined to listen to any speaker who offered himself to their notice. He assured the court, however, that what he had to say, should be compressed into as few words as possible. No man entertained a higher notion of the honour, integrity, and ability of the Marquess of Hastings than he did, and he only wished he could bring himself to think, that in the affair they were considering, that the noble lord had acted with his usual discrimination and wisdom. It was indispensably necessary, in order to form a just idea of the motion and amendment, to consider the real quality of the Nizam. He had heard him called an independent prince. If he were so, it was not by the grace of God, but by the permission of the East-India Company. The political relations in which that prince stood with respect to them, and in which they stood in respect to him, should likewise not be lost sight of. He was, with respect to them, in a state of tutelage, not in a state of alliance; and, he (Sir H. Jones) therefore concluded that his interests ought to be as carefully looked after as their own; they must share in all his advantages, and must, more or less, partake of all his embarrassments. The loans which he sought for were *prima facie* evidence of the embarrassed state of his government, and if this position was admitted, as well as that which he (Sir H. Jones) had before advanced, as to their liability to be affected by that embarrassment, he must come to the conclusion, that it was the duty of the Bengal government, to take care that the Nizam was assisted on the most moderate terms, and not involved in greater difficulties by the negotiation of so disastrous a loan as that of Messrs. Palmer and Co. It had been shewn that their treasury was, at the time, in a most flourishing condition; then why, he asked, was the Nizam allowed to borrow money at such a ruinous rate of interest, when they had such means at their command, and while the act of parliament entrusted the Governor-General with powers to assist their ally? He told them, he would not detain them long, and would compress what he had to say into few words. Were he to

talk till midnight, he did not think he could say any thing more to the purpose than he had done, and he should therefore conclude with expressing his determination, on the grounds he had stated, of giving his support to the amendment.

Sir Alexander Johnston said, the character of the noble Lord, to whom the present question related; the high and the responsible situation he held in India, and the nature of the papers which had been laid before the proprietors, were circumstances which rendered the present a question of considerable importance. It was of importance to the efficient administration of the Company's affairs in India, that a Governor-General, who had repeatedly received the thanks of his country, should feel confident, that, whatever difference of opinion might have occurred between him and his council in India, his character for integrity, at least, would be protected in this country. It was of equal importance to the commercial interests of India, and, through them, to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain, that a Governor-General, who had boldly protected a great commercial house, established, under the sanction of government, in the very centre of India, for the express purpose of promoting the liberal views of a commercial treaty; the general interest of trade, and the introduction of British manufactures amongst the natives of the country; should feel confident, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the policy of the measure, that his motives, at least, would be protected from secret and unfounded calumnies in this country. It was for these reasons, that, although he had not had the honour of attending this court on any former occasion, yet he had felt it his duty to attend it on the present; and, after having read every paper which had been printed, and listened to every argument that had been urged on the occasion, to submit shortly the grounds upon which he felt himself bound, by every principle of justice and honour, to support the motion which had been brought forward by the hon. proprietor (the hon. D. Kinnaird). The arguments which had been urged by the hon. director within the bar (Mr. Pattison), by the hon. proprietor on his right (Mr. Jackson), and by the hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith), were, in his opinion, conclusive against the adoption of the amendment: on that point, therefore, it was unnecessary for him to trouble the court. The only question at present was, "did the Hyderabad papers contain any fact respecting the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings in the Hyderabad transactions, which authorize them to alter the high opinion which they had hitherto expressed of his honour and integrity?"

In order to form a fair and impartial judgment of the whole conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, in the Hyderabad transactions, it was necessary to consider those papers first, with reference to the political objects the noble Marquess had in view; secondly, with reference to the line of conduct which he observed in collecting the information upon which he acted; and, thirdly, with reference to that line of conduct which he observed, in choosing the means by which his measures were carried into effect. With respect to the first point, it was established by these papers, that the political objects which Lord Hastings had in view, in the Hyderabad transactions, were to enable, by means of a loan, the Nizam's government to render efficient, as allies to the British arms, a considerable body of his troops, which, for want of regular pay, were in a state of mutiny and insubordination; and also, to enable, by means of a loan, the Nizam's minister (a friend to the British government) to introduce such a reform into his country, as would increase his prosperity, and make it a permanently useful ally to the British interests in India. That these were wise and great political objects, was established by the report which was made at the time to Lord Hastings, by the political Resident at Hyderabad; a gentleman who had been appointed to the situation, not by Lord Hastings, but by his predecessor (Lord Minto); a gentleman who had been, for twenty years, intimately acquainted with the affairs of Hyderabad; who had been, for fifteen out of those twenty years, actually political Resident at that court; whose talents and local information were universally acknowledged in India; and whose talents and local information must be acknowledged in this country, by every person who heard the able, manly, and luminous speech, which he made in this court some days ago. With respect to the second point, in collecting the necessary information, to enable him to act, it was Lord Hastings' duty, as a statesman, and as a faithful servant to the East India Company, to consult the Advocate-General of Bengal, as to the legality, and the political Resident of Hyderabad, as to the policy, of the measures which he was about to adopt; and, after causing the measures to be fully discussed in council, to carry into effect such of them as had been determined upon, either by the whole council, or by the majority of the council; the opinions of each member of the council being faithfully recorded for the information of the Court of Directors. It was established by the Hyderabad papers, that Lord Hastings did, in as far as related to the legality of these measures, act in strict conformity with the advice of the Advocate-General of Bengal; and that, in

as far as related to the policy of the measures, he did also act in strict conformity with the advice of the political Resident at Hyderabad; and that, after having caused the measures to be fully discussed in council, he carried into effect the principal one of them, the licence to the house of Palmer and Co., with the unanimous concurrence of every member of his council, and the others with the concurrence of the majority of the council; the opinions of each member of council, both for and against the latter measures, being faithfully recorded for the information of the Court of Directors: it was, therefore, established by these papers, that the line of conduct which Lord Hastings observed, in collecting the information upon which he acted, was precisely that which it was his duty to observe as a statesman, and as a faithful servant of the East-India Company.

With respect to that line of conduct which Lord Hastings observed, in choosing the means by which his measures were to be carried into effect; it was again the duty of Lord Hastings, as a statesman, and as a faithful servant of the East India Company, to take care that the means which he chose were such as were the most palatable to the Nizam's government, through whose agency the measures were to be carried into effect; that they were such as had been advised by the political resident of Hyderabad, upon whose co-operation the success of the measures depended; that they should be such as were in strict conformity with the spirit and objects of the existing treaty of commerce between the Nizam's Government and the British Government; and, finally, that they should be such as were, considering all the circumstances of the case, the most economical that could be adopted. It appeared, by the Hyderabad papers, that the Nizam, partly from the services which he had received from Mr. Palmer himself, before he was a member of the house, and partly from the benefits he had derived from the house, reposed great confidence in the firm, and he himself proposed that the loan should be negotiated for him through the house; it also appeared by the papers, that the political resident of Hyderabad had officially pointed out to Lord Hastings the house of Palmer and Co., as the only house which, from the confidence it had obtained amongst the Shroffs, and other native monied men of the country, could raise the loan for the Nizam's government. It also appeared, that the house of Palmer and Co. had been established at Hyderabad under the sanction of the British government, for the express and avowed purpose of carrying into effect the views of the treaty of commerce which had been concluded between the Nizam's government and the British government; that it had expended a considerable

derable capital in opening an inland navigation, of nearly 400 miles, for the conveyance by water, instead of by land, of the cottons of Berar and the Teak wood, which grows near the Godavery; that it had made an expensive establishment near the mouth of the Godavery, at Coringa; that it had actually built at that port a ship of the Teak wood, that it had brought thither by the inland navigation which had been mentioned; and that it had been the means of introducing into the Nizam's country two hundred thousand pounds worth of British manufactures, the use of which had become so general amongst the upper classes of society in that country, that the political resident reports his having seen many chiefs at the court of the Nizam dressed in English shawls, muslins, and other descriptions of English manufacture. It further appeared, from the report of the political resident, made at the time to Lord Hastings, and confirmed by what he stated to the proprietors in this court a few days ago, that the terms upon which the loans to the Nizam's government were negotiated by Palmer and Co. were fair and moderate, which was corroborated by the statement also made the other day in this court by Sir C. Forbes, one of the most distinguished and best informed merchants who ever was in India, and who had proved to the proprietors, by the most unanswerable evidence, that those terms were not only moderate, but were such as a cautious house would have been unwilling to take; in support of which he had proved to the court, that his own house at Bombay, under similar circumstances, received ten or twelve per cent. more interest from the Bombay government than Palmer and Co. had received from the Nizam, for money which they, the house of Forbes and Co., had lent the Bombay government—not upon the precarious security on which Palmer and Co. had lent their money to the Nizam's government, but upon the direct and avowed security of the Bombay government itself; and that even this loan had been considered so little desirable by the house of Forbes and Co., that, although it had the option of lending the Bombay government 100,000 rupees upon these terms, it only lent it 18,000. It was therefore established by these papers, that the line of conduct which Lord Hastings observed in choosing the house of Palmer and Co. as the means by which his measures were to be carried into effect, was precisely that which it was his duty to observe, as a statesman, and as a faithful servant of the East India Company. The principal objection which had been urged in the course of this debate against the conduct of Lord Hastings in the Hyderabad transactions, arose out of the construction which had been given to a private letter, which was written by Lord Hastings

to Sir Wm. Rumbold, in January 1815; from which it had been inferred, that Lord Hastings was biassed throughout the Hyderabad transactions by a desire to serve Sir Wm. Rumbold. In the construction of this letter, the proprietors should consider the persons by and to whom it was written—the time at which, and the object for which, it was written. The person by whom it was written was the trustee of Lady Rumbold's fortune; the person to whom it was written was Lady Rumbold's husband; the time at which it was written was when Lord Hastings was in camp, in the hurry of a campaign; the object for which it was written was to explain to Sir Wm. Rumbold (in answer to a letter which Sir William Rumbold had written to Lord Hastings, asking his opinion upon the subject) the probable advantages which he (Sir Wm.) might fairly calculate upon, in becoming a partner in the house of Palmer and Co. Lord Hastings, in his reply, in substance, told Sir Wm. Rumbold, that the countenance of the British government had been given to the house of Palmer and Co., at the request of the political resident at Hyderabad, in consequence of the services which they had performed for the Nizam's government—that the same countenance was not likely to be given to any other house, no other house having the same claim for such countenance—and that Sir Wm. might, therefore, in becoming a partner in Palmer and Co.'s house, calculate upon the advantages—the one was, that the countenance given by the British government to that house would secure for it the confidence of the people of the Nizam's country—the other was, the improbability, for the reason above stated, that the house of Palmer and Co. would have any competitor at Hyderabad. The above, he thought, the fair and gentlemanlike construction which a private letter, written under such circumstances, by a man of Lord Hastings' high and gentlemanlike feelings, was entitled to receive. If, however, any doubt should occur from this letter as to the conduct which Lord Hastings would adopt in any case in which Sir W. Rumbold's interest might be concerned, that doubt must be removed by a reference to the proceedings in council, of 17th June 1820, by which it appeared that Lord Hastings, although strongly impressed with the policy of the measures which he proposed, offered to retire from council, and waive his right of voting upon the subject, lest he might be supposed to be influenced in his opinion by the regard which he entertained for Sir W. Rumbold; and that the members of council, who differed from him as to the policy of the measure under discussion, and who, from their situation, as members of council, were the best possible judges of his conduct.

conduct, recorded on the minutes of council the high sense they entertained of his character; and the impossibility of their believing that his opinion could be biassed on the occasion, by the regard which he entertained for Sir Wm. Rumbold. Having now fully discussed the Hyderabad papers, both as they referred to the political measures which Lord Hastings adopted in the Nizam's country, and as to the means by which he carried those measures into effect, he felt himself bound to conclude, that these papers did not contain any fact which authorized the proprietors to alter the high opinion which they had hitherto expressed of the honour and integrity of the Marquess of Hastings; and he therefore felt himself bound, upon every principle of justice and honour, to give his vote in favour of the resolution which had been brought forward by the hon. proprietor (the hon. D. Kinnaird).

Mr. Darby did not recollect that a discussion more discreditably to the proprietors had ever occurred in that court. (*Hear!*) He hoped they would allow him to be heard, and he would thank them; but to cry "*hear!*" every moment was the very way to drown his voice, and prevent him from being heard. He complained that the question had been mixed up with improper personalities; an attack had been made on their Chairman, who certainly ought to receive their earnest support (*cries of "No!"*). He must be permitted to proceed: he contended it was a most indecent attack: he was sure there was no one in that court, who pretended to have a regard for the Marquess of Hastings, who was a truer friend to him than he (Mr. Darby), and he believed he had known him as long as any one. Indiscreet friends were said to be worse than open enemies, and he was sure the adage was verified in the present instance by the conduct of some of those gentlemen who had undertaken his lordship's defence. The character of that nobleman needed no defence: no charge was made against him; he was not criminated in the slightest degree; for he (Mr. Darby) most solemnly declared, had such been the case, he would instantly have left the court, so great was the respect he bore his lordship. But the fact was, no such thing was in contemplation; and he was sure their worthy Chairman would be the last person who would manifest a hostile feeling towards the noble Marquess; his only wonder was, why they should be defending a man against whom no attack had been made. Did the noble Marquess want such a defence as that to support his character? and if he did, would he thank them for attempting to defend him by vilifying others? A most respectable gentleman (Mr. Stuart) had been described as one who had set up a factious and persevering opposition to

the Marquess of Hastings; that charge had, however, been partly wiped off by the candid admission of the hon. proprietor who had last addressed the court. Was it charitable to call a man a factious opponent, because he differed with another? Was the treatment which Sir Charles Metcalfe had received, in the course of the debate, fair? He was sure those gentlemen who had so harshly spoken of him, would be sorry for what they had said hereafter. There was another thing on which he wished to speak; he was a very old fellow; perhaps he might be allowed to beg of gentlemen, if they would make speeches, not to let them be quite so long. (*Hear!*) He thought it a most shocking waste of time, when it was considered that this debate had lasted for many days, and the few members who had spoken had been endeavouring to defend a man who was not charged with any thing. The Chairman had something better to do than to sit there and hear them talk: they seemed to be more anxious for the length than for the goodness of their harangues; their motto seemed to be *non quare bene sed quam diu*. If he thought the amendment had a tendency to criminate the noble Marquess, he would vote against it; but as it did no such thing, he would give it his support. He repeated, no man had greater respect for the Marquess of Hastings than he had. If his lordship were here on the spot, he was sure, for he flattered himself he had a little knowledge of his character, he was sure no man would be more averse to the original motion than himself. He was confident his zealous and imprudent friends would not get any thanks from him; he would be the first to blame them, for endeavouring to make him out a person who had never committed an error, even of the most trivial nature. He would say to them, "I never did a wrong thing intentionally; but I might have done so and so if I had had more time for consideration." His indiscreet friends, however, were not satisfied with this consideration. When he (Mr. Darby) was a child, one of his copies at school ran thus:

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

He believed, on his honor, that if his lordship could, he would put an extinguisher on the proceedings of his self-styled friends. He would withdraw the motion; the amendment would then go to the wall, and the court would then be restored to peace again.

Mr. Impey agreed, that if the hon. proprietor's suggestion of withdrawing the original motion and the amendment, and adjourning *sine die* was followed, it would be the best course that could be adopted. (*Hear, hear!*) No exertions on his part should be spared to bring about so desirable a result, if he thought he had any hope of prevailing

prevailing on the hon. gentleman who had introduced the proposition to withdraw them. (*Cries of "No, no!"*) If there were the least inclination on the opposite side to adopt the suggestion of the hon. gentleman who had last spoken, he would sit down and not say a word on the subject. He fully concurred with the last speaker in the opinion that it was a great evil to protract speeches beyond what the necessity of the case demanded; but, on the present occasion, he was sorry he could not comply with the wishes of the hon. proprietor, in compressing all he had to say into an nutshell. When he looked at that huge mass of documents, and thought at what length those who had addressed the court on the subject of them had spoken, he found it impossible to be very brief himself; he trusted he should meet with the same kindness and indulgence he had always experienced from the court. In rising then to address the court on this momentous question, he begged it to be distinctly understood, that he entirely concurred in the general opinion that there was nothing in the huge mass of papers, which had been laid before them, to justify the imputation of corrupt motives to the noble Marquess. (*Hear!*) He would go further and declare, in his conscience he believed, that, throughout the whole of the Hyderabad transactions, he had never cherished for a moment the idea of private advantage to himself; and, perhaps, it might be some consolation to the noble Marquess, amidst the great trouble and vexation to which he had been exposed, that not only his personal friends, but those to whom he was only known as a public character, were convinced that whatever blame had been or might be attached to his conduct, he was fully acquitted of such base principles of action: every person was agreed that he was not actuated by such mean or selfish views. He was sorry he could go no further than this; he thought the two or three last speakers, on the other side, had totally misrepresented the question which they had stated, as one merely regarding the personal honor and integrity of the noble Marquess. Had it been thus narrowed he would have given it his vote; but the question, as contained in the original motion, was this:—"Is there any thing in these papers which, in the slightest degree, affects the personal character of the Marquess of Hastings?" Now "personal character" was a very extensive expression; it implied the part a man played in life, and embraced all his public and private acts. If it were intended to infer that the conduct of the noble Marquess, with respect to the transactions under their consideration, was not reprehensible, or that he did not merit the censures passed upon him by two Courts of Directors, which were sanctioned by two Boards of Control,

and by a large majority of a third Court of Directors, with the unanimous assent of a third Board of Control, to that proposition he must say he could not agree. He must, therefore, vote for the amendment; which, let it be recollected, cleared the noble Marquess from all corrupt motives. He regretted that he had not possessed sufficient influence to have induced the court, on the first day of this discussion, to come to a vote, acquitting his lordship of corrupt motives, and at the same time approving of the despatches of the court of directors. He sincerely lamented that this discussion had ever taken place. He thought that the noble Marquess had been placed in a most cruel situation. Had his enemies so placed him? Where were they? It was quite clear that it was not with the desire of the Court of Directors that this subject was brought forward; because, with a perfect knowledge of these transactions, they, in 1822, unanimously passed a resolution, thanking him for his eminent services, and expressing their regret at his leaving India. (*Hear, hear!*) Was it not then, he said, evident from this, that the Court of Directors, not unmindful of the great services his lordship had rendered to his country, felt that though they were well acquainted with these transactions, that they sought to bury them in oblivion? Whom had he to blame but his friends, who, with a thorough knowledge of this blot, and aware that opposition would be made to a motion for further remuneration to the noble Marquess, did, notwithstanding, bring such a proposition forward? That proposition was rejected, and what followed? Why, the public papers put forth a libel on the noble Marquess, for they are used to libel men of all descriptions every day. Now the imprudent friends of his lordship called on the Court of Directors to contradict this libel. They, very properly, refused to do so; they determined not to interfere in the matter. The next proceeding of his lordship's friends was to put a question to the Chairman in this court; and how could he, consistently with his duty, answer what the Court of Directors had refused to answer? The scene which then occurred must still be fresh in the memory of many gentlemen. He had never before witnessed such a scene of violence, he had almost said of outrage; and what was the consequence? The mass of papers before them were called for; and had that not been done, they would still have remained in the dark. He maintained, therefore, that the noble Marquess had nobody to blame but his friends for this cruel debate; and now, not content with endeavouring to clear his character, they want to throw odium on those of others. His hon. friend (Mr. Patterson) he saw shook his head; but he would ask him, were they not informed by

by one of the earliest speakers on this question, that he would impeach Mr. Adam? Had not a charge of factious-opposition been brought against the hon. gentleman near him (Mr. Stuart)? had not the character of Sir C. Metcalf met with the rough treatment? He did not charge the hon. director, whom he was proud to call his friend, with this conduct. He had not used such language, but the hon. gentleman opposite had. If one man strikes another, did he expect to escape without being struck in return? and if the friends of the noble Marquess will drag him into the midst of a set of angry combatants, did they think that he would return unhurt? (*Hear!*) It was natural for those who had been attached to his lordship from private friendship, or obliged to him in public life, to step forward in his defence. There were many such gentlemen in that court; and he was far from blaming them for doing so; he was so far from blaming, that he applauded them for it. Let them display all the zeal they could in supporting his lordship's character; but let them not, in doing him justice, do injustice to others. (*Hear!*) For himself he was quite impartial in the matter. He had no feeling of hostility or friendship for the Marquess of Hastings. He had both spoken and voted for the munificent grant of £200,000, which had been made to him by the Company; and if he was now constrained to blame him for the part he took in the Hyderabad transactions, he would not bring a railing accusation against him. He trusted, no expression or word would fall from him in the debate, that could justly give offence to that nobleman, or the dearest of his friends. He had read with much pain the papers which detail these transactions: he could not but consider it a stain on the British character, that a prince, their ally, a prince who was under their protection; nay, as an hon. proprietor had expressed himself, under their tutelage, should have been fleeced of a revenue of seven lacs of rupees per annum, in perpetuity, by the act, not of his own minister—for Chundoo I-oll was not his minister—but by a man whom the British government had appointed to act for him, and by the proceedings of a British commercial establishment. By acts directly in the face, both of the law and of the policy which ought to govern the country, which acts obtained the sanction of the Governor-General. For that conduct, his lordship had received the unanimous censure of the government at home. It was with the extremest reluctance he proceeded to discuss how far this conduct affected the personal character of the late Governor-General. The question before the court was, whether the noble Marquess had been unduly influenced by his connexion with Sir Wm. Kumbhold, in favouring the firm of Palmer and Co.

He thought every proprietor, who purposed to address the court on this question, should have read and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the contents of the Hyderabad papers; but it was not to be expected that all the proprietors should have laboured through so enormous a mass. Many were prevented by other important avocations from giving those papers the requisite degree of attention. Many subjects not connected with the present topic of discussion were embraced in that large volume, and in offering the remarks he intended, he would endeavour to steer clear of all points which did not bear upon the question: he would also guard himself against making attacks on the characters of other people; he would only detail their acts, and it was not his fault if their characters were affected by those acts. Facts were the only things he would bring before the court: he would first, however, stop a while to make a few comments on the law and the general policy adopted with regard to India; for to that point it was important to direct the attention of the court. As soon as their possessions in India had become extended and considerable, parliament, in order to protect the natives of that country, both princes and subjects, from oppression, enacted two wise regulations. The first was contained in the Regulating Act of 1773, and prohibited all British subjects in India from contracting for, or receiving more than 12 per cent. interest for money. The second, which was in a statute of the 37th of the late king, forbade all pecuniary transactions between British subjects, and the native princes or governments of India. The particular object the legislature had in view, in adopting this last regulation, would be to protect the native princes against that species of oppression, which resulted from pecuniary transactions. Before this act was passed the great profits to be derived from pecuniary transactions with the native princes, held out one of the great inducements to oppression and extortion to the servants of the Company. The attention of the chief men of this country was first attracted to this subject by the Nabob of Arcot's affairs, and by the consideration of them, the country became acquainted with the nature of the pecuniary transactions with the native princes which prevailed in India. It then was made known, that the native princes were accustomed to borrow money at a most exorbitant rate of interest, and this together with fictitious debts, soon reduced them and their dependencies to the utmost distress and misery. The Rajah of Tanjore, and the King of Oude, had been reduced to the same state of distress. Now, parliament, to put a stop to proceedings of this nature, passed this wise enactment, forbidding British subjects to enter into pecuniary transactions with

with the native princes of India. The privilege of making special exceptions to the act was however reserved to the governors of our presidencies and the Court of Directors. Circumstances it was evident, might arise, which would make it advisable to resort to a practice, which at other times would be highly censurable, and with that consideration was the exception, which he had mentioned, made. It was not his (Mr. Impey's) intention, in offering these observations, to make an accusation against the Marquess of Hastings of breaking the law, because those legislative enactments were not viewed in India, in the same light, as by the authorities at home. His intention was to shew the court that general policy, adopted by this country towards India, which had for its object to prevent the occurrence of pecuniary transactions between British subjects and the native princes. The noble Marquess could not fail to know, that it was his duty to pursue the line of policy pointed out by the legislature. This he had not done; and what followed? The same effects, resulted to the Nizam as followed the transactions entered into with the Nabob of Arcot. Debts, to the enormous amount of above a crore of rupees, had been contracted by him with a British house of agency. And how was this to be paid off? Who was to make it good? It must come out of the coffers of the Company; but the East-India Company would not be the only sufferers by this affair. The successors of the Nizam, if he should have any, would be deprived of an annual revenue of above £70,000 sterling. He would proceed to detail the causes of these unfortunate results. The Marquess of Hastings proceeded in the early part of 1813, to assume the duties of the office of Governor-General of India. In his suite, as a part of his family, was a young gentleman of the name of Sir William Rumbold, who had married a ward of his lordship, and went to India in order to seek his fortune. He would not stop to blame his lordship for taking out such an individual: one who was not a servant of the Company—who had no fixed situation. It might truly be said, he was going to seek and pursue fortune, whichever way she might take her flight. He could not but consider, that the Marquess of Hastings had committed a very unfortunate act in taking with him Sir William Rumbold; and it should be a warning to future Governors-General. At that time Mr. Wm. Palmer was already known at Hyderabad; he had been truly said to be the son of a most distinguished officer of the Company. A more meritorious servant had, he believed, never belonged to the Company, than his father, Gen. Palmer. Mr. Wm. Palmer had, at first, entered into the military service of the Nizam; but, subsequently, in con-

junction with a Mr. Samuel Russell and some others, he had engaged in commercial transactions. Now, it was notorious that he had, before the arrival of the noble Marquess in India, directly in the face of the law, engaged in pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government; and this was the first clog that Mr. Wm. Palmer fixed on himself. This gentleman formed, in the year 1814, an establishment at Hyderabad, under the denomination of Wm. Palmer and Co., and in that year a proposition was made to Sir Wm. Rumbold to become a partner in it. (*Hear!*) Now, any one would naturally ask, why the house should have made this application to Sir Wm. Rumbold? for that gentleman had no money but what he borrowed. He had not the least knowledge or experience in commercial affairs; and even if he had, could not reside at Hyderabad, in consequence of his having official duties to attend to at Calcutta. Let them look at what took place in India in connection with this subject; the first object they would meet with was the celebrated letter of the Marquess of Hastings. How imprudent must the conduct of his Lordship's friends appear, when it was considered that they were aware such a document existed on the records of that house! To that letter the noble Marquess stated, that the partners of the firm speculated, by their connexion with Sir Wm. Rumbold, on interesting him in their favour. Now, what did he mean by this? Did he mean they wished to interest him in favour of their house, on account of their public services? on account of their encouraging the introduction of British manufactures into India, and establishing a regular mode of discipline among the troops of the Nizam? Did they wish his Lordship to interest himself in their favour, on such grounds as these? No! it was because Sir Wm. Rumbold was to become a partner in the house. (*Hear, hear!*) He regretted the late Resident at Hyderabad was not in court.

The hon. D. Kinnaid said, he could explain the cause of his absence.

Mr. Impey replied, he did not wish it. The Chairman observed, that the hon. proprietor should be allowed to explain.

The hon. D. Kinnaid said, the reason was a very melancholy accident that happened in his family.

Mr. Impey was very sorry to hear it. He was going to allude to what had been stated by the late Resident. He had said, that Mr. Palmer and himself were not on good terms. His words, in his letter to the Court of Directors, were these:—"It has been asserted, that a secret understanding exists between me and the house. I appeal to the members of the house, who are the most competent judges of my proceedings, whether, so far from considering

me friendly towards them, they did not look upon me as absolutely hostile; and, I believe, that Mr. Palmer formed the connexion with Sir Wm. Rumbold, for the express purpose of resisting the opposition which he expected to receive from me. This was the late Resident's opinion, with respect to Sir Wm. Rumbold. According to his statement, a commercial house at Hyderabad had introduced Sir Wm. Rumbold into the firm, for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of the representative of the British government. In his (Mr. Impey's) opinion, there could be no clearer evidence as to the motive for introducing Sir Wm. Rumbold into the house. There had been, it appeared, much discussion previously to the forming of the connexion. The Marquess of Hastings at first opposed it, and reluctantly gave his consent. In consequence, Sir Wm. Rumbold, in April 1813, proceeded to Hyderabad, and signed a deed of partnership: it was important to state with whom. The names of the partners were, Mr. Wm. Palmer, Mr. Hastings Palmer, Bunketty Doss, a native, Dr. Currie, and Mr. Hans Sotheby. Now, when Sir Wm. Rumbold entered into the partnership, he was placed in this difficulty: the constitution of the Company required that all persons who enter their service should covenant not to engage in any commercial or pecuniary dealings. As there were two of the Company's servants in the firm, it became necessary to conceal their names: for, if they were known, the sanction and favour of the government could not be given to them; but the house, having engaged Sir Wm. Rumbold as a partner, commenced those operations on which the Court of Directors had so strongly pronounced their censure. Before, however, he entered into a detail of those proceedings, he would say a few words on the actual state of the Nizam's court at that time. The noble Marquess and his friends had contended, that the Nizam was an independent prince, and that, therefore, he was empowered to engage in what pecuniary dealings he chose, without the interference of the Company. Now, a proposition more directly in the face of fact and evidence than this, had never been broached. Long before the noble Marquess went to India, the Nizam had renounced all concern in the government of Hyderabad, and had no more sway there, than he (Mr. Impey) had. The minister who conducted the affairs of state, having died, the Nizam had appointed as his successor Mooneer-ool Moolk; but the Nizam was compelled by the Company to sign a treaty, by which that minister was excluded from any share in the government:—so much for the Nizam being an independent prince. Chundoo Loll is the next important personage; he

had been, for sixteen years, the absolute ruler of that country, with no other check than that which was imposed by the Company: he was, in every sense of the word, the Company's minister. He (Mr. Impey) was unwilling to speak in harsh terms of him; he should be sorry to treat him, who was at so great a distance off, in the way Sir Charles Metcal and others had been treated. His character had been described in different terms; but it seemed agreed, that he was a man of ability, indeed the only person of ability in the country, and that he was devoted wholly to the interests of the Company. On the other hand, he is timid, suspicious of intrigues to subvert his authority, and ready to make any sacrifice to maintain his power. Was not such a person, he asked, likely to be influenced in favour of Messrs. Palmer and Co., when he knew that one of their partners was so nearly connected with the Governor-General, and when they were able to produce notes in the hand-writing of the Governor-General, containing his sentiments with regard to the dealings between them and the Nizam? (*Hear!*) He must next advert to Mr. Russell, and no one could be less disposed to mention the name of that gentleman with disrespect than he (Mr. Impey). Mr. Russell was undoubtedly an able and useful servant of the Company; he had rendered them great services—so had the Marquess of Hastings: he had a right to consider his conduct as well as that of the noble Marquess. Though he had stated that he was not on good terms with Mr. Wm. Palmer, yet he never opposed his views but in one solitary instance, and then his efforts were counteracted by the influence of Sir W. Rumbold. The first in order of the three transactions, which have drawn censure on Lord Hastings, was the license exempting the house of W. Palmer and Co. from the penalties enacted by the law passed, in 1797; the Aurungabad transaction was the second, and the 60 lac loan the third. Now to speak of the license: Mr. W. Palmer, wishing to enter again into pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government, thought it prudent first to obtain a license, which would absolve him from the penalties of the act above named. For this purpose he applied to the Resident, Mr. Russell, who transmitted the proposition to government, with Mr. Palmer's letter and his own recommendation. The letter stated: "We believe that the penalties we allude to were imposed by act of parliament, with a view to prevent European subjects from acquiring privately too much influence at native courts, and from taking advantage of the necessities of native governments, to extort exorbitant interest from them. We feel confident that our transactions cannot lead to either of these

these objects, and that their immediate operation has no taint of that quality; so that we are precisely in the situation which the act contemplated, in giving power to the Governor-General in Council to exempt from the penalties. Our transactions have always been open and public, and whenever we have considered them as connected with the government, they have been directly with the minister, who possesses the confidence and support of the British government." Thus it was admitted, that the house had had pecuniary transactions with the Nizam before the time when the application for the license was made; yet the government never inquired what these transactions were or the names of the partners: the application was successful, and the license was granted. Now on this point three objections arose: in the first place, it had been said, that it was never the intention of the legislature, in enacting the law, that a license should be granted for private purposes or private patronage, but only on such important occasions as when the interest of the Company were at stake. In his opinion, this was the object of the law in question; however, in this it was possible that the Marquess of Hastings might be misled. The next objection was the granting of the license without the names of the partners being specified. He (Mr. Impey) doubted whether such an instrument could be of the least avail in a court of justice. It was natural to inquire, whether the names of the partners were known to Mr. Russell and the Marquess of Hastings? He had taken great pains to inform himself on this point: he had carefully looked through the papers, and could not find when they first acquired that knowledge; but he had found a fact, which he called on the supporters of the motion to answer, if they could: he found that, the fact of Mr. Hans Sothely being a partner in the house, was known to the Marquess of Hastings at some period of his government, and yet he omitted to inform his council of it. (*Hear, hear!*) He went further: he even, under that concealment, gave to that gentleman a high and confidential employment—that of agent at Moorsheadabad. Notwithstanding all that had been said of the desire of the house to let their transactions lie open to public view, yet it appeared that great anxiety was manifested to keep them a secret from the government at Calcutta; or, if that could not be done, at least from the government at home. The granting of the license took place in 1816; and the third objection to this proceeding was, that the first mention of it, in the records of the Bengal government, occurred in January 1817, and that the Court of Directors never heard of it until May 1818. The delay in communicating the fact to the authorities at home, might possibly

have been accidental; but, viewed in connection with the other circumstances, it was a strong imputation on the noble Marquess, and one which called for a clear and decided answer. When, however, they did get information of it, the chairs were occupied by two experienced Directors, who were well acquainted with all the transactions connected with the Carnatic affairs, and foresaw that the same game would be played over again: the same scenes would occur at Hyderabad as had produced such melancholy results at other places. The Court of Directors became alarmed at the prospect, and, without one dissentient voice, they unanimously agreed to send out an order to revoke the license and put a stop to these transactions. This was the language used by the Court of Directors:

"We have to observe, in the first place, that the power which you have thus thought fit to exercise, could not have been granted by the legislature, in contemplation of such an use as you have made of it.

"It was obviously intended for the purpose of meeting extraordinary exigencies, not of generally licensing an illegal traffic; and we have great doubts whether such a license as you have given (a general license, without a special case of necessity, and without limit) would be held to be legal, and would be found effectual for the protection of Messrs. Palmer and Co. against any prosecution under the act.

"But waving this discussion, we desire to be informed whether the resident has availed himself of the power reserved to him, by acquainting himself constantly and thoroughly with the nature of the pecuniary transactions of that house with the Nizam's government; and, in the next place, whether he has reported to you respecting them. In the event of his having done so, you will not fail to transmit the report for our information.

"After the experience which we have had, both in Oude and in the Carnatic, of the dreadful abuses which resulted from the pecuniary dealings of British subjects with native princes, and the jealousy manifested by the legislature of all such transactions, we can by no means approve of the indulgence which you have extended to Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and we positively direct, that the instrument by which that indulgence was conveyed, may be, immediately upon the receipt of this despatch, revoked and cancelled, and that the countenance of our governments may be strictly confined to those objects of a commercial nature, which they professed originally to have in view."

This despatch was one of those in which the sanction of the court was called for. It was unanimously adopted by the Court of Directors, and was sent for confirmation to the Board of Control, of which Mr. Canning was then President. Now, at that

that period; the despatches sent out to India, to his certain knowledge, received the strictest attention from the Board; and it was unlikely that this attention should not be extended to a despatch of such importance; that an exception should be made to this despatch, in which the conduct of the Governor-General was censured: yet, he repeated, it was confirmed by the Board of Control, and sent out to India. (*Hear!*) The Aurungabad transaction followed in order: it was an engagement entered into by Messrs. Palmer and Co., by which they were to supply the pay of a part of the Nizam's troops, amounting to two lacs per month, and the government of the Nizam in return were to give them assignments on the revenue, to the amount of thirty lacs, to pay off the whole debt. Whether this arrangement were good or bad, fair or unfair, it mattered not to him, his argument would stand in the same force. The contract was sent to Calcutta, backed by the opinion of the resident in its favour, for the sanction of the government; and here he must stop awhile, to say a few words on this term "sanction." The friends of the Marquess of Hastings contend that none of the transactions of the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. were guaranteed by government; now, in the present case, did not a proposition come from the resident to the council for its sanction, and is not the sanction ultimately granted? It had been said there was a difference between a sanction and a guarantee. He would not spend any argument on that point; he could perceive no substantial difference, and thought it right to make this remark, as it was the first time he had come to the word "sanction." On this occasion began Mr. Stuart's memorable opposition to these transactions: though he did not come there to praise any individual, yet, as he had alluded to the hon. proprietor on his right, he could not forbear to give him a due share of commendation, as he had done to Mr. Russell, the late resident whom he (Mr. Impey) had styled a meritorious servant of the Company. He recognized in Mr. Stuart, one of the ablest and most independent servants in India; a man who had forced himself by his services and talents into a seat in the council; and he (Mr. Impey) hoped the Company would still benefit by his abilities. (*Hear!*) It was he who first objected to the Aurungabad transaction. He said, when the question was under the consideration of the council, "I know nothing of this contract. I must first see a figured statement, and be informed of the rate of interest, to be charged before I can give my consent." The council felt the force of this reasoning, and sent a despatch to Hyderabad, desiring that Messrs. Palmer and Co. would forward to them a copy of the agreement and figured

statements of the terms. At this stage of the proceeding, the influence of Sir W. Rumbold came into play. Then were the services of that gentleman found to be most useful; and he could not be called a sleeping partner, but became the most active partner in the firm. He came from Hyderabad to Calcutta and wrote to the secretary to government, deprecating the demand for accounts; and on what grounds? He first asserted, that the Nizam was an independent prince, and that therefore the government had nothing to do with any contracts he might enter into; and next, he contended, that it was unfair to compel a mercantile house to produce the accounts of its dealings with customers. The Nizam, by-the-by, was not the customer of the house; but let that pass. He (Mr. Impey) contended, that the requiring their accounts, was imposing no hardship on the house. In this country, commercial establishments are obliged, on all fit occasions, not to produce copies merely of their accounts, but their original books. Could the Marquess of Hastings, he asked, have allowed himself to be imposed upon by such pretexes as these, if some undue influence had not been at work? It was, however, the case, that such flimsy pretexes prevailed upon him. The accounts, however, soon arrived at the council; they were laid on the table, but it seems were not to be recorded: and why not? Because people in England might misunderstand, and make absurd objections to them. Sir Wm. Rumbold himself said as much as this. When Mr. Stuart found they were not to be recorded, he refused to inspect them at all. The measure was then adopted in council, and the Governor-General gave his sanction to the contract, though nothing whatever had been communicated, respecting the rate of interest to be charged. The guarantee of the government, was certainly involved in that act, and the result had proved this; for they had been obliged to pay the money. He had now come to the sixty lac loan: at the time that transaction took place, the Hyderabad Papers stated, that the Nizam was indebted to the house of Palmer and Co. to the amount of about 60 lacs. The balances had arisen out of four accounts, and these balances the late Resident assured them had been all sanctioned by government. This, he (Mr. Impey) denied. He contended, that the sanction of government had, at that time, been given to nothing but the Aurungabad contract; and even to that, when the partners' names were not known, and therefore it was given under a concealment, and was, in fact, no sanction at all. He contended, that if their names had been known, no sanction could have been given by government, and on this ground, he held that they were to be considered un-

sanctioned balances. It was of material advantage to the house to obtain a sanction to all their balances, by including them in one sanctioned account. The agreement between Chundoo Loll and the house was stated to be, that a sixty lac loan should be contracted for, and that the house should advance £600,000; for which the Nizam was to give them assignments on his revenue, to pay off the whole debt at the end of six years. This plan they carried to the Resident, that he might obtain for them the sanction of the Bengal government; and what answer did he give them? He said such a plan could never be sanctioned by government, and he refused to forward it. The house then sent it privately to the Governor-General, and he laid it before some of the members of council. He subsequently wrote a letter to Mr. John Palmer, expressing his astonishment, at the refusal of the Resident, to forward such a plan. This letter the partners showed to the Resident. Now, what was to be argued from this? Why, it was evident, that the views of the Resident had been superseded by Sir Wm. Rumbold's influence. He (Mr. Impey) did not intend to blame Mr. Russell for the line of conduct he pursued, after he had seen the Governor-General's letter. He naturally was unwilling to oppose himself to such powerful interest. Sir C. Metcalf, by not following so prudent a course, had got himself into hot water; but that gentleman had, for his consolation, the merit of having overturned a system, which was in the highest degree ruinous to the Company's and the Nizam's interests. Subsequently, the plan was, in consequence of this note, sent by Mr. Russell to Calcutta; but when it was laid before the council, Mr. Stuart was found at his post to oppose it, with his former objections; namely, that no particulars were given. He drew up a minute, which he (Mr. Impey) would not detain the court by reading. In this document he declared, that it was the duty of the British government to protect the Nizam's interests, and ascertain that he would be benefited by the transaction. He would not read the answer of the Marquess of Hastings; but his lordship observed, that as it was a question in which he felt a near concern, and as it was possible his judgment might be warped by a bias, he declined to take any part in the discussion. Now, he would ask the whole court, the friends, and enemies of the noble Marquess, whether the line of conduct he then drew out for himself was not most wise and honourable? (*Hear, hear!*) The majority of the council, however, coincided in the opinion of his hon. friend (Mr. Stuart) that no sanction ought to be given until the particulars were furnished. Had the matter been concluded

there, the plan would have fallen to the ground. He did not know where Sir William Rumbold was at the time, or what he did; but the fact, the melancholy fact was that the Marquess of Hastings revoked his resolution of abstaining from taking part in the business, and gave his casting vote for the measure without examination.

Mr. Stuart thought it of material consequence that the court should be put in possession of the true state of the case. When the proposition of the sixty lac loan was brought before council, both himself and Mr. Adam certainly opposed it. The Marquess of Hastings then declared that he would take no part in the discussion, in consequence of the interest he took in Sir Wm. Rumbold. In Mr. Fendall's minute, approving of the plan, he expressed his regret at this circumstance. The noble Marquess then revoked the resolution he had formed of not taking part in the discussion. He did not, however, oppose the majority of the council, but voted with Mr. Fendall; and the question was carried by his casting vote.

Mr. Impey proceeded, by saying that his hon. friend had not rightly understood him. He either did say, or meant to say, that, in the first stage of the business, the Marquess of Hastings declared he would take no part in the discussion. In the next, that the majority of the council were opposed to the plan, but that ultimately the noble Marquess carried it by his casting vote. He (Mr. Impey) admitted that the two minutes on this subject, by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Adam, which had been read in the course of the debate, were in the highest degree complimentary to the noble Marquess. The writers of them had expressed their reliance on his candour and his honour, and they declared their conviction that his judgment could not be influenced by any undue bias. The noble Marquess had, however, previously declared that there was a bias on his mind. (*"No! no!" and cries of, "read!"*) He did not wish to fatigue the court by reading long extracts; the friends of the Marquess might read what they pleased; all the papers were before the court.

A Proprietor.—The words are, "There might be a bias."

Mr. Impey continued. It was of very little consequence whether his lordship said there was or might be a bias on his mind, which might affect his judgment. What he (Mr. Impey) asked was, whether, as an honest man at the head of the government, the Marquess of Hastings ought not to have stuck to his original resolution of abstaining from taking any part in the discussion? The Court of Directors, when they heard of these proceedings, was filled with indignation. (*Hear!*) This feeling was universal. Even the hon. director on his

his left (Mr. Pattison) shared in it. The Chairman at that time, Sir Thomas Reid, drew up a despatch in which the whole proceedings were commented upon in the severest terms of condemnation. What followed this, on the part of the noble Marquess? Why, he sent a private letter to the Chairman of the Company, instead of answering the despatch of the Court of Directors, as a Governor-General in Council. (*Cries of "No!"*) He maintained this was the fact. The letter was among the Hyderabad papers, and would prove it. In that letter, the noble Marquess assumed that the despatch was not the act of the Court of Directors; but that it had been foisted upon them, and that they had signed it, in utter ignorance of its contents. His lordship, after advancing this assumption, God knows on what grounds, went on to say, that it contained nothing but false statements. He believed those were his words; he would, however, read the passage, which was inserted in page 124:—"It may be thought that I cannot but be astonished at so strange a perversion of circumstances; I am not, however, surprised. I should have been so, could I ascribe the tenor of the letter to the real judgment of the hon. court: but I repeat, with every solemnity of profession, my being certain that what the hon. court subscribed, was palmed insidiously on its unsuspecting candour." (*Hear! from Mr. Annand.*)—He wished the hon. proprietor to hear, and to answer him, if possible. Now, in order to conclude this part of the subject, he would read to the proprietors the political letter to Bengal, in answer to the letter of the Marquess of Hastings, of the 20th of October 1822. The letter, to which he now called the attention of the court, was dated the 5th of November 1823, and was signed by the Court of Directors. Its contents were these:—"Our late Chairman has communicated to us a letter, addressed to him by the Marquess of Hastings, on the 20th of October last, in reply to the letter addressed by us to the Governor-General in Council, on the 24th of November 1821. This letter, according to the intimation which has been repeatedly conveyed to you, is properly only a private paper. It is addressed to the Chairman, and not to the court, as it ought to have been, if it was meant to be a public document; and it bears the signature of the Governor-General singly, instead of being subscribed by all the members of the government. Nevertheless, as the letter contains matter which we cannot, in justice to ourselves, suffer to pass unnoticed, we herewith transmit a copy of it for your information. It is not our present intention to enter on the subject treated of in this irregular communication; but it is necessary that we should pronounce entirely void of foundation, the belief professed by

his lordship in that letter, that our political despatch, of the 28th November 1821, did not faithfully and truly express our sentiments on the transactions of which it treated. 'I repeat,' says his lordship, towards the conclusion of his letter, 'with every solemnity of profession, my being certain that what the hon. court subscribed was palmed insidiously on its unsuspecting candour.' A declaration more offensive to the constituted authority at home, could not well have escaped from his lordship, and one more at variance with fact, never was hazarded by any one. We should be wholly unfit for the situation in which we are placed, if, on any occasions, we could voluntarily subscribe our names to a despatch, the contents of which were not the result of our deliberate convictions; and the particular despatch in question was, in fact, the result of much investigation, and more than ordinary deliberation. Having, from the peculiar circumstances of Lord Hastings' letter, been led to notice it, contrary to our general intention in regard to private papers, we have to apprise you, that, in future, irregular communications of this nature will be disregarded in our official correspondence." Up to this point, it appeared, that every step which had been taken in the Hyderabad transactions, by the Marquess of Hastings, had met the strong, clear, distinct and unanimous censure of two Courts of Directors, and two Boards of Control—there seemed to be no difference of opinion. Up to the period which he had just referred to, all were unanimous at home, with respect to their sentiments on those proceedings. Subsequent to that period, a great many transactions took place, which were recorded in these papers. If he were to attempt to meddle with those transactions—if he were to endeavour to do them justice—not only the sun, but the moon and stars would go down before he had finished; he would not, therefore, enter at any length into those subjects. It did appear, with respect to those transactions, that they were only a corollary of what went before. It was recorded, on the authority of about twenty directors, that the noble Marquess was quite wrong in these treasures; and it also appeared, that his hon. friend (Mr. Pattison), whose name was affixed to the letter of 1821, did not censure the noble Marquess, but protested against the proceedings of the Court of Directors: the Board of Control, however, agreed with the majority of the Executive Body. With respect to his hon. friend, he never did, and never would speak of him either in public or in private, without declaring the esteem in which he held his character. He was a man of whose talents he had a very high opinion, and of whose inflexible integrity no person could entertain a doubt. So much did he value the acuteness of mind

mind, and purity of principle, by which his hon. friend was distinguished, that, if this were a question of which he (Mr. Impey) knew nothing; if it were a question which he had not closely examined, he should be inclined to think it highly probable that his hon. friend's opinion might be correct to be guided by it and to vote with him; but he could not adopt his sentiments in this case. He had fully considered it, and he found that his opinion and the opinion of his hon. friend were opposed to each other. His hon. friend had stated very fairly, that he was satisfied with the answers which had been given to these charges—that he was contented with the explanations that had been offered, relative to these transactions; and that, therefore, he had altered his opinion. He gave his hon. friend credit for his sincerity in making that declaration: he would not impute to him any blamable inconsistency, because he had adopted, on reflection, sentiments different from those which he previously entertained. He had a right, upon mature consideration, to change his opinions; and he had an equal right, having done so, to avow his sentiments and to defend them. The court could not, however, decide on the merits of his hon. friend's protest without examining it—they could not approve of the despatch, or of the protest which it called forth, without duly weighing all the circumstances; and, having done so, those who were in favour of the despatch, would of course, vote for the amendment; and those who approved of the protest would uphold the original motion. He now came to the history of the two last years of the Marquess of Hastings' administration; during which, being opposed to all his council, he carried all his measures by his own despotic authority—by that authority, which was very properly placed, for wise and useful purposes, in the hands of the Governor-General. Sir C. Metcalf was called upon to execute the orders of the Company, as contained in those despatches, which had been so often referred to. The orders were to put a stop to all transactions between the Nizam and the house of Palmer and Co., and to wind up the affairs between those parties immediately. His attention was particularly directed to the sixty lac loan, which appeared to him to bear a fictitious character. In the course of the inquiries of Sir C. Metcalf, he demanded of Chundoo Loll, what effects had been produced by this sixty lac loan; and he was answered, that it had produced great effects; but he saw that the account given by Chundoo Loll, was a fallacious representation; and he stated, that, so far as he had an opportunity of observing, he did not perceive that any good effects had been produced by that arrangement. Another order, sent out by the

Court of Directors was to call for the accounts of Palmer and Co. These accounts, after long delays, were furnished; and, on their being produced and examined, Sir C. Metcalf and the government, thought that the whole of the sixty lac loan was a fictitious proceeding. Chundoo Loll had not received a single rupee; and that the loan was fabricated for the purpose of gaining a sanction for old balances to a large amount. Money, it seemed, had been advanced, which Chundoo Loll had never stated; which he had, in fact, kept concealed, and those claims were now put in as part of this sixty lac loan. The Marquess of Hastings was, at that time, still at the head of the government; and he received this information as any honest man would do, with very great indignation. This was proved by the noble lord's animadversions on the conduct of Palmer and Co. and Chundoo Loll, which he would hereafter read. At this time the minister had leaped into the gulf, and it was absolutely necessary to preserve the Nizam, that the connexion between Messrs. Palmer and Co. and Chundoo Loll should be dissolved. At an earlier period of these transactions, the Marquess of Hastings, had refused to advance money out of the Company's treasury for the use of the Nizam's government; but now, when the business was brought to an end, when these transactions were terminated, the noble Marquess was ready to advance a million of the Company's money, for the purpose of paying off Palmer and Co. (*Hear!*) He had here a word to say, which, if not absolutely necessary to explain the conduct of the noble Marquess, might, at all events, be introduced with propriety. Messrs. Palmer and Co. were not before the court, and that they would ever come before it, he thought, was an extremely improbable supposition. It was, however, exceedingly good policy, in the friends of Messrs. Palmer and Co., to mix up their case as far as they could with that of the Marquess of Hastings. His lordship would be a very useful ally to them, if their case could be connected with his: but, that the Marquess of Hastings, or his supporters could desire to mix up his case with that of Messrs. Palmer and Co. could never, even for a moment, be imagined. (*Hear, hear!*) No true friend of the noble Marquess could think of mixing up his character with transactions that were, to say nothing more of them, coupled with considerable doubts; and, he believed, when those doubts were removed, that the transactions of Palmer and Co., with the Nizam's government, would assume a very different aspect from that which the friends of the parties had described. The late Resident at Hyderabad (Mr. Russell) had made a speech to the court, which

was

was deservedly applauded by the gentlemen who surrounded him, on account of the great ability which it displayed. They need not, however, look to the speeches of that hon. proprietor for proofs of his talent and ability—he had made them sufficiently conspicuous while acting as a servant of the Company. (*Hear!*) The whole object of that speech was to bring the Marquess of Hastings before the court, along with Messrs. Palmer and Co. Now, he would ask, whether it was friendly to the Marquess of Hastings to proceed in this way? In the accusation of any man, it would be thought harsh and unjust to mix up any transactions in which he might have borne a part, with the proceedings of another individual, whose conduct was admitted, or supposed not to have been good. They had been adjured, if they had any sense of justice, not to anticipate the case of Messrs. Palmer and Co., not to condemn them unheard, which it was said, they would do, if they agreed to this amendment. He could not see this; what was to hinder them from bringing their case, in any way they pleased, before the public? It was asserted that they had been greatly injured by these proceedings—that they had suffered a loss of £500,000. If they had suffered, through the conduct of the servants of the Company, or through the directions given by the Company in England to the government in India—they might still have redress, but not in that court, the case could not be heard here: the Court of Proprietors, was not a court of justice; they could not look over those accounts, and give a decision on them; the parties could go into Chancery. (*Laughter.*) He could tell the court, that the proceedings there might be more summary than they imagined. Were the parties to apply to Chancery, the original book *must* be produced, which was a very important and desirable thing. If they had any grievances to complain of, the courts of justice were open to them; and they were certain of obtaining pure and perfect justice, if they had sustained any injury. Notwithstanding the ability displayed by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Russell) in his address—and certainly it was distinguished by many very acute comments—he could not bring himself to view it as a wise speech; and he confessed to the hon. proprietor, that he was not persuaded by any part of it, not even by that part of it which more immediately referred to Mr. W. Palmer. He thought it was a very unwise thing for the hon. ex-resident to mix up his character, in any way, with the proceedings of Messrs. Palmer and Co. It had been said, that some improper connexion subsisted between the hon. proprietor and the house of Palmer and Co.; but he (Mr. Impey) was very far from asserting that the conduct of the hon. pro-

prietor had been in any respect unfair or objectionable. The conduct, however, of Messrs. Palmer and Co. was under consideration; and, until it was cleared up, it was not wise in the hon. proprietor to mix up his character with theirs. He would tell the hon. proprietor, why he was not convinced by his arguments. It was because all that the hon. proprietor had advanced was founded on the statement, the published letter of Sir W. Rumbold: he took that statement for his text, and on it he made his comments. Now, he (Mr. Impey) could not rely on the statement published by Sir W. Rumbold. (*Hear!*) His first reason was, because it had been stated by the Attorney General, and by their own law-officer, that the account of Sir W. Rumbold, did not agree with the account of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.; they were quite inconsistent with, and could not be reconciled to each other. (*Hear!*) Now, for the examination of accounts, either in England or in India, this Company possessed as efficient apparatus as could possibly be met with any where. Those accounts had been examined in India; they had also been transmitted for examination to this house; and the opinion entertained in India was that the sixty lac loan was a fictitious transaction—that nothing had been paid towards any such loan. On an examination of the accounts, there was one point on which he founded his opinion, that this view of the transaction was correct; to him it certainly appeared very strong indeed. By order of the government, Sir C. Metcalf called on Palmer and Co. for an account of what sums were advanced on the sixty lac loan. Now, if they would turn to "Account C, folio 1," page 661, they would find, under the head "Chundoo Loll's new account, in account current with Messrs. Palmer and Co." that the first item was, "To Rajah Chundoo Loll, transfer amount at his credit, rupees 52,00,000." He this account *really* what it might, it professed, at least, to be a statement of what was advanced by Palmer and Co. to Chundoo Loll, on the sixty lac loan. The first item, as he had observed, was "transfer amount at Chundoo Loll's credit, rupees 52,00,000"—and then came "compensation on loan, and premium on interest reduced, (in other words the *bonus*) rupees 8,00,000"—which made up 60,00,000. Such, it appeared, was the famous sixty lac loan. If he were appointed judge or arbitrator in this case, it would not appear to him, looking at this account, that any thing had been really advanced. (*Hear!*) There might be some error in the entry; but, as it stood now, the transaction seemed to have been fictitious. On this account, comparing the statement here given, with that of Sir W. Rumbold, he could not say much

much attention to the explanation sent forth by that gentleman. There was another circumstance, in the conduct of Sir W. Rumbold, which prevented him from attending very readily to his statement, unless it were corroborated by other authorities. He was attacked in the public journals, for having taken twenty-four per cent. interest;—and what did he do? He directed the Attorney-General to apply to the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information for a libel. That application was accordingly made, and the judges asked, "Has Sir W. Rumbold, denied this transaction?" (*Hear, hear!*) At that time he had not denied it; but, afterwards he certainly did deny it; and there was now, on the file of the court, an affidavit that the house never took twenty-four per cent. interest. (*Hear!*) If this were the fact, and he had no doubt of it, what became of the statement of the late resident? (*Hear, hear!*) And what confidence could he, or any other gentleman, place in the assertions of Sir W. Rumbold? (*Hear, hear!*) He felt that he had gone at very great length into this subject, and nothing but its extreme importance could have induced him to do so. He hoped, however, the court would see the necessity of investigating this question in the fullest possible manner. His learned friend on the opposite side had complained, that the Chairman had, on this occasion, taken an active part against the Marquess of Hastings. An idea seemed to be entertained, that because his hon. friend sat in that chair, he was not to exercise his undoubted right as a proprietor. This was a very unfair and preposterous doctrine; the high situation which he filled did not compel him to cast aside his character as a proprietor of East India stock. He surely had a right to express his opinion, when he saw that the weight and influence of the noble Marquess had brought down so many persons of consideration to support that nobleman's cause. His learned friend had said the court was called on, in this case, to record a verdict on the honour and integrity of the Marquess of Hastings. The strict question was not, whether there was any thing in these transactions, that reflected on his integrity? but, whether there was any thing, in that large book, that reflected, in the least degree, on his personal character? They were not, however, called on to give a verdict in a judicial sense. It would be for them, by their decision this day, to declare also whether they did, or did not, approve of the conduct of the directors. The circumstances under which the subject was introduced to them, demanded this. As, then, they were called on for a verdict, it was necessary to inquire what a verdict was? A verdict was true judgment; and, in this instance, that true judgment must be formed on the

documents before the court. Here were all the despatches of the Court of Directors, and here were all the answers of the Governor-General. It was their duty to examine both, and to give a just verdict, after having impartially weighed the evidence. Having stated some very strong reasons why he could not agree with the original question, he would now state why he thought the proprietors ought to support the amendment. In his opinion, they would not do justice to the government of India, nor to the Court of Directors, if that amendment did not meet with their support. (*Hear!*) A speech had been made, early in the debate, by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), who was a member of the legislature, which excited his astonishment, in no trivial degree. They were all struck with the mild and conciliatory manner, in which the hon. proprietor now in his eye (hon. D. Kinnaid) brought forward this motion. (*Hear!*) The speech of the hon. proprietor to whom he had alluded was as opposite as possible in its character to that of the hon. mover. The hon. proprietor had used terms as offensive and as irritating as could be conceived. He had dealt in imputations of an unjust and unpleasant nature as could be imagined. He was not at present in court; public business, no doubt, detained him elsewhere. He regretted the circumstance, because he felt it necessary to make some observations on that hon. proprietor's course of proceeding. That hon. proprietor was a great reformer, and a sworn enemy to all jobs; and, to preserve the consistency of his character, he came among them, at his leisure hours, to support what appeared to many the grossest and most enormous of all jobs. (*Hear!*) He thought he preserved his consistency, in the eyes of the public, as a foe to jobs; while, in the face of that court, he supported one of the grossest, most palpable, and most perfect jobs, that was ever known. (*Hear, hear!*) What were the arguments by which the hon. proprietor supported the amendment? It would be really difficult to discover his arguments; but it was easy enough to follow him through his assertions. He said, first, that the court had been taken by surprise; and then that a trick had been resorted to by the hon. directors, who moved and seconded the amendment. He next observed, or insinuated, that the hon. Chairman had shewn the cloven foot. Were these, he calmly asked, observations worthy of such an assembly? (*Hear!*) How could the hon. proprietor talk of the court having been taken by surprise? The Hyderabad papers had been before the proprietors for months. There was no surprise; and it was astonishing, that, after four or five public debates, relative to the production of papers, the hon. proprietor should

should stand up, and make use of those offensive expressions, imputing trick and *finesse* to the hon. Chairman. (*Hear!*) He had been pleased to say, that the hon. Chairman had shewn the cloven foot. Could anything be conceived more offensive or disgusting than the application of such language to the hon. Chairman? (*Hear!*) Where was the cloven foot? The papers were in the hands of all the proprietors, and they would, no doubt, form their opinion on them, without any reference to the sentiments of this, or of that individual. Why, he should be glad to know, ought they to confine their vote to the Marquess of Hastings? Were not the Court of Directors and the Indian government also before them? (*Hear!*) The friends of the noble Marquess demanded his acquittal from the proprietors; but, on the other hand, they were called upon to look to his colleagues in the Bengal government, and also to have some consideration for the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*) The amendment met this, which was the just view of the case. It declared, that no corrupt motives had actuated any member of the Bengal government, and it declared the court's approval of the conduct of the executive body. There were some parts of the hon. proprietor's speech, which afforded strong arguments for agreeing with the amendment. He declared, that he would "impeach" Mr. Adam. Here the hon. proprietor himself shewed "the cloven foot"—here he proved his own aptitude for "trick." (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor wanted to get a vote in favour of the Marquess of Hastings—and that done, he would turn round and attack those independent individuals, who had felt it to be their duty to oppose the noble Marquess. (*Hear!*) Was it fair, was it ingenious to procure a vote in favour of the noble Marquess, and then to turn round, and use it as an instrument to persecute and distress others? (*Hear!*) The character of Mr. Adam had been spoken of in that court, as it deserved to be spoken of—he was described as a most upright and honourable man. He was sure that Mr. Adam was afraid of no impeachment; and he would venture to say, that, if the hon. proprietor chose to attack Mr. Adam, because he had fearlessly performed his duty, that gentleman would find able, effectual, and disinterested defenders in this court and elsewhere. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor had already been shamefully defeated by his (Mr. Impey's) learned friend, in an attack which he had made on Mr. Adam; and, if he renewed his attack, it would be only the renewal of his own defeat and disgrace. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor appeared to be a great friend to Messrs. Palmer and Co.; for the whole tenour of his speech was a defence of that firm, and not of the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear!*)

How did the hon. proprietor shape his argument? First, he advanced the old fallacy, that the Nizam was an independent prince; and secondly, that the transactions were intended, and were in fact, well calculated for the benefit of the Nizam's territory. Now, he had looked over all that book, and he could see nothing which proved to him, that the Nizam had been benefited, in any material degree, by any part of those measures. This, however, was nothing to the purpose; for, however the money was applied by Chundoo Loll, that circumstance had nothing to do with the original compact, which must stand or fall on its own merits. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor argued, that the *bonus* was fair, because the English government and the Indian government, both recognized *bounties*; or, in other words, that Palmer and Co. had a right to exact *bounties*, because in ordinary loan transactions a *bonus* was proper. But, what had that to do with the present question? In the first place, the *bonus* was concealed; and, if it had been the fairest transaction in the world, that circumstance must throw discredit on it: in the second place, there was no appearance of any consideration having been paid. The interest was to be lowered from twenty-four to eighteen per cent; but, what did they find at last? They found that this *bonus* was to be paid, on account of the reduction of the interest. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor next told the court, that the military allowances granted to Palmer and Co., were all fairly earned: Mr. Wm. Palmer, if this were the case, must have been a very eminent soldier; he must have performed great military services. The Nizam, being an independent and most liberal prince, not only rewarded him but his children, his moonshees, his dependents, and his servants, to such an amount that the arrears only amounted to £115,000. (*Hear!*) What was the Marquis of Hastings, with reference to his services, when compared with Mr. Wm. Palmer? The noble Marquess received a grant of £60,000 for his eminent services, but Mr. Wm. Palmer and his family, claimed £115,000 for arrears only. (*Hear!*) That gentleman must have performed services greater than any that had been achieved in India, since the time of Alexander the Great, to deserve such a liberal remuneration. (*Hear, hear!*) Those services never would have been heard of in India, or in this country, but for the examination that had been made into their commercial or banking transactions. (*Hear!*) On the subject of those military allowances, he thought it would be sufficient for a great many proprietors, if he placed, in opposition to them, the opinion of the Bengal government; it might be enough for others, if he quoted the opinions of the Attorney-General,

General, and of their own law officer, who had been consulted on the occasion; but, for the full satisfaction of every gentleman in that court, he would read the opinion of the Marquess of Hastings himself; and, founding himself on that opinion, he called for their unanimous vote against Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. (*Hear, hear!*) In page 286, they would find, under date of the 19th of Nov. 1822, the public despatch of the Marquess of Hastings to Sir C. T. Metcalf, in which was the following passage, relating to these military allowances: "The point in question has reference to Mr. Wm. Palmer's statement, in explanation of the large monthly allowances held by him and his brother, Mr. H. Palmer, and the stipends," (here, observed Mr. Impey, the military services of Mr. W. Palmer were entirely put out of the question) "to the children of the former, from the government of his highness the Nizam." On the subject of the allowance to Mr. H. Palmer, the statement of Mr. W. Palmer is entirely silent; it will be necessary, therefore, to ascertain whether the omission be accidental, or whether the house do not desire to offer any further observations in reply to the reference already made to them on that subject. With regard to Mr. Wm. Palmer's explanation of his own and his children's stipends, it is sufficient to remark that it is *extremely unsatisfactory*, and that, although the right of the Nizam to confer what allowances he pleases on those who are now, or have been in his service, or on their families, be unquestioned, it cannot be expected by his highness that the British government should come forward to advance a large sum of money for the liquidation of heavy arrears on such an account." Thus, said Mr. Impey, had reference to the possibility of the Company's being called on to supply funds for the discharge of this allowance account. "In the special instance under consideration, these arrears appear to have been accumulating, in common with the other debts of the state, at an exorbitant rate of interest." Such, observed Mr. Impey, were the words of the Marquess of Hastings. "If the above observations hold good in regard to pensions, actually conferred by the Nizam himself, in the free exercise of his independent authority, they must apply with still greater force to the acts of a minister, supposing the Nizam not to have been consulted in the appropriation of so large a sum of the revenues of the country, in their present deteriorated state. Such assumption of power, on the part of Chundoo Loll, while engaged with us, and enjoying our support, for the purpose of reducing establishments and expenses, which the state was unable to bear, could never receive the sanction of government; and cannot, indeed, be regarded as otherwise, than as standing wholly at the

pleasure of the Nizam. Such charges cannot be acknowledged by this government." (*Hear, hear!*) He would now read two short passages, in one of which the opinion of the Marquess of Hastings, with respect to the *bonus* was very clearly stated. In page 187, they would find, in the public despatch of the noble Marquess, dated the 13th of Sep. 1822, and addressed to Sir C. Metcalf, the following remarkable passage:—"The conduct of the house of W. Palmer and Co. with respect to the *bonus*, is considered by the Governor-General in Council, to be in the highest degree reprehensible; and the concealment, both by the house and by the minister, of the real conditions of the loan, while they were seeking the sanction of the British government to the arrangement, and professing to put it in possession of the details of the transaction, admits of no excuse or palliation, and justifies the reference of a culpable collusion between those parties." (*Hear, hear!*) Now, without affecting to undervalue or injure the character of Mr. Russell, of whom, as a meritorious servant, he would always speak with the highest respect; he felt it necessary to state, what the Governor-General said, in the same despatch, relative to that gentleman. His lordship's words were these:—"The Governor-General in Council concludes, that the affair of the *bonus* was not made known to the late Resident; but his lordship in council cannot acquit Mr. Russell of very blameable neglect of duty, in not satisfying himself that the amount of the loan was properly appropriated; or, at least, in not reporting the misapplication to government, as soon as he became apprised of it, as with ordinary vigilance he must have been." (*Hear!*) He was already conscious of having too long occupied the time of the court; but the very great magnitude and importance of the subject, to the Company and to the interests of India, generally, must plead his excuse. He would shortly point out to the court, the relative situation of the parties to this question, and having done so, he felt he might safely trust the ultimate decision, to the usual good sense of the proprietors. "We have now before us, the Marquess of Hastings, a man of high birth and rank, of considerable talents, of powerful connexions in this country, who had been entrusted, for nine years, with the despotic government of India. He has performed very high services for the Company, and he has received very high rewards for those services. The distribution of the patronage of the Bengal provinces, by which he could increase his friends and connexions, was committed to his hands. Placed upon this very lofty pinnacle of honour, adorned with splendour, and armed with power, it appears, that in one particular instance, he

he has, perhaps, been inveigled (to use the expression of an hon. proprietor) into the adoption of conduct, of which the Court of Directors cannot approve. He has pursued that conduct, not from corrupt motives—not from any idea of personal advantage. (*Hear, hear!*) I am ready to admit this fact;—I am ready to admit that the noble Marquess was actuated by the motives described on the other side; that he erred from pure good nature; from incapacity to resist solicitation; from too great an anxiety to serve his friends. But the Bengal government and the Court of Directors here, felt it to be their painful, but their bounden duty, to resist, to control, and to visit with censure, conduct which appeared to them mischievous and reprehensible. The proprietors of East-India Stock, are now called on to approve of that control and that censure; and it is my decided opinion, that they are bound by every motive of honour and interest, to support the servants of the Company, both at home and abroad, on this occasion. (*Hear!*) If the amendment be negatived, what encouragement will be held out to the government of India to perform its duty in future? what encouragement will be afforded to the directors, to watch over and protect our interests, and the interests of India hereafter? (*Hear!*) I think I have said enough to convince every impartial person, that the court ought to agree to the amendment, which will strengthen the hands and increase the confidence of the government abroad, and of the directors at home. I shall now sit down, satisfied, whatever may be the result, with the consciousness of having discharged my duty. (*Hear!*)

Sir A. Johnston said a few words in explanation.

Mr. Edmonstone said, that he should detain the court but a very short time. It was not his intention to enter into a discussion of the main question. His only object in rising was to explain some circumstances, which the hon. and learned gentleman who had just addressed the court, had, in his very able and luminous speech, unintentionally placed in an erroneous point of view. He (Mr. E.) proposed to advert to those circumstances, because they had reference to the time when he himself had the honour of being a member of the Bengal government, and were consequently circumstances to which he could speak from his own personal knowledge. He believed he was correct in saying, that the learned proprietor had stated, that when the house of W. Palmer and Co. obtained the sanction of government in 1814, it was then known that they had engaged in pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government. He (Mr. Edmonstone) begged to say, that this was not so. At that time, the government had no

knowledge of any such transactions, neither was there in the papers any statement that could bear out the supposition of the house of W. Palmer and Co. having at that time (1814) engaged in them. The sanction of the government was granted for the establishment of a commercial and banking concern, which was also to act as a house of agency; and in that character the establishment of the house was approved of, and confirmed by the Court of Directors. Its establishment, as a house of agency and commerce, was thought at the time likely to be productive of essential benefit to the Nizam's government, and, from our connection with that government, of advantage to our own. A commercial treaty, as had been observed by another proprietor, existed between the Nizam and the Company; and it was believed that the transactions of the house would materially assist in giving effect to the provisions of that treaty. There was no doubt that much benefit had been derived, as was expected, from the commercial operations of the house, and the conviction of this fact was a principal cause for granting the licence of 1816; but he ventured to affirm, that if the government could have anticipated that the house would have engaged in transactions of such magnitude as those which subsequently took place, the licence would not have been granted. (*Hear!*) Under these circumstances, how was it possible, with any justice, to impute improper motives to the Marquess of Hastings, in granting the licence which had been requested by Palmer and Co.? The learned proprietor had adverted to the illegality of this licence, in a manner which must have impressed his hearers with the idea, that, at the time of granting it, the government was aware of its illegality. (*Here Mr. Innes said No!*) Such at least resumed Mr. E. was the inference which the tenor of the learned gentleman's observations was calculated to suggest; and indeed the fact had been distinctly indicated by an hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) who, on the first day of the debate, alleged "that the licence was granted for the express purpose of contravening the act of the 37th of the king." He (Mr. E.) was now satisfied by the professional opinions delivered in this country, that the licence was not legal; but no blame attached to the government on that account, as the licence was granted in concurrence with the opinion of the Advocate-General, the legal adviser of the government, who was consulted on the occasion, and was himself the framer of it. Therefore, so far as this point was concerned, the government could not be considered to blame, in acceding to the application of Palmer and Co. He (Mr. E.) having had the honour of being a member of the government at that time, he must

of course bear his share of the responsibility which attached to the granting of that licence; but with the knowledge which he now possessed of the magnitude and extent of the transactions of the house of Palmer and Co. under that licence, and of the consequences thereof, he was free to confess, that he now considered the granting of it to have been an indiscrete act. (*Hear!*) And he really believed that the Marquess of Hastings himself would at this time acknowledge that it was so. (*Hear!*) Another point touched upon by the learned proprietor, to which he (Mr. E.) desired to advert, was the delay which had occurred in transmitting to the Court of Directors a report of that transaction. The learned proprietor had adverted to this circumstance, in terms calculated to impress on the court a belief that this delay was intentional, and arose from sinister motives. The despatch containing the report of this transaction, namely, the granting of the licence, bore date the 3d of January 1817, though it did not reach this country until the 6th of May in the following year. He thought, however, he could prove that no avoidable delay had taken place in apprising the court of the transaction. In the first place, it was proper to observe, that in India, the primary, and very laborious duty of the secretary, was to draw up all the papers and documents which were necessary for carrying on the multifarious business of the local administration, involving a most extensive correspondence with every part of India. It differed materially from the duty which devolved on the examiner's department in that house; where the main, and almost the sole duty, of that branch of the secretary's office was, to conduct the correspondence with the Indian governments; whereas, in India, the duty of carrying on the correspondence with the Court of Directors was, of necessity, secondary to that of attending to the details of the local administration. It was, consequently, often found exceedingly difficult, as he (Mr. E.) could testify from his own experience, having been many years at the head of the office, to procure time for the purpose of framing the despatches, to England.—(*Hear!*) Now, the period of time when this transaction took place (he alluded to the latter part of 1816), every gentleman who heard him must know, was one of the most laborious period of business that had ever occurred; and the secretary was so fully employed in forwarding the pressing business of the administration, that he could not afford time for drawing up a detailed narrative of the multifarious proceedings of the government, of which the transaction in question only formed a part. The same cause operated during the first part of the following year, 1817; and in the month of June, or thereabouts, of that

year, Mr. Adam, the then secretary to government, was obliged to attend the Governor-General, who proceeded from Calcutta to the upper provinces. During the secretary's absence, the usual report of proceedings and events could not be drawn up, and it was therefore left to be framed by Mr. Adam, in those intervals of time that could be occasionally spared from the arduous and laborious duties in which he was engaged in his attendance on the Governor-General. This, he trusted, would satisfactorily account for the delay that had taken place in the transmission of the report, and would be sufficient to shew that it was not, as had been intimated, the effect of design, but was purely accidental, and could not, under the circumstances, have been avoided. There was another point noticed by the learned proprietor, on which, though it related to a period subsequent to his (Mr. E.'s) departure from India, he begged leave to offer an observation. He believed that the learned proprietor, in touching on this point, and advancing it as a matter of charge against the Marquess of Hastings, had committed an oversight. The matter to which he alluded was the appointment of Mr. Sotheby to the situation of agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad. If he understood the learned proprietor correctly, he had stated that at the time his lordship proposed that Mr. Sotheby should fill that office, the fact of his (Mr. Sotheby's) having been discovered to have been a partner in the house of W. Palmer and Co. was concealed from the council. Now, according to his (Mr. E.'s) impression, this appointment took place after Mr. Sotheby's memorial had been presented to the government. (*Here both Mr. Impey and Mr. Stuart said, No! no!*) He (Mr. E.) begged pardon, then, for his mistake, and said that he had no further observations to offer to the court.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Trant rose at the same time. (*Cries of question! and for Mr. D. Knapp's reply.*)

Mr. Trant observed, with considerable warmth, that, if Sir C. Metcalf were present, they would hear him; and he hoped, as he and Sir Charles had known each other from their boyhood, as they had been school-fellows together, that the proprietor would hear what he had to say in the defence of a man whose character had been unjustly assailed.

Mr. Campbell said, he was willing to give way to the hon. proprietor; but he must put in his claim, after the hon. proprietor had addressed the court, to deliver his sentiments on this subject.

Mr. Trant said, he intended, after the long discussion which this important question had undergone, to trespass on the patience of the court for as short a period as possible. He thanked the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) within the bar, for the

able statement he had made; which, if he had not offered to the court, he (Mr. T.) would have been induced to have travelled over much of the ground that had been occupied by the learned gentleman. He congratulated the court on having heard that most luminous and convincing argument which had been just addressed to them, instead of being fatigued with the very lame and incomplete one which he had prepared to submit to their consideration. One or two points had, however, escaped the notice of the learned proprietor, and to these he wished especially to direct the attention of the proprietors. In the first place, he was anxious to notice an argument made use of on a former day by an hon. proprietor who, in his speech, observed, that the letter from the Marquess of Hastings to Sir Wm. Rumbold—that private letter, which he (Mr. Trant) deplored had ever seen the light—was written at a time when the acknowledged services of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to the Nizam were such as to give them a paramount claim, and to shut out all the world beside from any pecuniary transactions with the Nizam's government. That letter was written in the month of January 1815, before the license had been applied for to the government: the house of Palmer and Co. was established in 1814. He should like to know the exact date; but he was not in possession of it. He, however, found it very difficult to imagine how those important services could have been performed within that particular time—from some period in 1814, until January 1815. This was of some little importance; and on that letter he would take his stand—not against the Marquess of Hastings, but for the maintenance of good order in India. He rose there as a proprietor of East India stock, and an old servant of the Company, to declare, that, much as he respected the Marquess of Hastings, if his conduct had not met with the censure contained in the despatches they were now called on to approve, the directors, in his mind, would not have done their duty; and farther, that, unless that censure were now sanctioned and approved by the court of proprietors, he would sell out his stock, and retire from the Company. (*A laugh.*) Gentlemen might laugh and sneer, but their conduct should not affect him. He should proceed to defend the character of Sir C. Metcalf; and, in speaking on that subject, he feared he would be obliged to trespass for some time on the patience of the court. He would have said more on the speech of the late resident at Hyderabad (Mr. Russell) if he had been in his place in the court this day; and he deplored as much as any man the circumstances which had occasioned his absence. It was stated by the Bengal government, that the sixty lac loan was a fictitious measure; and what

did Mr. Adam say with respect to the accounts by which it was attempted to be explained? In his minute of the 30th July 1823 (page 701) Mr. Adam said:—"I have examined the accounts received from the resident at Hyderabad, with his despatches of the 12th and 14th instant, with all the attention which the time I have been able to devote to them will allow. They are too voluminous, various, and intricate, to enable me to attempt to judge correctly of all the details which they embrace; but there are certain prominent points which appear quite distinct to my observation, and I am not aware that any practical object would be attained by more minute investigation." It was necessary, observed Mr. Trant, to mark this point, because it had been stated that Mr. Adam threw aside these accounts hastily.—"Since the resident has commenced, and perhaps by this time completed, a course of payments, to the amount, as stated by him, of seventy-five lacs of rupees, reserving for charges that may eventually be disallowed, a sum of about twenty lacs; an examination in detail is, at all events, not immediately necessary; nor need we, as it appears to me, delay coming to a conclusion on the main questions arising out of these accounts." Mr. Adam then proceeded to give a specification of the accounts, which presented a debit of rupees 60,58,291. There was something very extraordinary in the transactions connected with this sixty lac loan. The late resident, it appeared, had considered it to be a plan that ought not to be recommended by him to the government, and he refused to entertain the project.

Mr. Stuart—Mr. Russell has stated, in the publication he has sent forth to the world, that he did mainly approve of that plan, but that he had declined to apply for a sanction, that might involve a responsibility on the part of the Company's government.

Mr. Trant said, that Mr. Russell's own words would best explain his meaning. He stated first, that the house was willing to negotiate a loan, and required such a sanction of the British government, as he did not think it proper to apply for. He afterwards saw the minister, and heard a statement of his affairs; whom he informed, that, if he borrowed the money, the measure should have his concurrence; but he could not expect any farther proceeding on the part of our government. He then went on to say, that, while these discussions were going on at Hyderabad, the partners of the house had written to Calcutta on the subject, and the answer received from John Palmer occasioned the proposition relative to the loan to be transmitted to government. The application was made on the 19th of May 1820; the sanction was granted on the 15th July 1820,

1820, and reached Hyderabad in the month of August. That this transaction had, it appeared, commenced so far back as the month of February; so that, when Mr. Adam called this a fictitious transaction, he had a right to do so. The loan was, *quoad* the sanction of government, a transaction of a fictitious nature. The loan, which was to have been advanced after the sanction had been attained, was to be applied to the reduction of certain establishments, to the encouragement of cultivation, and to pay off the debts due to the soucars; and it certainly had been stated, pretty confidently, that considerable benefits were annexed to this arrangement: but, it appeared, on the face of the accounts—it appeared from all the documents, that, under the sanction of the loan, by government, not a single rupee had had been advanced. Therefore, *quoad* the sanction of government, it was a fictitious transaction. Before he proceeded to state, as briefly as he could, what he deemed it his duty to offer to the court, on the part of Sir C. Metcalf, he would ask, whether there was any person present, any friend of Mr. Russell, who would explain certain points which he (Mr. Trant) intended to notice? He must state, in the first instance, that he had read, most attentively and deliberately, the whole of these papers. He had also read the letter published by the late Resident, and that given to the world by Sir Wm. Rumbold. He had given to this case the very best consideration his poor abilities would allow, and he must say, that he thought almost every individual in that court (with the exception of some one or two, whose errors his learned friend, Mr. Impey, had corrected), must come to the conclusion, after looking at these papers, that the amendment ought to be supported. He really thought, that he need not state any farther grounds for agreeing with the amendment, than those which the hon. proprietors, grounding themselves on the documents, as he had done, had already adduced. He was not fortunate enough to hear the speech, in continuation, of his gallant friend (Sir J. Doyle); but, from the manner in which he conducted his first day's effort, it was, no doubt, very entertaining. His gallant friend had said, that Sir C. Metcalf was fitter to be resident in Bedlam than in Hyderabad. (*Laughter.*) These words could not be mistaken by him—he had taken them down. Now, he need not remind the hon. and gallant officer, of what an illustrious person had said, when he was told that General Wolfe was mad; "If he is mad," said that illustrious individual, "I wish he would bite some of my other generals." (*Laughter.*) But, he was sure, no person would be deceived that his gallant friend should be taken by any energetic or courageous

soldier. There was no need of inoculation—his gallant friend had taken the disease naturally. (*Hear, and laughter!*) He had met his gallant friend in Malta, and he had heard of his exploits in Egypt. Whilst he was in that country, his gallant friend was very mad indeed; he galloped into the desert, after Bonaparte's dromedary-corps, and the consequence of his madness was, that he captured the whole of them. (*Hear, hear!*) He would say, and he wished it most sincerely, if Sir C. Metcalf were mad, that the Company had a great many more such mad servants. (*Hear hear!*) He congratulated the Company on having such a useful madman in their employ; and he should not be sorry, if he bit a few of their civil servants. (*Laughter.*) He should now state, why he appeared before the court, as the advocate of Sir C. Metcalf. The gallant general had informed them, that he was acquainted with the Marquess of Hastings, during a period of forty years' duration. He (Mr. Trant) must look back to a date which would not make him appear a very young man, when he called to his recollection his first acquaintance with Sir C. Metcalf; they were children together—they were at school together, under the same tutor, Dr. Goodall. (*Cries of order and question!*) He repeated, that they were under the charge and care of Dr. Goodall. He and Sir C. Metcalf went out to India at very nearly the same time. (*Order, order!*) He conceived he was taking a very fair course: when a man was brought into a court of justice, and put upon his trial, was it not customary to give evidence to character, and to hear the circumstances of his life? He and Sir C. Metcalf went out to India about the same period—they there pursued their studies for some time together—and they entered the hon. Company's service together. (*Order, order!*)

An hon. Proprietor said, they would never get through the business, if such episodes were permitted.

Mr. S. Dixon—I hope you will allow the hon. gentleman to go on; he is making two tides at once—he is introducing himself and Sir C. Metcalf to our notice; thus favouring us with the history of two persons instead of one. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Trant said, he mentioned these matters, because he wished to obtain credit with the court on one important point—that of thoroughly knowing Sir C. Metcalf, and, consequently, of having a perfect knowledge of that individual's character. He spoke of him with the personal partiality of an old friend; and if that were a failing, he trusted it was not a very reprehensible one. He had known him during the whole course of his life; and he spoke under conviction, when he said, that a more honourable, upright, and kind-hearted

hearted man, he was never acquainted with. (*Hear!*) He would state the circumstances under which Sir C. Metcalf acted at Hyderabad. (*Question, question!*) He was advocating the cause of a gentleman, whose character was attacked in his absence; and surely, in such a case, he ought not to be interrupted. Sir C. Metcalf had been the private secretary to the Marquess of Hastings; he had also been political secretary to the government; and, previously, he had held a political situation at Delhi. He had, in that court, been charged with ingratitude to the Marquess of Hastings. Now, he begged to explain under what circumstances he was made private secretary to the Marquess of Hastings. (*Question?*)

Mr. *Nott*.—I ask, Sir, whether the court is to be thus detained, with the history of the hon. proprietor and Sir C. Metcalf?

Mr. *Trant*.—Sir C. Metcalf has been attacked in this court.

The *Chairman*.—Having been appealed to, I must give my decision; and, I think, that the character of Sir C. Metcalf having been so assailed in this court, it is open to any proprietor to make such remarks as may appear to him to be due to that gentleman. At the same time, it would certainly expedite the business of this court, withholding injustice to Sir C. Metcalf, if the hon. proprietor would be less diffuse on the subject. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Trant* continued.—The situation of private secretary to Lord Hastings, was pressed upon Sir C. Metcalf; and, he had been told, that Sir Charles had declined it twice. but, he would ask, was a public officer, because he had filled a particular situation, under a Governor-General, to be debarred from his right of giving an opinion on any public measure? He was sure the gallant officer (Sir J. Doyle) would not stand up for such a doctrine; and in that court, he thought a very different principle would be laid down. Was he (Mr. *Trant*) to be debarred from his right of giving an opinion?—was he to be accused of malignity and baseness, because he could not approve of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, in all its parts? Sir C. Metcalf, if he had chosen to conceal his conscientious opinion, had many inducements for doing so. He believed that he was nearly connected with the late Resident by family ties; and there were other reasons, if he were not an upright man, one who thought for himself, which might have led him to do wrong. Therefore, he could not subscribe to the opinion, that Sir C. Metcalf had been influenced by vindictive or malicious motives, or by any other feeling, save a strong and imperative sense of public duty. (*Hear!*) He had heard no evidence yet, that could lead his mind to form any other opinion. He hoped, that, one day or

another, and that at no very great distance of time, he would appear in that court, and speak for himself. He congratulated the Company on possessing a man of so much firmness. The Company's servants were often placed in very delicate situations, where duty and feeling were opposed to each other. They were bound by their duty and their oath to "shew up" their nearest friends, if it were necessary; and he who performed so painful a task manfully and honestly, deserved to be exalted by praise, not to be depressed by censure. He congratulated the court on having amongst their servants, a man so entirely devoted to the discharge of his duties—a man whom threats could not intimidate, nor promises mislead—a man who realized the picture drawn by Horace—

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non clivum ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solida."

He should cordially vote for the amendment; and, though he did not approve of the conduct of the noble Marquess on this occasion, still he would say, what he had before said in that court, that he thought very highly of his merits. He would not cast aside such a public servant as the noble Marquess, because he had made one mistake, because there was one small spot on his character. He did not expect to find a perfect man; and, as this was the only speck that sullied the general beauty of his lordship's character, he was inclined to view it more in "sorrow than in anger."

"Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana paron cavit natura."

When the Marquess of Hastings came before that court, he would lay this business out of the question, and look only to his great and meritorious services. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Pattison* said, the hon. proprietor had spoken to the general character of the Marquess of Hastings, and it certainly was not unpleasant to hear such testimony in his favour; he, however, must address himself to a particular point, namely, to the circumstance, so particularly noticed, of the letter of Lord Hastings of 1820, being addressed to the Chairman. He would explain how that was, and he was not afraid of explaining it. When he arrived at the situation of Chairman, he found that both his predecessors had been in the habit of corresponding with Lord Hastings, and he begged leave to state that he followed their example, believing then, as he did now, that such communication between the Chairman and the Governor-General must lead to very beneficial results. He thought it right to state this; and he believed his hon. friend (Mr. *Bebb*) his predecessor in the chair, would be ready to admit that he had been in correspondence with the noble Marquess. For his own part, he conceived it to be a very useful practice, in spite of the policy which had condemned

condemned it, and which, in his view of the case, was a mistaken policy.

Mr. Campbell said, however unwilling he was to protract a debate, which had already exceeded all ordinary limits, he felt that he ought not to give a silent vote on the question now before the court; and he should, therefore, solicit the indulgence of the proprietors, on whose attention he rarely obtruded himself, while he stated the reasons which influenced his judgment on the present occasion. If any form of words could have been devised less likely than another to provoke debate, it appeared to him to be that very form which had been adopted by his hon. friend, the hon. D. Kinnaird, in framing the motion which he had submitted to this court. That motion accused no man; it did not impugn the conduct or the motives of any man or set of men; its single object was the vindication of the character of the Marquess of Hastings, from the foul and calumnious slanders by which it had been assailed. That a motion, so framed and so intended, should have been met by an amendment which could hardly fail of creating a considerable division in that court, on an occasion when unanimity would not be less creditable to the proprietors than gratifying to the feelings of the illustrious nobleman, who so long and so ably administered the affairs of the Company in India, was a matter deeply to be lamented. Had the original motion, either directly or by implication, assailed the character of Mr. Adam, or of any other member of the Bengal government, it should certainly not have his support. It would, he apprehended, be quite time enough to vindicate the character of these gentlemen, and the conduct of the Court of Directors, when either the one or the other shall be assailed in a form to merit notice. He, therefore, begged that gentlemen would take the motion before the court, merely *for what it was*, and *for nothing more*; and not mix up with it the hasty ebullitions dropped by gentlemen in the heat of debate; (*Hear, hear!*) and, he would venture to say, never intended to be acted upon. (*Hear!*) Such was the character of the threat made on the first day of this debate by his hon. friend, the member for Aberdeen. When that hon. proprietor talked of impeaching Mr. Adam, it did not require any extraordinary penetration to discover, that it was not for any part that gentleman had taken in the Hyderabad affair. One might see lurking at the bottom of that denunciation, the question of the freedom of the Indian press and the deportation, or, as his hon. friend would term it, the banishment (though to his native country) of its champion, the late editor of the *Calcutta Journal*. His hon. friend well knew how much he (Mr. Campbell) differed from him on that subject. Not, indeed, as to the *principle*,

but as to the *time* for the establishment of a free press in India. That time ought not to be precipitated; but it would necessarily arrive in the march of events; not, however, until they had a different state of society in India; not until they had more extended European population which, while it would prove, under any circumstances, the surest support of the Company's power, would develop the resources now but little known of that great country, and give to this all the advantages she had a right to expect from the connexion. (*Hear, hear!*)

The amendment placed this whole court (but more especially such members behind the bar, as had differed from the proceedings of the Court of Directors) in a very painful situation, inasmuch as they must either seem to yield to a tacit assent to opinions and measures in which they could not conscientiously concur, or basely desert their posts, or publicly oppose themselves to the acts of their colleagues. (*Hear!*) This, he thought, was a most distressing dilemma; and one in which it appeared the less necessary to place any portion of the directors. For, if the opinions and instructions contained in the four despatches which the amendment called on the proprietors to approve were right, they would not be rendered more so by any expression of approbation on the part of this court; and if otherwise, a vote to that effect could not be expected. When commendation could be of no avail, it did not seem prudent to incur the hazard of censure.

The proprietors had never been slow in acknowledging the services of the executive body, and in offering to it the tribute of their thanks on all proper occasions; but this ought to be a spontaneous and unsolicited gift, originating on the other side of the bar. (*Hear, hear!*) It lost both its grace and its value, when sought for and made the subject of a special motion, by the parties who called on others to praise their acts. (*Hear, hear!*)

Of the four political despatches, of which this court was now called on to record its approval, one was written nearly *five* years ago; another more than *three*; the third almost *two*; and the last more than *one year* since. These letters had all been acted upon by the Company's government abroad, and the instructions contained in them had been carried into effect. The approval, therefore, or the disapproval of those despatches, could make no difference in the actual state of things; but, if the approval of this court were considered necessary, he would ask, why it was not obtained long ago; as, since the date of even the latest of those despatches, the Court of Directors had repeated opportunities of meeting their constituents, and of collecting their sentiments. He would beg leave further to ask, if those despatches

patches should be disapproved, whether they were prepared, in consequence, to recall them, and to reverse all the acts to which they had given rise. This they knew could not be done, without entirely subverting the constitution of the court, and transferring the functions of the executive to the constituent body. When, on Friday last, a gallant general (Sir J. Doyle), asked whether the amendment proceeded from the hon. Chairman, or was the act of the Court of Directors, the hon. Chairman added, while acknowledging it to be his own individual act, his belief, that had there been time for the discussion of the subject, in the next room, it would have met with the approbation of the Court of Directors; and, on Tuesday last, in reply to some observations, which fell from an hon. director (Mr. Pattison) the hon. Chairman expressed a similar sentiment. Now, he hoped and believed, that the vote of this day would shew, that, in saying so, the hon. Chairman had assumed too much. He ventured to think, that if the subject of the amendment had been discussed in the Court of Directors, the good sense of that body would have seen, in the latter part of it, he would not say an unconstitutional measure, but, certainly, a very novel proceeding, and one which might become a very inconvenient, if not a very dangerous precedent. (*Hear, hear!*)

What man was there behind the bar, who held up his hand, in favour of the hon. Chairman's amendment, that could, with any consistency, resist the production of *any* of the despatches of the Court of Directors, at *any* time, for the purpose of being canvassed by the Court of Proprietors? The amendment absolutely courted an interference, which, to say the least of it, might prove extremely embarrassing; and would go to the creation of a second Board of Control, were it not for the legislative enactment (33 Geo. iii. cap. 52. clause 23.) which "restrained general courts of proprietors from rescinding, suspending, revoking, or altering, any orders or resolutions of the Court of Directors, relating to the Governments of India, after they shall have received the approbation of the Board of Commissioners." Now, really it did seem a mere mockery to call on men to approve or to disapprove of despatches, when their praise or censure could not be of the slightest avail. (*Hear!*) The case would be widely different, were this court summoned to take into its consideration the conduct of the Court of Directors; but that was not the question now before the proprietors. The conduct of those gentlemen might have been, at the time those despatches were written, and under the information they then possessed, very praiseworthy, though the despatches might now prove to have

been, in many respects, very wrong. (*Hear!*)

In his view of the case, the vote sought for by the latter part of the amendment appeared to him unnecessary for the Court of Directors, irrelative to the question, unjust to Lord Hastings; and, asked for at this juncture, had rather the air of an act of indemnity, than a vote of approbation. He would say, for the Court of Directors, that they needed neither the indemnity nor the apology. What they did they were competent to do; and although their judgments might have been erroneous, their intentions were honest. (*Hear, hear!*)

Differing as he had done, and still continued to do, from the opinions expressed in some, and from particular passages in other parts of the political despatches, referred to in the amendment, and from the tone and manner of the whole, he felt bound to declare, because he firmly believed, that those despatches were not dictated in any spirit of hostility to the Marquess of Hastings; but were the deliberate sentiments of pure and honest minds, discharging what they conceived to be an imperative, and what he knew they felt to be, a painful duty. (*Hear!*)

When he considered the high characters of the hon. mover and seconder of the amendment, he felt confident that this court had nothing to expect from them, but what was fair and honourable. It was, therefore, not for a moment to be supposed, that, in framing their amendment, they had in contemplation to mix up in it such ingredients as they knew would necessarily neutralize each other, and render the whole absolutely inoperative for the accomplishment of one of the objects which the amendment professed to have in view, namely, the exculpation of Lord Hastings from having been influenced by corrupt motives.

But, he could suppose, that these hon. gentlemen, in wading through the mass of papers connected with the Hyderabad question, might have overlooked passages, the import of which appeared to him quite at variance with that part of the amendment, which acquitted the late Governor-General of corrupt motives.

The first part of the amendment embraced, and in terms nearly similar, the motion of the hon. proprietor (hon. D. Kinnaid), and to that extent would probably meet that general assent. But what did the latter part of the amendment do, in calling on this court to record the approval of the political despatches therein specified; despatches, some parts of which, as he should immediately shew, charged Lord Hastings with a gross misuse of the high powers entrusted to him, by rendering him subservient to transactions which had

been stigmatized as *fraudulent, fictitious, delusive*? (*Hear, hear!*)

He should not draw largely on this volume, (the Hyderabad papers), nor on the patience of the court, by long quotations; but would content himself with a single passage, in support of his position. The fortieth paragraph of the Political letter to Bengal, dated the 28th of Nov. 1821, (one of the four despatches of which this court was called on to record its approval) contained the following remarkable, but unfortunate sentence: "In truth you have lent the Company's credit, in the late pecuniary transactions at Hyderabad, not indeed for the benefit of the Nizam's Government, but for the sole benefit of Messrs. Palmer and Co."

He should not make any comment on this passage, but he appealed to the candour and common sense of every man in that court, to say whether the person to whom such conduct could be justly ascribed, was not influenced by corrupt motives? (*Hear, hear!*) And he asked those gentlemen on the opposite benches, who, acknowledging the purity of Lord Hastings, contended, notwithstanding, for the amendment, how they could reconcile inconsistency so glaring? (*Hear, hear!*)

Had the sentiments expressed in the passage he had quoted, been an eventual opinion, a judgment given by the Court of Directors, on a full knowledge of all the facts, and with all the accounts of the transaction before them, it was probable that their decision would not be questioned; because, figures in the hands of men who understood them could not err, and they should at once have been induced to conclude, that Messrs. Palmer and Co. were the only gainers by the transaction; and that the sentence which he had just cited, was merely intended to state that fact.

But it was only necessary to refer to this volume (the Hyderabad papers) to see that at the time the letter of the 28th of Nov. 1821, was written, the effect of the loan was not known here; and, therefore, the observation that the Company's credit was lent, "for the sole benefit of Messrs. Palmer and Co." could not have been meant to refer to the amount of pecuniary advantage derived by those gentlemen from the transaction; but was intended to convey an imputation, that the late Governor-General was influenced by improper motives, in so lending the credit of the Company. And hence, he contended, the inconsistency of the amendment; the first part exculpating the noble Marquess from corrupt motives, while the latter, in calling for the approval of the four despatches charged him with corruption in its most odious form, involving a breach of confidence, by the betrayal of the high trust

reposed in him, in sacrificing the interests of our ally to promote those of Messrs. Palmer and Co.

But he would beg leave to ask, how the assertions, contained in the passage he had quoted, were borne out by the facts? Sir C. Metcalf, who would not, he thought, be accused of undue partiality, either for the loan or for the lenders, on being called on to submit his opinion as to the effects of the loan, said, in his letter of the 17th of March 1821—"The government (*i.e.* the Nizam's government) was undoubtedly relieved from such pecuniary embarrassments by the loan, and was enabled to pay off large arrears which had accumulated in several branches of expenditure; but I have been disappointed in finding that the relief was not so much of a permanent nature as I had expected; and that the loan was not appropriated to the permanent reduction of expense, to such an extent as I had supposed." "Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the loan was most convenient to the Nizam's government, at the time; and, especially, to the minister himself personally; and, by enabling him to struggle through temporary difficulties and embarrassments, it may possibly prove the means of greatly assisting the restoration of prosperity in the country." "It does not strike me, that the interests of the hon. Company have been much affected, in any way by the loan; disadvantageously, certainly not. But for the loan, the increasing embarrassments of the Nizam's government, might have induced, perhaps must have induced, some other measures; and other measures might, perhaps, have been devised, more advantageous to the Nizam's interests, and so far, indirectly to our own, than the one under discussion. It is, however, certainly some advantage gained, that the Nizam's government has been enabled to struggle on without any sacrifice on our part, to its present position; from which, with proper measures, there is a prospect of future prosperity."

Now it would appear, from the extracts which he had just read—

1st. That the Nizam's government was relieved from much pecuniary embarrassment by the loan.

2d. That the Company's interests were not disadvantageously affected by it; and

3d. That it might greatly assist in the restoration of prosperity in the Nizam's country.

While, then, these were the beneficial results of the loan to the Nizam's government and to his country, all who had read the Hyderabad papers must see, that it had ended in the ruin of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. The very reverse, therefore, of the proposition, "That the Company's credit was lent, not for the benefit of the Nizam's government, but for the sole benefit

ness of Messrs. Palmer and Co." was, he thought, clearly demonstrated. (*Hear, hear!*) He could now wish to say a few words on the letter written by Lord Hastings to Sir W. Rumbold, on the 4th of January 1815. That letter had not, he thought, been either generously or fairly dealt with. It must be recollected that it was written nearly a year after the establishment of Palmer and Co. had met with the concurrence of government, and when it was not known whether Sir W. Rumbold would or would not, become a member of that house. It was written from camp, at a period when Lord Hastings was endeavouring to retrieve the disasters that had befallen the Company's arms at the commencement of the Nepaul war; a war, which, from the quality of the enemy with whom our troops had to contend, was, perhaps, one of the most dangerous in which the Company had ever been engaged; and when, independent of the pressure of a matter of such infinite importance on his lordship's mind, he had a thousand other objects to attend to. Was, he demanded, a familiar letter, written under such circumstances, and in the confidence of friendship, to be criticised as if it were a production destined for the press? but still less ought it to be wrested from its fair import. (*Hear!*) That letter had been alleged in proof of his lordship's determination to discourage the establishment of any other house at Hyderabad, that could interfere with Messrs. Palmer and Co. Had any other person solicited and been refused the sanction of his lordship, the inference would have been much less doubtful than it now was. He contended, the fair meaning of that letter to be, first, that the respect paid by the Nizam's government to the establishment of Palmer and Co. would, necessarily, create in the minds of the inhabitants of Hyderabad, a confidence in the credit and stability of the house; and, therefore, that any other persons desirous of settling at Hyderabad, and finding the public confidence pre-occupied, would not make the attempt; and next, that no new establishment could urge the plea of service already rendered to the Nizam, which induced the Resident to request that government would sanction the firm of Palmer and Co. But was it fair from this to infer, that Lord Hastings would have refused to sanction any other establishment, had that sanction been solicited. He had endeavoured to abstain, as much as the subject would permit, from offering any opinion on the transactions of the house of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. Some allusion to them was unavoidable; and, if ever the matter should be discussed here, he should be prepared to state his sentiments upon it. Much light had certainly been thrown on the nature and consequence of those trans-

actions, by the late Resident of Hyderabad, in his very able address to the court on the Friday before last. Much as he regretted that the course of proceedings here rendered it necessary for that hon. gentleman to become a member of this body, in order personally to be able to vindicate his fair fame, he rejoiced to say, that he thought he had completely succeeded. (*Hear, hear!*) He rejoiced, also, that an opportunity had been afforded to the proprietary to hear a very complicated and intricate question, and one previously but little understood, treated with so much clearness and perspicuity, as to bring it within the compass of the most ordinary understanding. The speech of the hon. proprietor was an admirable specimen of good sense and good taste, and must have furnished a gratifying proof to this court, that the interests of the Company at Hyderabad could not have been confided to abler hands. (*Hear, hear!*) But, to return to the subject more immediately under consideration: This court had now to pronounce upon the reputation of one of the most able, most zealous, most successful, and he would confidently add, most faithful servants the Company ever had; (*Hear, hear!*)—upon the character of one of the most illustrious men of the age! and to say whether, during his administration of the affairs of the Company in India, he had tarnished that character. "For our own sakes," said the hon. director, "as well as for his, the verdict ought not to be equivocal. I can, after the most anxious and mature consideration of the Hyderabad papers, lay my hand on my heart and declare, that I find, 'nothing in these papers to affect, in the slightest degree, the personal character and integrity of the late Governor-General of India.' (*Hear, hear!*) I shall, therefore, Sir, vote against the amendment, which, while it seems to acquit, does virtually condemn the Marquess of Hastings." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Daniell said, he would simply content himself with stating the line of conduct which he meant to adopt on this occasion, and he would give two short reasons in support of the course he meant to take. Notwithstanding all that had been said on the subject, they were called upon to decide on the character of the individual, merely—they were to consider whether he had conducted himself in an honorable, or a dishonorable manner; so far as he was connected with the transactions which were now brought before them. He saw nothing in the motion that at all related to his services, or to the proceedings of the Court of Directors; therefore, under these circumstances, he considered it his duty to vote for the original motion. He did this, not from any feeling of favour towards the Marquess of Hastings; neither did he oppose the amendment in consequence of any hostility that he entertained towards

those gentlemen who brought it forward. He would hold up his hand against it because he thought it was wholly unnecessary and irrelevant. It had been stated that the proposition of the hon. gentleman was injudicious, because it afforded an opportunity for calling in question the conduct of the noble lord—he thought quite otherwise, because some time ago, when an annuity to Lord Hastings was brought forward in the adjoining room, it was then said, that its introduction was premature, as certain circumstances connected with the Hyderabad question called for investigation and enquiry. The documents were not then before the court, and the proprietors had it not in their power to state their opinion. The objections raised when that annuity was proposed, did not, in his mind, go so much to the political conduct of Lord Hastings, but went directly to a question of a more delicate nature, and feeling that he was convinced of the propriety and necessity of the original motion which had been proposed by the hon. proprietor. He would now make one or two observations with reference to the connexion between Lord Hastings and Sir Wm. Rumbold. It had been said, that that connexion very much shaped and guided his conduct, with respect to the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. He could not see how the partnership between Sir Wm. Rumbold and Messrs. Palmer and Co. could be attributed to the Marquess of Hastings. It was quite clear that it was not brought about by the Marquess of Hastings, but by Mr. J. Palmer. A proposition was made to that gentleman to become a partner in the house of Palmer and Co.; he said, “no—circumstanced as I am, I cannot join the firm; but, if you want a partner, here is my friend Sir Wm. Rumbold.” Now, if Messrs. Palmer and Co. had thought that the influence of Sir Wm. Rumbold was an object of great consideration, they would, in the first instance, have applied to him, instead of paying court to Mr. John Palmer. Now, what was the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings? Instead of recommending Sir Wm. Rumbold to enter into the partnership, he actually wished him to steer clear of it. If Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. had looked to the influence of Sir Wm. Rumbold as a matter of such extreme importance, they would have admitted him into the firm on different terms from those which they had exacted; they would not have required an accession of capital from him; they would have said, “We want a partner who can be of service to us, and a man of your influence is sufficient.” (*Hear, hear!*) The question was, whether the noble Marquess would have been more justified in refusing to sanction the measures for the payment of the Nizam's troops, and running the risk of the loss of his empire, or in grant-

ing the license which exempted those to whom it was directed from the ordinary operation of the law? This, he would say, that it was impossible for all the wisdom of that court to promulgate principles which would be applicable to every occasion. They could not lay down rules, that were not to be abrogated under the operation of any necessity whatsoever. He would say, that it was impossible for this Company, or for any authority in Europe, to lay down a general rule for the government of India, which was not to be infringed in any respect. The safest way to proceed in the government of our eastern possessions, would be to select men of talent and judgment, in whom they should repose confidence, and give a latitude to the exercise of their own discretion. (*Hear, hear!*) When they joined the Board of Control in the selection of such persons, they had done all that they could do; and they must, in a great measure, leave the persons so selected to act, as circumstances should arise, according to the best of their judgments. (*Hear!*) The hon. director concluded by stating, that after the best, and most mature consideration which he could give to this subject, he was induced to support the original motion of the hon. proprietor—feeling that the character of the Marquess of Hastings was implicated without just cause, and that it ought to be defended. (*Hear, hear!*)

There was now a general call in the court for the hon. Douglas Kinnaird's reply, and of *Question, question!*

In the midst of those cries Mr. Rigby rose. He said he was sorry to trespass on the attention of the court at this time, but having attended to the early proceedings on this question, he had that day come from a considerable distance to give his opinion. From what he had heard on this occasion, and even after what was said by the two hon. directors who had just spoke, he could not express his surprise that the proprietors should withhold their assent from the just amendment before them. (*Hear, hear!*) He possessed the greatest respect for the high character and talents of the Marquess of Hastings, and that respect led him to regret the manner in which his name had been introduced on the present occasion (*Hear, hear!*) But, after looking at the papers before the court, and judging according to those papers, and not according to the speech of the able Resident at Hyderabad, if he were asked his opinion, he must come to the conclusion, that, as the motion was put, they must acquit the noble Marquess of all corrupt motives, and this was the mildest way of putting it. But, at the same time, he must observe, that the whole of those papers, taken together, were most unfortunate for the character of the noble Marquess. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. dissenting director (Mr. Pattison) had stated,

stated, that he came to a different conclusion from the perusal of those papers. But he (Mr. Rigby) would ask, what did those papers shew? That, two years after the transactions on which some gentlemen seemed to rely, Sir C. Metcalf discovered the nefarious proceedings of Palmer and Co. He would contend, that it was impossible to read the letters in which the Marquess of Hastings reproved the Resident at Hyderabad, and also the conduct of Palmer and Co. in their transactions with the Nizam, without discovering the deep guilt of that firm; and the conviction of that guilt must be increased, on the perusal of the guilty affidavit of some of the members of that house. He had given his best attention to the dissent of the hon. director (Mr. Pattison); but it had not altered his opinion with respect to these proceedings; and he conceived it fair and manly in the hon. Chairman to come to the court, with an amendment, approving the former proceedings of the directors. The dissent of Mr. Pattison he could view in no other light, than as highly offensive to the court, and to their agents in India. The hon. director laid said, that the letter sent out was so strong in its language, and so pointed in its condemnation, that it must be offensive to those to whom it was addressed. It was principally objected to from a supposed effect on the feelings of Lord Hastings; but he must observe, that, admitting the noble Lord to be highly sensitive, and to have the strongest notions of honour, that he ought not to be offended with the contents of the Company's letter. The noble Lord had himself been most imprudent in his own affairs. (*Marks of disapprobation.*) He might, in one sense, be compared with that great man, Lord Bacon. (*Renewed disapprobation.*)

Sir John Doyle.—Mr. Chairman, I rise to order. We are not now considering how the noble Marquess conducted his own affairs. In that he might have been imprudent, if you will; but we are here looking only to the manner in which he conducted our affairs. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman said, he did not wish to volunteer his opinion as to the relevancy of what was expressed by any proprietor; but as he was appealed to, he must say, that one proprietor had not been interrupted, when he likened the character of the noble Marquess to that of Lord Nelson; and, therefore, he considered it was competent to the hon. gentleman who had just been addressing the court, to institute the comparison which had been deemed by some to be irrelevant.

Mr. Rigby continued.—It was not his intention to institute any comparison injurious to the personal character of the noble Marquess: what he meant to say was, that, like Lord Bacon, he was easily influ-

enced by the friends around him; and it might be said of him, as was said of Lord Bacon by Sir Wm. Phillips, that, of his personal character, he would not say any thing, because he could not say enough. He (Mr. Rigby) would assert, that though the conduct of Lord Hastings was not culpable, it was, at least, imprudent. They had heard of the high eulogies which had been passed on him by the members of council; but these proved that his good nature had misled him into partialities for particular individuals. The character of Sir C. Metcalf was that of a highly-talented and able man; one who, throughout those proceedings, had evinced great intelligence, and great zeal, for the Company's interests: upon that character, the authenticity of many of the documents before them rested; and he thought they were fully justified in taking them upon such authority, as all the members of the council had borne testimony to his high character. With respect to the sixty lac loan, it was said, that it was necessary for the Nizam, to enable him to pay his troops, and, thereby, more effectually to assist us. If such had been its *bona fide* object, it would be fair; but, what was the fact proved?—that the great part of the loan was misapplied—that it was kept to pay former advances. (Here there was considerable interruption in the court; in consequence of which, the learned gentleman was, for a few minutes, prevented from proceeding.)

The Chairman put it to the court, whether this was a fair way of treating a gentleman, who had come from a considerable distance to attend the discussion?

Mr. Rigby continued.—In offering his opinion on this subject, he only exercised his right as a proprietor; and he could assure the court, that he would compress his remarks into the smallest possible compass. The loan, he would repeat, was not justifiable, nor was the original licence; as they were both in direct contravention of an act of parliament, which had been most wisely past, for the purpose of repressing usurious transactions with the native powers. It was contended that this loan was justifiable by the necessity of the case; but the court of directors had stated, and he fully concurred with them in the opinion, that the permission for such loans should be reserved for cases of paramount importance. The question then was, was this case of that importance to justify the suspension of an act of parliament? He contended that it was not—that there was no evidence before the court to shew, that it had been applied for its alleged objects; and that, without the most satisfactory proofs of its necessity, the governor should never have agreed to it. With the information which they possessed respecting those transactions, the Court of Directors addressed the letter of 1821 to the Governor.

Governor-General, and in language by no means too strong, expressed their disapprobation of the proceedings. In that course they were fully justified; they went upon the maxim "*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*" The act, for the violation of which, the Company had expressed their displeasure, was the result of the most important debates in our highest courts of judicature; and if they (the Directors) had neglected so to express their opinions, they would have been wanting in the discharge of their duty to the Company. If gentlemen had read the documents before them, they would have found, that, in consequence of the extension of this privilege to Palmer and Co., that firm had exercised the most pernicious influence in the territory of the Nizam: they would have seen, that this influence and rapacious extortion had not only caused an embarrassed treasury, but had depopulated whole villages in that country. He was borne out in this by the statement contained in page 501, which he begged might be now read. The statement was as follows:—

"Several items, it will be observed, are on account of guards, cattle, and other establishments, belonging to the government, in attendance on Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. This requires some notice. The members of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. (Sir Wm. Rumbold, and Mr. Wm. Palmer in a greater degree than others) have been attended, on all occasions, by guards, cattle, and other establishments belonging to the Nizam's government, either permanently or on requisition. The extent to which the practice was carried is indescribable. A message from Sir Wm. Rumbold, or Mr. Wm. Palmer, for ten or twenty elephants, would be as readily attended to by the minister, Chundoo Loll, as one from his Highness the Nizam, if not more so. Sir Wm. Rumbold, on his late journey to Madras, as on all former like occasions, was accompanied by a very large travelling establishment, furnished by the Nizam's government. The same privilege was always asserted by Mr. Wm. Palmer, when he moved; and much of the materials for some of that gentleman's entertainments, were provided from the same source. His servants, and his servants' servants, might be seen parading on the Nizam's state-elephants; and the approach to the residency has frequently been obstructed, or rendered dangerous to those who use carriages and horses, by the concourse of elephants belonging to the government, assembled at Mr. Wm. Palmer's gateway, for his private purposes. Those gentlemen too, of the European Society, who were specially patronized by Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., and chose to accept the favour at their hands, were furnished by the Nizam's government with

guards, cattle, &c., through their application; their influence being thus immensely increased, at the Nizam's expense. These things cease with the discontinuance of their intercourse with the Nizam's ministers; and it is one of the advantages of this measure, that it will put a stop to practices which were very disgraceful and disgusting. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the subserviency of the Nizam's minister in these respects, or the unconscionable abuse of it by Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co."

He begged to call the attention of the court to the concluding paragraph of this extract, which described the influence of Messrs. Palmer and Co. and the unconscionable abuse which they made of it. After using the elephants, cattle, and soldiers, belong to the Nizam, they charged for the money which paid for them, interest upon interest, and interest upon interest. To such an extent had this extortion and rapacity increased, that, but for the exertions of Sir. C. Metcalf, they would have led to the ruin of the country. (*Here the learned gentleman was again interrupted by some marks of impatience on the part of several proprietors.*) He hoped for the same indulgence that had been extended to other gentlemen addressing the court; and that he himself, had most willingly given, to all those who preceded him whatever view they took of the question. (*Hear, hear!*) He would repeat, that the oppression and extortion practised by Messrs. Palmer and Co., were disgraceful to the English character in India, and would have led to the ruin of the government under which they were exercised, but for the exertions of Sir C. Metcalf. It was impossible to read the whole of the detail, without disgust, and no man who valued the character of the British in India, would contend that such conduct ought to be sanctioned. What would be the effect upon other powers in that country, if it were found that our allies and friends were withering in our embraces? Would not such instances be pointed out by those who were hostile to us, and would they not lead to the conclusion that they might suffer less from our avowed hostility than from such an alliance? (*Hear, hear!*) In looking at the provisions of the Acts of Parliament which had been violated, and after giving his best attention to all that had been adduced upon the subject, he felt that he should not discharge his duty to the Company, if he did not give his most cordial support to the amendment; and he was sorry, that, in stating the grounds upon which he should vote, he had not been treated with that liberality which he was at all times disposed to extend to the opinions of others. In conclusion, he would express his regret at feeling obliged to give any vote which might

might appear to cast a blot or tarnish upon the lustre of the noble lord's character.

The hon. D. Kinnaird rose to reply. He understood that at the commencement of the debate that morning, it was advised that it should be brought to a close in the course of the day. He was not surprised at such a wish. The proceedings had already been very much protracted, and it was very natural for many gentlemen to desire that they should be brought to a speedy termination. But, still, late as the hour then was, he felt it his duty to say, that he should have to trespass, for a considerable time on the attention of the court. It would be recollected, that when he introduced the present question to the court, he had asked that credit might be given to his motives. He had come forward, not to make any attack, but to meet any which might be made on the character of Lord Hastings. He did not expect opposition to the principle of his motion, and he had not found any, for the hon. Chairman had adopted the words of his motion and embodied them in his amendment, in another form, but still retaining their import. As far then as the character was concerned, he had nothing to contend with; he had no opponents to reply to; he had no interest in contending for that point; he did not come before them to seek a vote for Lord Hastings—to endeavour to place that on a pedestal which was not already erect. In the whole of the discussions he had heard no attack on the character of that nobleman, which was so great in the eyes of all Europe; so far as his proposition was concerned, he did not fear any reproof from the noble Lord, as was insinuated by one hon. proprietor. He had nothing to regret for the open and fair manner in which he had put the subject before the court; for, from one and all, it had met full concurrence, and in the discussion which ensued, not a single reason had been assigned for not concurring in it, which could in any degree affect the noble Marquess's character. The first opposition to the motion, in the form which he had put it, was from the hon. Chairman, and he had most distinctly stated, that he fully acquitted the noble Lord of all corrupt motives. He would not quibble with the words which the hon. Chairman had used, and say he meant only to allude to his personal character; he took the words in their fair honest import, and that the hon. Chairman fully meant, that he meant no imputation upon the motives upon which the noble Lord had acted. He did not mean to call upon the court for an approval of every act of the noble Lord's conduct—for where was the man who could say, that every act of his life was free from any fault? For himself he would say, that there were no acts of his life, which he might not better approve, had he performed it with more expe-

rience. In the conduct which the court had pursued, in sending out the first despatch to Lord Hastings, he did not mean to say that they were right or wrong, acting under the circumstances in which they were placed. It was well known, that great difficulty sometimes occurred in sending home the fullest accounts of all our eastern transactions. The secretary abroad was often so pressed as not to have time to send all the information that could be collected, and perhaps the court were not wrong (he did not mean to charge them with it) in acting on the information they had heard. Neither did he blame the Bengal government for the course which they had pursued, in relying on the information supplied by Sir C. Metcalf: they were bound to pay attention to what he communicated. They were right in receiving his communications, and perhaps in acting on them. It was not his intention to cast any imputation on Sir C. Metcalf for what he had done—or on Mr. Adam, because after two days' investigation of the accounts which were transmitted, he decided under a mistake. He did not intend to charge him with having, in that instance, acted unfairly—nor did he mean to impute blame to the directors in approving what had been done by those gentlemen. But, at the same time that he gave them credit for upright intentions, he could not altogether acquit them of blame, that they renewed the whole of their disapprobation, five years after their discovery of the original transactions. He stood there as the accuser of no man; his only motive in coming forward, was to challenge open attack on the character of Lord Hastings, because rumour, which he could not meet, had circulated insinuations to his prejudice. No attack had however been made, and for the best of all reasons, that no real ground for any attack existed. He congratulated the court then, on having the conduct of the noble Marquess so clearly established. (*Hear, hear!*) But it was said, that the adoption of this amendment was necessary to the character of the directors; if such a proposition came from one of the proprietors, as a shield to the directors, it was that of which they ought to be ashamed, and against which he would protest in their name as an executive body: it would be unfair and impolitic to shield themselves in such a manner. But it would be wholly ineffectual; it would not protect them from the interference which they seemed to think would be drawn, that if they did justice to the Marquess of Hastings, they would be acting with inconsistency. He repeated, it would be no protection, but would rise up against them at some future day in another place, and he cited as proving on their part a consciousness of their own weakness. He had heard with pleasure what had been said by the personal, if not professional, friends of Mr. Adam, respecting

suspecting the character of that gentleman. He was glad to hear such testimonies borne to the conduct of an able servant of the Company: but he begged again to state that he had not attacked Mr. Adam. He made no charge against any man, nor did he think it fair to wound any man's feelings, by making charges which he was not present to defend. With the result of this discussion, he was perfectly satisfied; as far as the character of Lord Hastings was concerned, he was satisfied. No attack had been made on it; but what was he (the hon. D. Kinnaird) now called upon to do in supporting this amendment? He was called upon to approve of something positive; to approve of the whole of the despatches in which the conduct of the noble lord was censured; on a former occasion, one gentleman had said, that there were rumours respecting the general conduct of Lord Hastings, and nothing farther should be done by the court respecting him, until these rumours were removed. He was sorry the hon. gentleman had not followed up his assertion by declaring what these rumours were, and whether he thought there was any, and what ground for them. When he called for the statement of something tangible, he was met by the statement that it was necessary to support the dignity of the court. He did not deny that it was; but he could not see how that could be done by the amendment. Some hon. gentlemen had professed great respect for the noble Marquess; but they talked of insinuations of others—it reminded him of the leading characters in "The School for Scandal," who, when speaking of some absent acquaintance, declared that they liked him vastly; but the misfortune was, they could get nobody else to like him. (*Hear, hear!*) He would repeat, he was perfectly satisfied with the result of the debate, and so would the noble Marquess, who was the most sensitive man alive on any subject likely to affect his character. But, what did the amendment propose to do? To open again the whole question of the conduct of all the individuals concerned at Hyderabad. As that course had been adopted, he was ready to enter fully into the subject—with this view he would now call the attention of the court to the papers which had been laid before them; and here he would observe, that if his life were to be prolonged to a period much beyond that allotted to man, he could not anticipate more trouble or labour than what he had taken in selecting and arranging those papers, with the view of making himself fully acquainted with the subject to which they referred. Having said thus, he would declare as solemnly as if all his hopes, here and hereafter, depended upon it, his entire conviction that the whole of the charge, as far as the Marquess of Hastings was said

to be implicated, was founded on mistake. He would now enter into a connected detail of the whole transactions, for the purpose of refuting, one after another, the objections that had been urged. The first thing which was to be noticed was the establishment of the house at Hyderabad, in 1814. The house was established for "banking agency transactions, for supplying timber from the forests on the banks of the Godavery, for the purpose of ship-building—these forests abounding in timber of a superior size and quality." To this there was no objection on the part of the government, or the directors, and the house was established. The next thing of which notice was taken, was the private letter of Lord Hastings to Sir W. Rumbold. His lordship writes on the 20th of November 1814, and states the difficulties which opposed the application of his ward's (Lady Rumbold's) fortune, for any other purpose than the vesting them in government securities. These letters to and from Sir W. Rumbold, were, it should be remembered, in private and confidential letters; and he (the hon. D. Kinnaird) took upon himself the whole of the responsibility for their being made public. He had advised Sir W. Rumbold to that step; and in that advice Lord Hastings expressed his entire concurrence. It was thought, by some gentlemen, that this publication was imprudent; but he gave it as his opinion from the first, and of the propriety of the advice he was every day more and more convinced, that the hon. baronet should risk every thing rather than not put them before the public. (*Hear, hear!*) The first assertion which had been made with respect to this, was a calumny. It was stated or insinuated, that Lord Hastings had made use of a part of his ward's fortune, and hence was inferred a corrupt motive on his lordship's part, in giving his patronage to Sir W. Rumbold in these transactions. There was, after this, a letter of Sir W. Rumbold to Lord Hastings, and one from Mr. J. Fries, to whom Sir William had written by Lord Hastings' advice. Now, what did Lord Hastings say? after telling him that he could not be justified in assenting to the embarkation of Lady Rumbold's fortune in any thing but government securities, he added—"This I mentioned to you at the time, and I see you look to the direct application of that principle; but I am not sure whether you take into calculation its indirect effects. You talk of borrowing the sum which you are to advance for a share in the firm. How can you do that without security?" This, let it be remembered, was a private letter; and it shewed that Lord Hastings did not look upon the junction with the firm as a very advisable speculation. The letter proceeded, "Your own money cannot be made that security, because that would

be so subject to the very risk which Sir Edward East regarded as illegal. If this be not an obstacle, I ought to suggest for your consideration a point to which you probably have not adverted. You not only hazard the sum which you place in the firm, but any one of the partners is individually liable to the whole extent of his property for the debts of the house." This was the kind of responsibility, which some of the companies in the speculations now about sought to get rid of, by endeavouring to make the share-holders liable only to the amount of their respective shares. The letter went on: "any accumulation, therefore, which you might make with the view to comfort hereafter in England, would be exposed to that danger. I state this only for your reflection. I am not competent to form a judgment satisfactory to myself, of the advantage or peril of your engaging in the business. A man of greater worth and honour than John Palmer no where exists, if universal testimony is to be relied upon, and he is unquestionably of strong talents: on the other hand he has the character of speculating in commerce, to an extent disproportioned to his capital."

The publication of this opinion, which the noble Lord gave only as a rumour which had reached him, could not affect the character of Mr. John Palmer, which stood so deservedly high in the commercial world. The noble Lord gives in the next lines his reasons for making the statement. He says,

"This opinion may be only the loose guess of the uninformed, or the misrepresentation of the envious; still, having heard it advanced by a person whose situation gave him a special view of the commerce of Calcutta, I am bound to impart it to you. Whether Hyderabad is in such acknowledged connexion with the house of John Palmer in Calcutta, as that the one can be responsible for the other, I am not able to say. This fact would be a material consideration."

Now what does the noble Lord propose under those circumstances? He refers Sir Wm. to the opinion of Sir E. East, adding:

"Your best procedure will be to consult Sir E. East. The kindness of his disposition will insure you against his thinking it intrusion; and his judgment is so sure, that you would have perfect comfort in relying on it."

He would not for the present make any comment on this, but would proceed to the noble lord's second letter. What did that say?

"It is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of the Resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of

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this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea."

Now he begged the attention of the court to the passage which immediately preceded this, and he would appeal with confidence to the most critical judge, and ask whether it was not evident that this sentence he read, was given as corollary, following from what he had before stated, and whether the sense would not be completed by the addition of the word "for." It was necessary that in a nice examination of important passages, the meaning of every word should be examined with the view of ascertaining the real meaning of the author. Horne Tooke had written his *Em Ptisista* in consequence of a jurymen on his own trial not being able to comprehend the exact meaning which the word "but" gave to a particular passage. Now he would read the passage with the addition of the word "for," and he would ask any impartial man, whether that word would not fully explain the meaning of the whole?

"The partners speculate that you being one of the firm, will interest me in the welfare of the house, to a degree which will be materially beneficial to them: it is a fair and honest calculation. The amount of advantage, which the countenance of government may bestow, must be uncertain, as I apprehend it would flow principally from the opinion the natives would entertain, of the respect likely to be paid by their own government, to an establishment known to stand well in the favour of the supreme authority here. Perhaps a more distinct benefit may attend the firm from the consequent discouragement to competition with you by any other British partnership, to which a similar professional sanction would not be granted, 'for' it is on the ground of the service to the Nizam, at the request of our resident, that I have consented to let the good wishes of government for the prosperity of this firm be signified. No new establishment could have such a plea."

He would challenge any man to say, whether the advantage to be derived to the Nizam, was not the real object for which the peculiar sanction of government had been granted to the house?—The very same cause for which the members of the council gave their consent to the granting the license in 1816.—What was said by the house in its application to government for this license? That the act of parliament gave a power to the Governor General, and also to the governors of provincial districts, to suspend its restrictive clauses in cases of particular urgency. In order to see what was the true meaning of any particular clause in an act of parliament, it would be necessary to inquire into the objects for which the act had passed. The act in question was passed

for the avowed purpose of preventing British subjects from making advances to the native powers, and thereby obtaining possession of particular districts of the country, from the taxes of which they might repay themselves; which practice was described to be to the great scandal of the British Government; but the act expressly gave a power by which it might be dispensed with in cases of particular urgency, and where the interests of the Company required it. Now, the question was, whether such a necessity existed in the case before the court? Upon this point he was at issue with the hon. Chairman. It was admitted that the Governor in Council had the discretionary power of dispensing with the act of parliament, where the interests of the Company required it: Now what was the first step which the council took, when the application for the license was made to them? They referred it to the Advocate-General, as to the legal bearing of it, and that learned person drew up the license himself; and what was the condition on which it was granted? If the license was given in any new terms, or without any of the ordinary forms, then it might not be unreasonable to infer some improper motive; but what appeared on the face of the license?—that it was drawn with a strict attention to all the usual forms, and the indulgence it granted was dependant upon one condition, that was, "Provided, however, that the said firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. shall at all times, when required so to do by the British Resident at Hyderabad, for the time being, communicate to the said Resident the nature and object of their transactions with the government or the subjects of his said highness the Nizam." Now, he would ask, with all the rumours abroad, with all the communications of Sir C. Metcalf, and his alleged conviction of Mr. Russell's connection with the house, he would ask for any one fact, for any reason, even if an untrue one, to shew on what his conviction was founded. Let there be any fact given, from all these complicated proceedings, to prove this. He did not stand there to attack Sir C. Metcalf; but he was anxious to defend the character of Mr. Russell; which had been most unjustly aspersed. He might at least claim the privilege of cross-examining the principal witness against him. He would ask then, from all the communications of Sir C. Metcalf, for any one fact to shew that Mr. Russell was in any way connected with Palmer and Co., or that he was guilty of an improper partiality to, or any connivance at, their transactions; for, if Mr. Russell was guilty, he (the hon. D. Kinnaird) would admit that the whole of the case on which he stood failed. (*Hear, hear!*) If any fact could be adduced to criminate Mr. Russell, he would give up the case and

proceed no farther; (*Hear, hear!*) But if this could not be done, what must be the inference which any unprejudiced mind would draw?—why, that being on the spot, and fully aware of the nature of the transactions with the Nizam, he saw nothing in them which was not correct, nothing which did not come within the fair object of the government in granting the license. Mr. Russell was present, and made no remonstrance, because he felt that there was nothing to remonstrate against. If they killed the dog, the wolf might come; but if the dog was with the flock, and did not bark, the fair inference would be that the wolf had not come.

Mr. Rigby here observed, that one of Mr. Russell's brothers was connected with the house of Palmer and Co.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, the gentleman named Russell, who was connected with the house, was in no way whatever related to Mr. Russell the Resident. He was glad, however, that the hon. proprietor had made the remark, as it enabled him (the hon. D. Kinnaird) to state in that positive and unqualified manner, that Mr. Russell's brother had no connection whatsoever with Palmer and Co. (*Hear!*) If it were to be said that Mr. Russell had any unjust partiality to the house, he would ask how was the assertion borne out by the facts? Had the Bengal Council at any time distrusted Mr. Russell? He begged the attention of an hon. proprietor opposite (Mr. Stuart) to this, for he assured that gentleman that he gave him full credit for his motives on this as well as on every other occasion; and if he found the Resident sanctioning, or not representing to the supreme government, the violation of an act of parliament, it was natural that his suspicions should have been excited, and he would admit that what the hon. member of council (Mr. Stuart) had done, was a proof of straight-forward good feeling on his part.

Mr. Stuart.—What I said was, that the connection of Sir William Rumbold with the Marquess of Hastings was a ground for circumspection. (*Hear, hear!*)

The hon. D. Kinnaird continued. He was glad to hear this avowal from the hon. gentleman, as it showed his very manly feeling. Rumours had been circulated to the prejudice of Mr. Russell; but they were only rumours, and had never assumed a shape in which they could be met and repelled; and it was not until the arrival of Sir C. Metcalf at Hyderabad, that Mr. Stuart expressed any suspicions of Mr. Russell's connection with the house of Palmer and Co. Now he would come to another part of these proceedings, and to the circumstances out of which many of the transactions of Palmer and Co. with the Nizam arose. Up to the arrival of Sir C. Metcalf, the Nizam had been allowed to

to act as an independent prince, with perhaps the exception, that following up the policy begun by Lord Minto, one of the Nizam's ministers, was the nominee of the supreme government at Calcutta. In the case before the court, Chundoo Loll was that nominee. It was clear, that in the latter part of the transactions, in that after Mr. Russell left Hyderabad, the Nizam was not independent, and it was admitted by one hon. member that he was no more than the Company's footstool. That hon. proprietor could not therefore approve of the situation in which the prince had latterly been placed, consistently with what had been formerly done. But to come to the point: in 1818, Mr. Russell reported to the Governor-General in Council, an arrangement entered into by the house of Palmer and Co. with the minister Chundoo Loll for the payment of 52,000 rupees a week for the pay of the Russell brigade. This was immediately sanctioned by the government, and why? Was it to give a guarantee to the house of Palmer and Co.? No; the attention of government fixed on the important point, that of putting the Nizam's troops into an efficient state; not a word was said about the house on that occasion. The council might, or might not, be wrong in granting their sanction; but certainly neither Mr. Russell nor the house of Palmer and Co. were to blame, for they had reason to believe that the sanction was correctly given. Then, he would ask, did the council approve of the Aurangabad arrangement for the purpose of advancing two lacs of rupees per month by Palmer and Co., for the payment of the troops? Mr. Stuart objected to that arrangement, because, he said, it was necessary that inquiries should be made as to the nature and object of the arrangement, and the terms on which it was made. What were the words of the license, which the house had received before this? They were, that they might do all acts within the territories of the Nizam, which were prohibited by the act 37 Geo. III., unless with the consent and approbation of the Governor in Council; but, notwithstanding this permission. Mr. Stuart was anxious that further information should be obtained as to the nature of the transaction, lest the house of Palmer and Co. might exercise a similar authority, by collecting in the districts, to that which it had been the object of the act of Parliament to prevent. The secretary of government was, therefore, directed to write to Mr. Russell, to know from him in what degree his sanction had been given to those arrangements, and whether he considered that any guarantee was implied on the part of government, and in what manner the liquidation of the assignments made on the revenues of particular districts was secured to Palmer and Co., and on what terms

their advances were made. It was also, that the Governor-General was further desirous of knowing whether arrangements, equally efficient and economical, could, or could not, have been made with native bankers at Hyderabad? He begged here to say one word upon the subject of interest. It was charged against Messrs. Palmer and Co. that they took interest upon interest, and interest upon interest—why they must be extremely ignorant of the nature of commercial and banking concerns who made such a statement. He, (the hon. D. Kinnaird) as a banker, and without incurring the risk of being charged with usury, was in the constant habit of charging interest upon interest upon interest, under certain circumstances, and so he knew was every banker in London. The accounts of individuals who banked with them, were made up half yearly, and if it was found that any person had overdrawn his account, he was, of course, charged interest upon the sum overdrawn; and if at the end of the next half-year, it was still overdrawn, interest was charged upon the interest of the preceding half-year; but no one thought of accusing this as usurious. Now it was certain, that the interest charged by Palmer and Co. was known to Mr. Fendall and Mr. Adam as well as to Lord Hastings, and they concurred in it without having a word said about Sir W. Rumbold. (*Hear, hear!*) The measure was then approved of as a wise one; but, it seemed, that it was afterwards disapproved of by some gentlemen, because they did not properly examine the accounts. He would assert, that the inferences which had been drawn from those accounts, were absolute nonsense; and he contended, that if a third-rate clerk in any counting-house in town, were to examine them only for five minutes, he would be able to detect the error into which those who had previously looked over them had fallen. (*Hear, hear!*) But, to return to the arrangement of Aurangabad—it had been recommended to government by Mr. Russell, as a suggestion which originally came from Captain Sydenham, to the minister, Chundoo Loll, and was by him mentioned to Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.; but the Resident in recommending it, takes the whole responsibility on himself. Was he, too, married to a ward of Lord Hastings? (*Hear!*) It had, as he first stated, originated with Captain Sydenham, who, from a feeling that the Nizam's troops could not afford any effectual aid to the Company, unless they were placed upon a more regular discipline, proposed the plan which had been afterwards adopted. Was Captain Sydenham also in a conspiracy to enrich the firm, at the expense of the Nizam's dominions? Was he, too, married to a ward of Lord Hastings? (*Hear, hear!*) These

pecuniary transactions were under very different circumstances from all former loans to native princes, which it had been the object of the act of parliament to put down. In former instances, there were no residents who, to prevent an abuse of the practice, (and this, as he had just said, was what the legislature intended to prevent by the act of 37th Geo. III.)—but here there was a Resident. He was acquainted with the whole of the transaction, and he did—what? He sent the whole details to the supreme government, and asked not for a guarantee from the Company to the house; for the policy of Lord Hastings' government was, that the Company should not be made liable for even a single shilling of such contracts; all that was asked for was a guarantee against any interference by others. The conduct which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stuart) pursued on that occasion, was, he would admit, not dictated by any hostility to the house of Palmer and Co. though it ultimately had the most injurious effect upon them; but he (the hon. Douglas Kinnaid) regretted that the hon. member had allowed himself to be alarmed without cause on that occasion; for if he had only looked upon Mr. Russell as an honest man, he would have found he had no cause to fear. What did Mr. Russell say of this arrangement, with respect to the terms on which it was made? In the extract from his letter, quoted in Mr. Stuart's own minute, he stated his object in promoting it in these words—"I considered that the punctual payment of the regular and reformed troops, was indispensable to their efficiency; and I knew that it could not be securely provided for by any other means. None of the native bankers at Hyderabad could have commanded funds adequate for the purpose, and even if they could, their terms would have been much higher than the proposed arrangement."

The fact was, the native bankers would be very unwilling to lend their money to the Nizam under any circumstances, and at any rate, because they were well aware that they could obtain no security for recovering it back. This was a feeling not confined to the subjects of despots in the east; it was well-known to exist much nearer home. They saw, not long back, that the King of Naples, wanting to borrow money, could not raise a single ducat, in that way, amongst his own subjects; and for the best reason, that, if they could lend, they knew they could not stipulate for security: but it was seen, that Mr. Rothschild did lend his Majesty of Naples the required sum, and why? because he took care beforehand to have the very best security for the repayment of the loan. But Mr. Stuart, in his minute, objected, "That the circumstance of the native bankers, not being able to make the advances to the government, and the conse-

quent utter dependence of the Resident and the Nizam, for the regular troops, on the British house of agency, was sufficiently extraordinary and alarming;" and the hon. member of council added,—

"That, although Mr. Russell assured them the terms were more favourable than could have been obtained from native bankers, they do not know that the terms are not ruinous; and that he considers Mr. Russell bound, by solemn obligations of duty, to remonstrate, in a manner beyond all doubt and suspicion, that the measure had originated, and was prosecuted from no other motives than a disinterested regard for the welfare of that government."

It was rather strange, that Mr. Stuart, who was possessed of such scruples, and fears, and doubts, had not stated any one tangible objection, or mentioned any fact upon which Mr. Russell was to be blamed. Now, with respect to this Aurungabad arrangement, which was so much objected to, it was curious enough that the house of Palmer and Co. were put into a situation by which they might have gained nothing on the whole transaction. The terms of the contract were, that they were to be ready with two lacs of rupees on a particular day in each month: for repayment of this, the revenues of a certain district were assigned over to them, to the amount of thirty lacs in the year; but the contract was accompanied with a stipulation for interest at each side; that was, that, if the house received the money from the district, before it was paid by them, they paid 24 per cent. interest to the Nizam; but, if they paid the sum, before it was collected in the district for them, they charged a similar amount. Now, by this means, they might have lost instead of gained: and this was the mighty contract, of which it was said, that they charged this year principal, and the next principal and interest, and the next more, and so on. Why, the fact is, the house was not paid any thing at all. (*Hear, hear!*) The two arrangements, that of Aurungabad and Berar Surwar, had the distinct sanction of the supreme government. (He should here state, that the Rajah, Chundoo Loll, was surrounded by enemies, who were jealous of his influence, by means of British power; and they were opposed to the reforms which that minister was endeavouring to bring about.) Well, the two arrangements having received the sanction of government, in the latter end of the year 1819, the result was, that the Nizam was indebted to the house of Palmer and Co., in the sum of twenty-nine lacs of rupees, which had gone to pay the troops which had been organized for him by our means. It might be asked, what occasion was there for those troops?

Why,

Why, the fact was, that a body of hostile troops was, at that time, between us and the Nizam's territories; and, if the troops of the latter were not put into a condition to repel, by themselves, any attack, it might have been all over with us in that quarter. (*Hear!*) It was said, that there were four, and not three, accounts.

It was a strange mistake to say that there were four accounts. The old account was one which existed long before these particular transactions took place. There were the Aurungabad account, the Berar Suwar account, and the Hyderabad account; and when the government asked for information at the end of the year 1819, it was found that twenty-five lacs of rupees were then owing to the house, in consequence of the non-payment of those assignments for which they had advanced money, to pay the troops. What then became of the reproach that the house possessed an undue influence? It was stated that they had power to do any thing with the Nizam's government which they pleased. Why then did they not exercise it in this instance? (*Hear, hear!*) But what proof had been given of their great power and authority? One instance was adduced by Sir C. Metcalf, where they had sent a servant to levy the amount of a debt, and that gentleman had also mentioned a letter which the Marquess of Hastings had written, or caused to be written, to Mr. Russell, at the conclusion of the war, in which his Excellency expressed his desire to entertain the minister's proposition for reducing the expenses of the Nizam. This appeared to have given offence to Sir C. Metcalf, whose original proposition had, it seemed, been neglected. It was a happy circumstance that the plan of Messrs. Palmer and Co. for advancing money to the Nizam's government, for the support of the troops, had been carried into effect. He was now speaking of the Aurungabad arrangement; on this point he would venture to challenge opposition. He made his observation in the presence of military men who knew something of the state of India at that time; and they could correct him if he asserted that which was not fact. The successes obtained by the Marquess of Hastings, at that period, were almost *miraculous*. Concurring circumstances (partly accidental, and partly effected by the foresight of the noble Marquess) produced the most glorious results for our Indian Empire. He did not wish to give the noble Marquess greater praise than was just and necessary; but, if one circumstance might be pointed out, without fear of contradiction, as having contributed as much, if not more, than any episode that could be selected in the history of India, to the success which crowned our efforts at that time, it was the effectual support given by the

troops of the Nizam to our forces when so many eminent and important advantages were gained. (*Hear, hear!*) While he gave the noble Marquess credit for his foresight, (and it was evident that the noble Marquess saw the necessity of rendering those troops completely effective) he could not avoid admiring his good fortune. Pericles was painted with fortune at his feet; and he thought, that, if a General was possessed of great foresight, which, combined with good fortune, produced glorious results—he ought to be received with acclamations—he ought to receive that reward to which those great characters were entitled, whose achievements challenged the admiration of the world. Individuals ought not to attempt to pick holes in such characters. It was bad taste, and bad policy, to impute, by a sort of special plea, corrupt motives to the noble Marquis, because he approved of that plan which had been attended with the most satisfactory results. "India has been saved," said the friends of the noble Marquess, "by his wisdom and his extraordinary exertions." "True," said his opponents, "but the house which lent its funds to assist in that great object has received very large interest." (*Hear, hear, and laughter!*) This truly was a pretty way of balancing the account. (*Hear!*) In 1819, he (the hon. D. Kinnaird) asserted, and on good authority, that, on two transactions alone, namely, the Aurungabad and the Berar Suwar accounts, after deducting the balance due to the minister, and certain Tunkabs, then in hand, the debts owing to the house were near twenty-six lacs of rupees. Well might the minister consider the confidence which they placed in him as the brightest feather in his cap; and well might the house of Palmer and Co. be pleased with their constituents, whose money had been advanced for the purpose of assisting the Nizam's government—for the purpose of equipping those troops who had rendered us such essential service. He contended that the house of Palmer and Co. had acted in a very moderate manner. No English house, he was sure, without greatly extending its liberality, would have entered into such heavy engagements, when the security was so uncertain. (*Hear, hear!*) "I have seen," said the hon. proprietor, "no account connected with that house to which I, Douglas Kinnaird, will not write my name,—and which I will not certify to be a fair business-like account. And I will challenge the accountant of the Company on any day, to meet me, and to investigate this business." (*Hear!*) In 1819, Lord Hastings wrote a letter to Mr. Russell, in which he said in effect, "Now is the time to press for retrenchment and reform." How did the minister conduct himself on that occasion? He, poor

poor man! was accused of having lavished money, to support his own power, and to acquire friends. In truth, that individual was placed in a situation in which he might well demand every assistance that could be afforded him by those who knew his character. He was surrounded on all sides by intriguing enemies, anxious for his disgrace and downfall. Let gentlemen read the character given of that minister by Mr. Russell—a character not more beautiful than he believed it to be true. Here they would find those great qualities of nature; here they would discover those refinements of feeling, which made good men rejoice to think, that even in India, that distant country, where different habits and different colours prevailed, all the beautiful traits which ennobled and elevated the human character, were to be found. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. Russell thus described Chundoo Loll:—"Chundoo Loll is a most respectable man in his private character, and too far superior to his rival as a public officer, to admit of any comparison between them. He has great industry, patience, and aptitude, in all the practical branches of the government. He is indefatigable in his application, clear in his views as far as they extend, and as a man of business I hardly ever knew his superior. His long experience has given him an intimate acquaintance with all the affairs of every department, and rendered him perfectly familiar with the manner of transacting them. He almost undertakes too much. Whatever is done is done by himself; and, even the bodily labour he undergoes is astonishing. He has great kindness of disposition—is easy of access—affable in his manners towards the lowest persons—and never, I believe, knowingly, authorized a measure of unjust severity: but he is too indulgent and complaisant to those who are employed under him; and he is certainly deficient in that resolution, energy, and firmness, without which it is impossible to preside, with complete effect, over the affairs of a government. His great personal expense; indeed, the only one of his personal expenses that is very great, is his indiscriminate habit of giving alms. He distributes many thousand rupees every day to mendicants of all descriptions. I have often recommended him to confine his alms to those only who are really objects of charity; but he has a superstitious notion, that it is to this practice he owes his elevation in life; and nothing, I believe, would prevail upon him to abandon it. With some harm, however, much good is unquestionably done. Every poor person who will go to the Rajah's gate, may receive two pice and a quarter of a seer of grain daily, and a rupee and a blanket the first time they appear; and, in this way, many thousand lives have been preserved during the recent

season of scarcity. (*Hear, hear!*) The inhabitants of whole villages, who fled to the capital for support, have been fed and clothed by the Rajah's bounty. (*Hear!*) So much does he consider this a point of personal duty, that, even to the most squalid and loathsome objects, he always administers his charity with his own hand. The fairest mode of estimating the practical utility of a public officer, is to consider how his place could be supplied. If any accident were to happen to Chundoo Loll, no individual, I am persuaded, could be found, under the Nizam's government, capable of conducting the duties which are now discharged by him. With our support, he is qualified to make a better minister than any other that could be chosen; but he could not stand by himself; he has no rank, fortune, or connexions, to protect him against the jealousy of the Nizam, and the intrigues of *Mooneer-cool Moolk*; and, if we were to withdraw, or even to lessen the support we promised him, when he came into power, if he did not immediately retire, as in all probability he would do, he would soon be driven from his office. Those very qualities, which constitute his principal recommendation with us, would be laid hold of by his and our enemies, as the readiest means of effecting his ruin." (*Hear, hear!*) This was the man whom it was the object of Sir Charles Metcalf to remove from his office; of which fact, he would adduce the most conclusive evidence, before he sat down. The whole conduct of the minister confirmed the character given of him by Mr. Russell, as being the most efficient and intelligent man in the country. In 1819, as he had already said, the noble Marquess wrote to Mr. Russell, observing, "Now is the time at which reform must be pressed on Chundoo Loll; he must dismiss a large body of useless troops." To effect this object, it required great energy on the part of the minister, and great support and assistance from the Resident. It was a very bold act to let loose a body of riotous and turbulent troops, headed by discontented and ruined chiefs, whose existence, when dismissed became a matter of doubt, unless it was supported by plunder and devastation. By whom was this act to be performed? By a minister who did not possess the support of his sovereign. The last shilling had, at this time, been wrung from the cultivators; the villages had been ruined; and how was it possible that the tillers of the earth, exhausted as their means were, could be called on to find money to pay off troops, by disbanding whom, it was thought, a saving of twenty-five lacs of rupees a year would be effected? It was calculated, that, by the immediate command of thirteen lacs of rupees, such an arrangement might be made, as would effect a saving of twenty-five

five lacs of rupees, or £1250,000 a year. Some debts were due from the Circars to the Nizam's government; but a large sum was owing by the latter to the house of Palmer and Co., on account of money which they had paid to the Nizam's troops. Those troops were commanded by British officers; the payments were made at the request of the Resident, and were, to all intents and purposes, for a purely British object. This transaction was recorded, and the government were made acquainted with it. When the house of Palmer and Co. were asked to undertake the payment of these troops, they stated to the Resident, that, so far from being an object advantageous to themselves, it was one that would, not only *not* be attended with gain, but would, most probably, be followed by loss. They thought, however, that their compliance would be so useful to the government, that it would be a counterbalance for the protection they had already received, and would create a debt of gratitude which might entitle them to farther protection in future. The Rajah, Govind Bukhsh, a powerful chieftain, offered, out of jealousy to that house, and discontent at the support they gave to Chundoo Loll, to take those troops into his own hands, and to pay them out of his own immediate districts. To this, however, Chundoo Loll would not consent, because he could not rely on the regularity of that chieftain. It was then agreed to raise money at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, or 24 per cent. per annum: but what was that, if those who lent the money were borrowing at the same rate? It was clear, that Chundoo Loll could not get money from the Circars, nor from the native bankers. He had said, speaking of the native bankers, that he would pay those fellows no more interest, as they had already received sufficient. What resource then was left, but the house of Palmer and Co.? Many observations had been made about "interest on interest;" but if, unfortunately, money was borrowed, and not regularly paid, in the course of two or three years, the interest increased to a very large amount; and the borrower was surprised to find himself much deeper in debt than he imagined. But, while the interest was thus accumulating, it should not be forgotten, that the lender was not getting any thing elsewhere for his money. In the latter end of 1819, the first application was made to Mr. Russell, to procure a sanction or guarantee from government, for the advance of money, by the house of Palmer and Co., to enable the minister to effect the four objects stated by him in his proposition to Messrs. Palmer and Co.: first, to reduce unnecessary establishments; second, to make advances to the cultivators of the deserted districts; third, to set free the assignments

over the districts which the minister had pledged himself to give for money borrowed, in anticipation of the coming income of the state; and fourth, to discharge debts which stood at a high rate of interest; and here some remarkable mistakes had occurred, which had not been discovered until lately. It had, in the first place, been supposed that the house was in possession of certain tunkas, which it held as a security for part of the debt due by the Nizam's government; but it had been entirely forgotten, that those tunkas had been given up when the loan was concluded. In 1819, the minister wanted a large sum of money. The distinct objects which the Nizam's government had in view, were perfectly well known, and the house of Palmer and Co. requested Mr. Russell to submit a proposition to government;—to do what? and here he must say that this point was worthy of attention, because much mistake and confusion had arisen out of it. What, then, did the house ask of Mr. Russell? Why, to send to Calcutta, their proposition, for raising a sum of money, for the Nizam, and to obtain from the British government some sort of sanction or guarantee to that measure. The calculation of Palmer and Co. was, that if the British government would consent to this, they might raise money at the British presidencies at 12 per cent., and that they could lend to the minister at 18 per cent., covering every risk and expense. This was the proposition which Mr. Russell refused to transmit to government, knowing the foundation on which the Marquess of Hastings was determined to act, was that which the Company had long recommended and enforced—namely, that their character should not be compromised by making loans of money to the native princes, which, it might be supposed, was advanced in the hope of affording a pretext for afterwards interfering with the internal concerns of those sovereigns, whom they had thus assisted. The house thought it was a most important object that the sanction of government should be obtained. They were very much interested in the prosperity of the country; a debt of £300,000 being then due to them, while they possessed only securities to the amount of £100,000, which might or might not be paid. Under these circumstances they wrote to Calcutta, and endeavoured to ascertain through the medium of Mr. John Palmer, whether such a transaction was likely to be guaranteed? The answer was, "No, I have no hope of it." But it was said, "If you lend the money to the Nizam without demanding the guarantee, all will be right." This negotiation was not the work of a week. Calcutta and Hyderabad were at a great distance from each other, and the business could not be concluded in a short time.

The loan, it should be observed, was first solicited by the minister at the end of the year 1819; and in the month of February he became urgent for the completion of some arrangement. The payments on account of the loan commenced in the ensuing month. At that time the debt due to the house on the account current, was only 4,60,000 rupees. This debt or balance was occasioned by a transfer made by Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. from the Hyderabad to the Aurangabad account of six lacs of rupees in the month of January. The Berar Suwar's account was at this period debtor about eighteen lacs, and the Aurangabad account was debtor about fourteen lacs; making a total of thirty-seven lacs. Against this, however, there was a set-off of tunkas in the hands of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., to the amount of ten lacs, which reduced the debt at that time to twenty-seven lacs; and had not the six lacs already mentioned, been transferred to the Aurangabad account, the minister would have been a debtor to the house, at the commencement of March, when the loan payments began, for only twenty-one lacs. Between the month of March and the month of August 1820, the house advanced no less a sum on the Rajah's drafts and orders than forty-one lacs of rupees. Out of the aggregate sum due to the house at the time when they actually commenced their payments out of the loan, there were only five lacs, the nature and object of which had not already received the sanction of government. The advances made by the house, for the payments to the Berar Suwar, and to the reformed troops at Aurangabad, had been both distinctly and severally brought under the notice of government, the one in 1816 and the other in 1819. The united balances on these two accounts, amounted in 1820, to thirty-two lacs. No subsequent recognition of this debt in the new shape of a loan, could give it more validity than it possessed already. In neither the one case nor the other, did the Calcutta government give any guarantee; it only took cognisance of the nature and object of the advances. It was, in fact, a liberal concession on the part of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. when they made these balances a part of the loan. By pursuing that course, they postponed immediate payment, which they might have demanded, to a distant period, and they consented to accept periodical instalments on the terms which he would presently state. They also released the tunkas which the minister had given them, in order that he might apply those securities to his other necessities. In the month of May, as the advances were still going on, the house of Palmer and Co. exerted themselves to raise money at a cheap rate of interest, in the different Presidencies, but

they entirely failed in their efforts. In fact, it was impossible they could succeed; as they had entered into an engagement to procure sixty lacs of rupees, at an interest of eighteen per cent. to be repaid by the minister in six years, at the rate of ten lacs per year. What was the rate of interest which the Aurangabad and Berar Suwar accounts then bore? They bore an interest of twenty-four per cent; but, in making this sixty lac loan, the house of Palmer and Co. wisely perceived that if the minister could effect a reduction of the great expenses which embarrassed the government; if he were enabled to pay off those burdens which pressed so heavily on the Nizam's treasury; if means were afforded to him, by which he could effect the salutary reform that he proposed; they would ultimately be reimbursed to the full extent of any capital which they might have advanced. In the month of February 1820, when the minister became extremely urgent, the proposition for a loan was reduced to writing; but soon after, Palmer and Co. discovered that they had no chance whatever of getting money at any of the presidencies, at the rate of twelve per cent. interest. They had already advanced £100,000 to the minister, in the contemplation of being able to raise money on such reasonable terms as would enable them to lend it to the Nizam, at the rate of eighteen per cent. The first fallacy which they committed was the indulgence in a hope that they would be successful in procuring some sort of sanction or guarantee from the British government, under the shield of which they expected to raise money at a moderate rate of interest. But, being disappointed in their expectation, and finding they had undertaken that, which without incurring ruin, they could not perform, they went to the minister and said, "We can go on no longer: we cannot lend money at this rate of interest; we must have a larger bounty for the money we are advancing. We are, in fact, ourselves borrowing money at a higher rate of interest than that which we are charging you." The minister said, "Go on: by the expenditure of thirteen lacs of rupees I will be able, in six months, to save more than the additional interest which you may call for. What interest will you charge?" Now the alteration in the terms of the loan might be effected in two ways, either by advancing the whole sixty lacs, at an increased rate of interest of 20½ per cent., or going on charging 18 per cent. on a nominal loan of 60 lacs of rupees, but advancing, in fact, only 52 lacs. It was quite clear to any person conversant in these matters, that 18 per cent. on a loan of 60 lacs came exactly to the same thing as 20½ upon 52 lacs. The minister preferred taking the smaller sum upon these terms; and why was a preference given to limited

the interests of two lacs. Because it was important to the house, to force the limited market at Hyderabad as little as possible. They found that they could not borrow money elsewhere, and it was quite clear, that the larger the sum which they attempted to raise in the market, the higher would they increase the general rate of interest. Not only that, but they ran the risk, under such circumstances, of a demand for increased interest from their constituents, whose funds they were employing for the benefit of the Nizam's government. This reasoning was plain enough: if he (the hon. D. Kinnaird) borrowed a considerable sum in the market, at 5 per cent., and wished to obtain the loan of more money, he would find, as the demand increased, that the interest would increase proportionably. The minister, at this particular moment, only wanted thirteen lacs of rupees; and it would have been bad policy to have gone into the market and to have considerably raised, as must have been the case, the interest of money, by negotiating for so large a sum as 60 lacs of rupees.

Mr. Wastbrough rose to order. Whatever the event of this discussion might be, he conceived that the hon. proprietor had conducted himself in a most praiseworthy manner. His motives, neither he, nor any other gentleman, could impugn; they were alike honourable to his head and heart.

The Chairman called on the hon. proprietor to confine himself to the question of order.

Mr. Wastbrough said, he merely wished to pay a just tribute to the conduct of the hon. mover; but that being done, he must say that he (the hon. D. Kinnaird) was deviating very widely from the course which he laid down in the commencement of his speech (*cries of question!*).

The Chairman.—I think that the hon. mover is not at all out of order.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, that he was distinctly speaking on the papers, that had been laid before the court. It appeared, then, that it was determined by the parties that it would be better to advance the lesser sum of 52 lacs, at the interest of 18 per cent. on the nominal loan of 60 lacs, than to proceed in the way which was originally intended.

Mr. Rigby.—What does the hon. gentleman say to the *bonus*?

The hon. D. Kinnaird.—His hon. friend was most impatient for the *bonus*: he should have it in good time; it should be given to him in mince meat by and bye. (*Laughter.*) The object of the alteration was obvious, and one which, under the circumstances, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have adopted. It was better for the house not to force the market, and therefore it was deemed expedient to

advance 52 lacs instead of 60, at interest of 18 per cent. being paid on the nominal loan of 60 lacs, which amounted to 52 on the real loan of 52 lacs. But what was to be done with the eight lacs, or *bonus*? Why, of course, Messrs. Palmer and Co. were to pocket that; so, at least, the quonies of the house of Palmer and Co. said. Indeed it was actually stated by Sir C. Metcalf (to whom he gave credit for the uttermost ignorance of affairs of this nature), and also by Mr. Adam. They had both mistaken the *first instalment* made on the loan, which amounted to eight lacs, for this so much talked-of *bonus*. Now, what was the *bonus* really to consist of? It was to be a payment of eight lacs of rupees without interest, at the end of the period when the payment of 52 lacs, with interest, at the rate of 20½ per cent. was made to the house of Palmer and Co. The minister said, "at the end of six years, when these 52 lacs are paid, you shall have a *bonus* of eight lacs: I give you my promissory note for it." On these eight lacs there was to be no interest whatever. The only interest to be paid was 20½ per cent. on the 52 lacs. Now let the court consider what was the worth of the minister's promissory note, at six years' date, for eight lacs of rupees in the money market? If gentlemen would take the trouble to make a calculation, it would be found to have been worth somewhere about two lacs of rupees; for if that sum were paid down and lent out at interest for six years, it would produce between seven and eight lacs at the expiration of that period. That would have been the value of the minister's promissory note, had there been real security for its payment when it became due. But there was no security of the kind in this instance; and, he asked, what would such a promissory note have produced in any of the presidencies? Would any house of agency have given one lac of rupees for it? (*Cries of No, no.*) In Hyderabad it would have been wholly unmarketable. The minister's death, his removal from office, the destruction of the independence of the government (and it was not at the time likely that the government would be able to exist for six years) and various other contingencies, diminished in a very great degree the value of that distant payment. Yet, Sir Charles Metcalf most erroneously stated, that this *bonus* was paid in the first six months.

Mr. Rigby.—The papers allege that fact.

The hon. D. Kinnaird.—Yes, it was very true; such an assertion was made by Sir Charles Metcalf and Mr. Adam; but he defied any man who looked with a banker's eye to the accounts, to affirm their proposition.

An hon. Proprietor said.—It is stated that

that the house received interest on that sum.

THE HON. D. KINNAIRD.—They were not to receive interest on it—they were to be paid 18 per cent. on a nominal loan of 60 lacs; which, as he before said, was equal to 80½ per cent. on 52 lacs. This, it was found, would not be adequate compensation to meet the risk and expenses to be encountered (even on these terms) considering the rate of interest which they were obliged to allow to their constituents. The minister, in consequence, agreed to give them a further compensation of eight lacs of rupees at the expiration of six years. Some hon. proprietors had been taken in on this subject (as many others had been), because they had not examined it narrowly, but assumed, as fact, that which was asserted by Sir C. Metcalf. He defied any man to say, that, in a country where the ordinary interest was 24 per cent., which was the case here, that a promise to pay eight lacs at the expiration of six years, would be worth more than two lacs in the market, even if real security were given for the ultimate payment of the specified sum? But, as in this case, there was a very great chance that it would not be paid at all, he doubted very much whether any house would have advanced half a lac of rupees on this part of the minister's agreement. After some correspondence had taken place on the subject of the loan, their written contract, which was intended to be acted on, was placed in the hands of Mr. Russell. That contract was nothing more nor less than an agreement on the part of the minister, to pay to the house of Palmer and Co. in six years, 60 lacs of rupees, in six separate instalments. The nature and object of this transaction were plainly stated, the license called for nothing more, and that statement was amply sufficient. Mr. Russell transmitted the proposition for the loan in the very words that had passed when it was negotiated, and the government thought proper to sanction it. Mr. Stuart, indeed, objected to it, in the same spirit and for the same reason which had before induced him to oppose the Aurangabad transaction; namely, because the precise terms and the interest of the loan, were not stated. The members of the council proceeded to give their different opinions (most unfortunately, as he thought, for their own financial credit) on this loan. They set to work; some made the interest 12, some 20, and some, he believed, 30 per cent.; but it was quite clear from their statements, that they really did not understand the subject. After Mr. Stuart had recorded four minutes, and the other members of the council three each, an answer was sent back, authorizing the government to sanction the loan of 60 lacs of rupees to the Nizam's government. This

was the only sanction; this was the only guarantee that was given to this transaction. On the 1st of September 1820, Mr. Russell transmitted his first report to the Bengal Government, with respect to the effects which had been produced by this loan. It was necessary that they should particularly advert to Mr. Russell's statement, because it tended to develop the line of conduct which Chundoo Lall appeared anxious to pursue. In doing so, they must come to this conclusion, either that Mr. Russell was telling abominable falsehoods, or that his testimony of what he had seen performed under the operation of the loan, was worthy of belief, and, undoubtedly, if it were, it placed the policy of that measure in the most favourable point of view. In his despatch Mr. Russell said (speaking of the retrenchments which the minister was making)—“Among the principal officers whom it has been found necessary to remove from their situations, I am sorry to be obliged to mention the minister's own brother, Rajah Govind Bucksh. At Ellickpoor, a relation of the minister, named Rao Rajah Ram, who, as Naib Subahdar, had charge of the eastern portion of Berar, has also been removed from his office. Of the remaining districts resumed from the charge of Rao Rajah Ram, the minister has appointed his own son, Rajah Bala Pershaud, to be Talookdar, the local duties being conducted by a very intelligent revenue-officer of the name of Rao Venkat Row, whom the minister has chosen as his son's deputy. In my original report on the subject of the condition of the Nizam's affairs, dated the 21th of November last, I enumerated the advantages with which I thought this particular arrangement would be attended. It has now been adopted by the minister of his own accord, and is of itself, for the strongest of all reasons, a copious proof of the sincerity of his exertions to improve the country. The money raised by the minister on the loan which has received your lordship's sanction, has been very judicious, and has already accomplished much of the purpose for which it was desired. A reduction of useless establishments has been effected to the annual extent of between twenty-two and twenty-three lacs of rupees, on a plan similar in principle, though varying in detail, from that enclosed in my despatch to the secretary, dated 15th May last. Among these reductions are included 306 horse, and 500 foot, on the minister's own personal establishment,” (this, observed Mr. Kinnauld, of the minister's private train), “and 237 horse, and 250 foot on that of his brother Rajah Govind Bucksh. All recruiting throughout the Nizam's army, has been suspended in the regular and reformed troops which are to be kept up at their full strength. These troops (said Mr. Kinnauld) belong to

to the Company, and were recommended by English officers. "The returns which have hitherto been made, have not, I believe," (continued Mr. Russell in his statement), "thrown any industrious or deserving individuals out of employ; and by careful and gradual revision, they may, undoubtedly, be prosecuted to a much larger extent. Advances have been made in all the different districts, and the minister having been relieved from his most urgent embarrassments, has been enabled to allow large remissions of the revenue, without which it would have been utterly impracticable by any measures to revive the prosperity of the country." Now, how had the minister been enabled to make these remissions? Clearly by the removal of the pressure occasioned by the Tunkas, which had been held by the house for the liquidation of certain demands, the payment of which was by the arrangement of the loan, put off for six years. Mr. Russell went on to say, that "after the measures that Rajah Chundoo Loll has already adopted, and the course he has pursued towards the most powerful persons in the state, including even his own brother, it can no longer be a question whether he is cordially disposed to promote your lordship's views, for correcting the abuses in the Nizam's affairs, and ameliorating the condition of the country. But, be his disposition what it might, it would be impossible for him to act with either confidence or effect, without our encouragement and support. The evils he had to remove were not of common magnitude or recent origin: they were the result of remote causes, and had become inveterate from long standing. When I first travelled through the Nizam's country, upwards of twenty years ago, it was in a condition not substantially better than it is now; and my predecessor, Captain Sydenham, in his last despatch to the Earl of Minto, dated the 29th of May 1810, only a few months after Rajah Chundoo Loll came into his present office, expressed his opinion on the subject in these strong terms: 'With regard to the amelioration of the state of this country, I am convinced that during the reign of the present Nizam, no improvement can be expected without the administration of the country be placed under the control of the Resident. The defects of the present government are too deeply rooted, and too widely extended to admit of any partial reform, and it is therefore unfortunate that the only effectual remedy that can be applied, should be so much at variance with our views and policy.' The minister, therefore, has had, and still has to contend against all the disadvantages arising from the peculiarity of the Nizam's character, as well as to encounter at every step the active opposition, not only of the individuals, who, having

an immediate interest in the continuance of abuses, are now violently opposed to their correction; but that of the whole people associated with Muddoor Ool Mookk, who are personally and politically opposed to his administration. (In this quarter every possible effort has been made, and will continue to be made, to counteract his measures by resistance, and intrigue, and misrepresentation. It cannot be expected that the full practical effect of any extensive system should become immediately apparent. The process of correction and improvement is gradual in its nature. There are already, however, manifest proofs of a salutary impression having been made upon persons in authority; and of the people having acquired a confidence which they did not before feel in the disposition of their rulers. The following passage in a letter from Captain Seyer, shews that the minister's decisive measures have produced their effect, even at places the most remote from the capital. The character given in it of the person who has been dismissed from the chief authority at Ellickpoor, is applicable to a large portion of the Nizam's officers. 'I am glad to find the minister has taken such decided steps regarding Ruffet Ool Mookk; he was proverbially infamous for his tyranny and oppression. Salabut Khan mentioned to me what had befallen, in a way that shewed the example was not lost on him. The Rajah Ram's recall to Hyderabad will be extremely useful. He is weak, vain, and ostentatious; rapacious, not out of the love of money, but merely to supply his profusion; perfectly indifferent to the welfare of the people committed to his charge; easily led, but unfortunately surrounded by bad advisers. I have never found him at all unwilling to attend to my suggestions; and the particular instances of misconduct in his officers or himself, which I have brought under his notice, have generally been redressed. But his constant want of money forces him into the practice of all sorts of means to procure it, and he will perhaps meet a demand for restitution to one man, by adopting similar violence to that complained of, to another.' I have confined my advice to the minister on every occasion to the correction of abuses, and have been careful to avoid recommending any measure in the shape of innovation. We have not done justice, in our own system, to the original institutions of the country. As strangers we are hasty in condemning what we do not understand, and have often defeated our good intentions by establishing our own arbitrary rules and methods, to the exclusion of those which have grown out of the circumstances of the people, and are inseparably blended with their manners and their opinions." These were a few amongst many wise reflections,

which Mr. Russell had made on this subject.

An hon. Proprietor said, the hon gentleman had better read his whole pamphlet.

The hon. D. Finward observed that he read from the pamphlet in order to save the time of the court. Such was the opinion formed by Mr. Russell on this arrangement. He should here state that the idea which Sir C. Metcalf had formed of it, at first, was no less favourable. Mr. Russell retired from his post as Resident at Hyderabad in Dec. 1820, and Mr. Metcalf, who had been for some time Secretary to the government at Calcutta, replaced him in that situation. The first despatch from Sir Charles (then Mr.) Metcalf, contained a copy of the terms in which he had communicated to Messrs. Palmer and Co. the sudden and peremptory recall of the license. The letter of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in reply, pointed out the necessary consequences to their establishment, and detailed the several pecuniary advances, amounting to fifteen lacs which they had made under the guarantee of the minister, Chundoo Loll, independently of the loan and the Aurungabad advances. The Governor-General, on the 10th of February 1821, acknowledged the propriety of those advances, in the following despatch, addressed to Sir C. Metcalf, by Mr. Swinton the Secretary.

"Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ult. the copy of one which you addressed to Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., in consequence of instructions from this government, with a copy of the reply from that firm. It was necessary, towards the fulfilment of the above instructions, that your language should be strong and precise; but Messrs. Palmer and Co. have erred in construing the tenor of the third paragraph in your letter to be rigorous, if not oppressive. The pleasure of the Court of Directors has been signified, that no more loans shall be made by the firm to the Nizam or his minister; and it was incumbent on his lordship in Council to communicate the interdiction in such terms, as should not leave room for any possible misapprehension. At the same time, nothing can be more remote from the intentions of this government, than to impose any shackles on the commercial dealings of the house. The prohibition could never be meant by the honourable court, or by the Governor-General in Council, to apply to transactions purely commercial, even though they should be with the government of the Nizam. It is only requisite, in the latter case, that reference should be made to your judgment, lest the engagement should operate as an imposed invasion. The restrictions ought not to be considered by the house as conveying the shadow of imputation on their integrity.

Perfectly sensible of the advantages suggested by the Nizam and his subjects from the aid furnished by Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., the Governor-General in Council cannot but be disposed to ascribe thorough fairness to their dealing, so that an oblique impeachment of their conduct, would be altogether inconsistent. The advances specified in the seven items enumerated by Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., appear to the Governor-General in Council consonant to the principles which had the general assent of this government. The faith plighted by the minister, that he would not, without answering to Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. for the sum, dispossess the revenue of that tenure, on the strength of which alone, the house furnished money to restore the cultivation of the district, is a simple and actual pledge, liable to no suspicion of incorrectness. A reliance on the honour of the minister, which is all the amount of reference to him, is not meant to be invalidated in those instances, the engagements having in them been made before any supposition could be entertained of an objection on the part of the honourable court, to the transactions of the house generally with the Nizam's government. Such an objection having been signified, it must be construed to extend (though possibly with some strain of interpretation) even to such an assurance from the minister, as is above alluded to; consequently you are not to sanction, in future, any transaction involving his intervention, however restrictively. The Governor-General in Council requests that you will inform yourself, as minutely as may be, respecting the effects of the late loan from the house of Wm. Palmer and Co. to the Nizam's government, and that you will report in what degree the satisfaction of the sovereign, the convenience of the government, and the comfort of the people, have been promoted by it. To this exposition, you will be pleased to add, in your view, how far the interests of the hon. Company may have been affected, advantageously or otherwise, by these results."

From the contents of the three letters to which he had referred, the following results were observable. These results he had put upon paper, and he was responsible for their correctness.

"1st. In the supreme government's despatch, there is a distinct declaration, that the Court of Directors' inhibition of all further pecuniary transactions between the house and the Nizam's government, was not meant to be confined to advances of money alone, and not to interfere with transactions purely commercial, although with the said government.

"2nd. Full testimony is borne to the thorough fairness of the dealings of the house,

house, as far as was known to the Council up to this period.

"3d. The declaration is equally distinct, that no oblique impeachment of any part of its conduct was to be implied from the recall of the license.

"4th. An acknowledgement is recorded, that the Council was sensible of the advantage which the Nizam and his subjects had derived from the aid which had been furnished by Messrs. Palmer and Co.

"5th. It is distinctly admitted, that the minister's plighted faith for the fulfilment of all engagements, into which he had already entered with the house, was not meant by the court, or by the Council, to be in any way invalidated. Thus, in the latter passage, sanctioning the sentiments previously by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Adam.

"The two letters from Mr. Metcalf are fully confirmatory of the report which Mr. Russell had made on the first of September, of the beneficial effects from the loan, which was completed in August 1820, although the advances on account of it had been making from the preceding March. In the first of these despatches Mr. Metcalf announces:

"1st. That the Nizam's government had been undoubtedly relieved from much pecuniary embarrassment by the loan.

"2d. That it had been enabled to pay off large arrears.

"3d. That it enabled the minister to struggle through temporary difficulties and embarrassments, and might prove the means of greatly assisting the restoration of the prosperity of the country.

"4th. That the interests of the hon. Company had certainly not been affected disadvantageously by it.

"5th. That the comforts of the people did not appear to have been visibly promoted by it; but, that if the advantages to the cultivators have been honestly distributed, he concludes that good must have been done. He then adverts to the debt of the Nizam's government to Messrs. Palmer and Co., which, bearing high interest, he thinks it would be desirable to reduce; and he suggests, that, with the assistance of the British government, money might be raised on better terms elsewhere; for here," he adds, "without that guarantee, and, perhaps, even with it, money could not be procured by the Nizam on advantageous terms."

A *Proprietor* complained that the hon. gentleman was reading from his pamphlet.

The hon. D. Kninsaid said, that his printer (Mr. Davison) had, he was sure, inserted very correctly the matter which he had cut out of the large book. Before he touched on the effects produced by the loan, he wished to make a remark or two with respect to its reality. He understood it was taken for granted, that the loan was

fictitious, on this account:—The money that was advanced on the account of the loan had been transferred to another account. This, however, was perfectly regular, at the commencement of the advance; and yet the loan was negotiating, those advances would be placed in one account, but when the loan was raised into effect, the whole of the advances would be regularly transferred to another book. When the entire loan was made good, then, of course, security must be given, for that account. The minister was prepared to give certain assignments, when he received the money; but it could not be advanced in one day: the payments must be made from day to day, as was the case with loans in this country. When the fifty-two lacs were made over, the house debited the minister in the loan account, and gave him credit in the account current for whatever sums they received. In this manner, the house wrote off fifty-two lacs' loan, and eight lacs' bonus, which they debited to the minister, on the loan account. He was bound to pay this fifty-two lacs, and an interest of 20½ per cent., in six years; and "then," said the minister, "I will return you back, as a proper compensation, eight lacs of rupees, without interest;" which he (the hon. D. Kninsaid) contended, was not worth, at the utmost, more than two lacs. On the 12th of July 1823, Sir C. Metcalf transmitted the accounts of Palmer and Co. to the government, which accounts he had received on the 19th of April preceding: of course, he had had them in his possession for three months; yet, in his despatch, he thus expressed himself:—"I have not detained these accounts to take copies of them, because I am anxious to receive, as soon as possible, the final orders of the hon. the Governor-General in Council, regarding them. If the sum reserved to meet possible retrenchments is eventually to be paid, it is obviously expedient that it should be paid as soon as possible, to relieve the Nizam's government from the interest chargeable on it. I beg the favour of your returning these accounts, to be copied here, or sending me copies from your office." The job was no light one, being about 300 pages of accounts. On the 27th of July, the accounts arrived in Calcutta, accompanied by a very short letter; in the commencement of which Sir C. Metcalf stated, that "neither the accounts nor the explanation convey much information. It was not to be expected, that Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. would disclose any thing that they could conceal." In this letter Sir C. Metcalf again denounced the sixty-lac loan as a fictitious arrangement, and observed, "If these accounts are of little use in any other respect, they have rendered an important benefit, by the complete exposure of the deceit

deceit and falsehood practised in that infamous transaction."—On the 31st of July, Mr. Fendall and Mr. Harrington recorded their disapprobation of the transactions between the house of Palmer and Co. and the Nizam; and, on the same day (the very day before Lord Amherst landed), the Secretary of government wrote to Sir C. Metcalf to close up the house, and to send home a despatch, detailing all that had been done. This proceeding took place before the arrival of Lord Amherst. He asked gentlemen to look narrowly at this case. Here was a commercial house, having money transactions to a large amount, and it was condemned and put down on assumptions, the fallacy of which any clerk would discover in five minutes, on reference to the accounts. (*Hear, hear!*) It would take months and years to set right the injury that had been inflicted on Messrs. Palmer and Co., in consequence of those assumptions; and he pledged himself to the truth and correctness of the accounts which had been so strangely misunderstood. From the month of February, up to the month of August, 1820, over and above the loan of fifty-two lacs, fifteen lacs were owing to the house of Palmer and Co., for which no security had been given; therefore, there was no balance of an unsanctioned nature charged as an advance to the forty lacs which had been paid on account of the loan. It might here be proper to notice a mistake which had been made by Sir C. Metcalf, and which he attributed to the Nizam's minister. Sir C. Metcalf said the minister had told him, that the amount of the loan, from the house of Palmer and Co. to the Nizam's government, was sixty-seven lacs of rupees; whereas Palmer and Co. had stated, that it only amounted to sixty lacs. This error arose from there being no word in the Persian language that specifically meant *loan*. The signification of the word used in speaking of a loan was really *debt*. And what did Sir Charles Metcalf argue from this? He contended that the minister had told a falsehood in saying that the loan amounted to sixty-seven lacs; when, in fact, the house declared that it was only sixty. But what the minister said was actually correct. He stated, not the mere amount of the loan, but the amount of the whole debt due to the house of Palmer and Co. The loan account was fifty-two lacs, and the debt due on account current was fifteen lacs, making exactly sixty-seven lacs. (*Hear, hear!*) In Sir C. Metcalf's despatch of the 5th of April 1821, he proposed a scheme for the reduction of the rate of interest of the public debt of the Nizam's government. He said, "there seem to me a mode in which, under his lordship's sanction, this object could be accomplished, with immense ad-

vantage to the Nizam's government, and with little, if any, inconvenience to our own. The most effectual mode which seems to me is, by opening the hon. Company's treasuries for the receipt of money on loan to the Nizam, under a guarantee from the Governor-General in Council, for the regular payment of the interest by half-yearly instalments, and the eventual payment of the principal at the convenience of the Nizam's government, or, if preferable, within a stated time." In this despatch Sir C. Metcalf offered to the Bengal government to borrow money, for the liquidation of the Nizam's debts. He suggested, and no doubt honestly, that the government might raise a loan at the presidency, for the discharge of those debts, at an interest of six per cent.; but, unfortunately, he forgot that he proceeded to the Nizam's country for the purpose of preventing the British government from interfering with the government of the Nizam. This was the policy which had always been adhered to by the Marquess of Hastings. Sir Charles Metcalf, however, proposed that project, and he endeavoured to remove the different objections which might be offered against the British government becoming a party concerned in this transaction. He said, "A virtual guarantee exists already with regard to the public debt of the Nizam's government; for, with the least interference in his Highness's affairs, it is impossible that the British Resident can tolerate or sanction any breach of faith towards the public creditors." Now, it did happen, that Sir Charles Metcalf himself was the unfortunate instrument of making it possible, by interfering with the transactions of the house of Palmer and Co. He then proceeded, in this despatch, to consider what would be the effect of a loan to the Nizam's government for six years; and he, incidentally, mentioned this eight lac *bonus*, against which he made not the slightest objection at that time. Speaking of the whole finances of the Nizam's country, he did not express the least dislike of the *bonus*. He observed, that if the loan were taken out of the hands of Palmer and Co., they ought not to be allowed to suffer any loss or disappointment, in consequence of their having given very important relief to the native government's necessities." (*Hear, hear!*) These sentiments and views formed a remarkable contrast with the sentiments and views of Sir C. Metcalf twelve months afterwards. This proposition was discussed in council at considerable length; and the objection urged against it was, that it was illegal. Mr. Stuart did not take that view of it. It was referred to the Advocate-General, and he determined that the money could not be advanced, consistently with the appropriation clause. Mr. Stuart then made a most remarkable suggestion, which had

had not been treated with great respect by the law officers of this country. By the appropriation clause, the surplus revenue was to be employed in a particular way: the lending of any of that revenue was prohibited. "But," said Mr. Stuart, "it is not clear that we have a surplus; but, supposing we have not, cannot we borrow a little money, for the purpose of making an advance to the Nizam?" The Act of Parliament did not, of course, give any directions for the conduct of government, when there was no surplus; but it said, "when you have a surplus, lay it out in such a manner." But Mr. Stuart advised the government, in the absence of a surplus, to borrow the money. This was in truth a most ingenious device for escaping from and defeating the act. However, though Mr. Stuart's opinion was opposed to that of the law officers, Mr. Adam most ignorantly concurred in its propriety. The proposal contained in Sir C. Metcalf's despatch of the 31st of April, appeared to have been rejected by a majority of the council; and a proposition of Mr. Fendall, for the absolute purchase or redemption of the peishcush, or annual payment of seven lacs, by the British government to the Nizam, on account of the Northern Circars, in order to furnish a large sum of money to the Nizam's minister, appeared to have been the subject of discussion and of reference to the Advocate-General, in the months of June, July, and August. It was ultimately rejected, on account of its questionable legality, with reference to the appropriation clause of the 53d of Geo. III. The Marquess of Hastings declared, that such a proceeding appeared to him to be contrary to the act of parliament; and the law officers were of the same opinion. They said, "You cannot purchase this peishcush, even when your charter is at an end, it ought to be in existence; you have no right to put it up for sale; at the expiration of your charter, you may be called on for this peishcush." The Marquess of Hastings was most anxious to afford the guarantee called for, if he could do so without infringing the act of parliament, or departing from that line of policy which he had all along pursued. A letter arrived from the Court of Directors some time after these discussions, in which they stated that they were sorry the money had not been lent; and then the Marquess of Hastings wished to mortgage the peishcush, and thus to raise the money without disobeying the act of parliament. During the months of June and July, and until this letter arrived from the Court of Directors, it was suggested that the noble Marquess acted most pertinaciously in refusing to lend the sum required from the treasury; and those who were hostile to him, came to the ungenerous conclusion, that he pursued this course to benefit

Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., because the longer the loan remained in their hands, the greater would be their advantage. The house, it was said, were making inordinate profits by the loan, and that, therefore, the noble Marquess would not advance money to pay it off. It was a strange thing to observe how persons changed their minds, when they were intent on effecting any particular object, especially if it were to hunt down a character. The motive he had just mentioned, was that which was said to have influenced Lord Hastings in 1821; but, in 1822, when a proposition was made by the minister for the reduction of the debt, it was then made matter of reproach, that the house wanted to be paid off. In writing on the subject of the house of Palmer and Co., Sir C. Metcalf seemed to have set down his ideas, just as they had risen in his head; and really and truly, when he came before that court, there was no man who ever had a right to feel so much ashamed of the publication of his correspondence. He wished Sir C. Metcalf no harm, but he would say, that he never saw such trash (for such he must call it) as that gentleman had sent forth. It was certainly the greatest trash ever written by any man who had arrived at years of discretion. Sir Charles Metcalf, after he was appointed to the residency at Hyderabad, went up the country for some months; and here he must make a very serious charge against that individual. He felt the deep responsibility he incurred, when he took upon himself to comment on the public acts of public men; and he should deeply regret, if he put one unfair, strained, or ungenerous construction upon any circumstance to which he might advert. The letters of Sir C. Metcalf, however, spoke so plainly to his mind, that he would be a coward if he did not openly state the conclusion which he had been led to form. If he strained one point; if he could not establish an incontrovertible reason for Sir C. Metcalf's change of sentiments and opinions; if he could not assign a cause for the violence of those passions, which no man could deny he felt at the time he penned those letters, he would be content to undergo the censure of not being capable of discharging that duty which he had undertaken. He must lay a ground for this extraordinary change of opinion, or he could not hold up his head in that court. He would shew, that, acting under the guidance of his passion, Sir C. Metcalf had been guilty of much misrepresentation; and he thought that gentleman would, before he went to his grave, regret that he had ever written those letters. He gave Sir C. Metcalf credit for those honourable feelings which, when his passions had subsided, would induce him to take himself to task, as he (the hon. D. Kinnaird) under similar circumstances would

would do. He did not say that Sir C. Metcalf's conduct had originated in any plan, but it had plunged the house of Palmer and Co. in headlong ruin, in defiance of the written orders of his government. He had got into a scrape, and, perhaps, such was the force of passion, he might have believed that he was advocating the cause of truth, when he was stating that which was fallacious. He (the hon. D. Kinnaird) was acting under a most serious responsibility, and he would say, that he would hate himself, that he would cut off his hand, or stick a dagger in his heart, rather than he would plant a pain in the breast of another, except for a straight-forward public purpose. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Rigby rose to order. The hon. proprietor was about to bring another charge against Sir C. Metcalf, which, he contended, was not consistent with order. It was the most unfair thing that any gentleman could do, to make a new charge, at the conclusion of a debate, when the privilege of speaking in opposition to it was at an end. This, however, was the hon. proprietor's object.

The hon. D. Kinnaird.—I waive the privilege of concluding the debate.

The Chairman.—Am I to understand that the hon. proprietor is about to make a charge against Sir C. Metcalf?

The hon. D. Kinnaird.—No, sir.

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor says he is not, and I am happy to hear it.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, he was going to explain the reasons for that change of mind which Sir C. Metcalf had manifested. He wished to shew why that gentleman had latterly viewed, with a jaundiced eye, the same transaction which he had before looked at in a very different manner. He would first draw the attention of the court to the early letter which Sir C. Metcalf had written, when he had executed the disagreeable duty of announcing to the house of Palmer and Co. the order of the Court of Directors for the cessation of the Arungabad contract. On the 5th of July, Sir C. Metcalf reported his execution of the orders transmitted, which he appeared to have obeyed by duly communicating an extract of the despatch he had received. A remarkable change now took place in Sir C. Metcalf's manner of viewing this business. He saw, in a different light, every thing that related to the house of Palmer and Co. His opinions presented a striking contrast to those contained in his despatches of March and April 1821, on the very same subjects, previous to his expedition through the provinces of the Nizam's country. When he received the Court of Directors' orders, in March 1821, for the recall of the license, he had not hesitated to transmit to Calcutta a long series of comments on the unfitness of those commands; and to point out the

impossibility of the court's having meant them to be literally executed, when they knew that all the transactions of the house had received the sanction of the supreme government. So strongly had he felt, and so clearly had he demonstrated the outrageous injustice of the concluding paragraph of that memorable mandate; that he found it necessary to terminate his despatch with the following disclaimer: "In these crude remarks, herein submitted, I offer the result of my local observation; without, of course, meaning to discuss the propriety of the restrictive orders issued by the honourable Court of Directors." In the justice of these comments, both Mr. Adam and Mr. Stuart were concerned; they both distinctly recorded their own opinion, that the Court of Directors could not mean to interfere with transactions which had taken place under the sanction of government. It is consequence of the very abrupt manner in which Sir C. Metcalf now thought it proper to perform his official duty, a letter was addressed by Mr. J. Palmer to the Council at Calcutta, in which he set forth the ruinous consequences which must befall the house of W. Palmer and Co. if they were compelled immediately to terminate their arrangements with the Nizam's minister. In this letter Mr. J. Palmer said—"Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. feel the singular severity of not only having their engagements suddenly cancelled, under denounced penalties, to such amongst them as are obnoxious to the statute; but the guarantees on which they rested for security in their dealings with the Nizam's government, are wrested from them, and they are left to realize or recover their advances to his highness's troops how they may." At this time near a million of money, the property of different constituents of the house, was placed in the hands of the Nizam's government. They had no longer any guarantees for it, but were depending solely upon the good faith of Chundoo Loll. In consequence of this letter, the Council, on the 17th of July, transmitted directions to the Resident, at Hyderabad. In that letter it was first stated, that the Court of Directors "distinctly expressed a desire, that the execution of the measures which they have felt it their duty to prevent, with relation to the firm of Palmer and Co., shall be so regulated as not to injure the credit of the house;" and the Governor-General went on to direct, "That Sir C. Metcalf shall formally apprise Rajah Chundoo Loll, that the tenour of the court's orders, referred only to pecuniary transactions between the house and the Nizam." His lordship added—"The Governor-General in Council thinks it probable that you (Sir C. Metcalf) have represented to the minister the obligation on his honour and good faith, to make as

early

early payment of the balances due on the unadjusted accounts (the Aurangabad and Hyderabad accounts) of the house, which have been ordered to be brought to a close, as the paramount exigencies of the state will admit; for the honourable court has expressly defined its notion of a close to the arrangement, to consist in the restoration of the tankas, by the house of W. Palmer and Co. as soon as the advances made by that firm on the Aurangabad account shall have been repaid. That degree of interposition, as referring to arrangements made before the receipt of the positive inhibition from home, will be equally consonant to the pleasure of the honourable court, and the disposition of the Governor-General in Council." In his reply to this reproof, Sir C. Metcalf appeared to have been no longer able to restrain within his own bosom, the hostile feelings which he now entertained towards W. Palmer and Co. He did not hesitate, in a tone full of flippant disrespect to the council, and full of malicious insinuation against the house, to assure the government they need be under no apprehension of the minister's not fulfilling his engagements to them, for that every pressing demand in that country, was postponed to the interests; "and that he has observed, ever since he came to Hyderabad, a persuasion of their power and influence, which will continue to ensure them every possible advantage." This was the first insinuation thrown out against the house of Palmer and Co., and it would be as well in this place to expose at once the cause of this new hostility, and the intrigue, in the defeat of which it had its origin. On Sir C. Metcalf's return, in the month of May, from his second tour, the Assistant-resident (Lieut. Barnett), he stated, met him at one or two marches from Hyderabad, and informed him that he (Lieut. B.) had, a few days before, received a note from Chundoo Loll, the contents of which he described to him. This note (to be found at page 174 of the Hyderabad papers) contained a proposal to borrow thirty-five lacs of rupees from the British government, at a low rate of interest, in order to pay off a part of the minister's debt to Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.; and contained an able and powerful remonstrance or appeal against Sir C. (then Mr.) Metcalf's whole course of open and direct interference in the internal government of the country, which the minister therein expressly stated to have been written for the information of, and for the purpose of being forwarded to, the supreme government of Calcutta. Sir C. Metcalf desired Lieut. Barnett to make him a report on the subject. And that was the only passage which was omitted in it? That which was the most material: the concluding part, in which

the wish of Chundoo Loll to have his representation transmitted to the Governor-General, was expressed. A copy of this note the minister (having in vain waited two months for a compliance with his request) forwarded, through Mr. W. Palmer, in a letter addressed by himself to the Governor-General in Council. Sir C. Metcalf learned from Lieut. Barnett, that the note had been delivered to him shortly after an interview between the minister and Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.; and Sir C. Metcalf's suspicions were immediately carried towards those gentlemen, as the instigators of the proceeding. Lieut. Barnett could not have failed, at the same time, to point out to Sir C. Metcalf, some of the immediate effects of his arbitrary interference in the settlement of the country, on the credit and station of the minister. He must have informed the Resident what was well known throughout the country, that the minister was distracted—that all his arrangements had been broken through by Sir C. Metcalf; and that, in consequence, he was in despair. Sir C. Metcalf expected no such event as, that a native minister should dare to appeal to the Governor in Council against an agent of the British Government. At this time Chundoo Loll had been reduced to a cypher in the eyes of his countrymen; and his downfall was now confidently anticipated by all the open and secret enemies of that influence which had alone raised him to his office—the very pedestal of his elevation had been removed from under him; he was no longer treated by the British Resident, as the minister of an independent ally; but was made to stand forth the degraded instrument of the subjugation and submission of his country, to the imperious delegate of a foreign power. It was only necessary to read Sir C. Metcalf's despatches, to perceive that he had considered himself invested with a full right and power to exercise a paramount and despotic authority in the Nizam's country. In utter contempt of the instructions of Mr. Russell, his predecessor, (transmitted, too, by himself, whilst secretary to the government,) that the Resident's interference should be confined solely to advice and influence with the minister, he had proceeded at once to the direct exercise of sovereign power, by making new assessments all over the country, and by appointing and permitting his young officers to break through the assessments recently made by the minister himself. Throughout the whole of his despatches Sir C. Metcalf repeatedly declared to the Governor-General in Council, that he had the sanction of Chundoo Loll for every thing he did—and by this means he lulled the Government into an acquiescence in various acts, which they otherwise would not have suffered. What a position had he

placed himself in ? What could he say for himself? He had gone on so far, that he could not recede; and he observed, that "on being made acquainted with the contents of the note, he thought it was right to determine what course he should pursue." Why, could any Resident entertain a doubt as to the course he should pursue? Had he not the positive instructions of the service of which he was a member, which made it his imperative duty to transmit to Calcutta the complaint against himself, together with his own commentary, or justification of it? He, however, would venture to say, that the representation of the minister was in direct contradiction to the statement of Sir C. Metcalf, and that was the reason why he deliberated on what course he was to pursue. He seemed to have determined for the present, to conceal from the government both the remonstrance of the minister, and the effects of his infraction of the Governor-General's recorded instructions for his guidance. He took, however, a good deal of time, to choose his course; for it was not till the 20th June, that he announced to the Governor-General in Council, his return to Hyderabad. His letter afforded the strongest evidence of the intrigue in which he had resolved to embark; or, in other words, of the course he meant to pursue. In that letter he did not mention any part of the note from Chundoo Loll, which related to the appeal, but he incidentally noticed the proposition for borrowing thirty-five lacs of rupees. At this time he could not but feel, that the members of the house of Palmer and Co. the only Europeans in the Nizam's country, who were not dependent on his smiles or frowns, were very inconvenient witnesses of any fact he might wish to conceal from, or to place in an unfavourable light to the eye of the Government at Calcutta. He must have known that the intelligence of Palmer and Co. must have perceived the striking difference between his conduct, and that of his predecessor, Mr. Russell; and he must have been convinced, from the intimate dealings they had with the minister, that they could not but be acquainted with the effects which his assumption of power had produced on Chundoo Loll. The intimidation of the minister into a blind submission, was not, under such circumstances, to be hoped. But then he might be removed; and he (Mr. Kinnaird) could adduce conclusive evidence, to prove, that it was intended to dismiss Chundoo Loll, and to place Moonsee-ool Moolk in his situation. Now it was very important to Palmer and Co. that Chundoo Loll should remain in office; for they knew very well, that, if he were removed, his successor would not keep such good faith as he had done. As the members of the house of Palmer and Co.

were the only Europeans at the residency, whose situation in life did not depend on Sir C. Metcalf, and as he knew they must be able to give decisive evidence as to his proceedings, he took measures for the destruction of their credit, and of their eventual testimony, in favour of any statement which might be at variance with the views of the Resident. An attack must therefore be made on them, and he charged those individuals with an attempt, to do what? To remove him from the residency. His remarkable letter, of the 20th June, 1822, is drawn up for the purpose of exciting prejudice against Messrs. Palmer and Co. He repeated his thrice-told tale of the abuses in the internal administration of the districts of the Nizam's country; and, as if he had been the first to point out the disease, he seemed to suppose that he alone should propose and apply the remedy. But this subject had been frequently noticed in the statesmanlike communication of Mr. Russell. Had he examined the papers in his office, he would have discovered that the Government of Calcutta had been made fully acquainted with the state of the country, and that the final consummation of the evil had been equally foreseen and foretold. He would have learned, that it had been deliberately resolved, that such consummation, come when it might, should not be hastened by any direct British interference in the administration of the country, and that the Resident's efforts should be confined (as they had been by Mr. Russell) to the exercise of his advice and influence through the minister, so long as the tranquillity of the country could in any manner be prolonged. In this letter, he, for the first time, insinuated, rather than directly stated, that he met with some want of co-operation from Chundoo Loll; but he insisted strongly on the absolute necessity of the continuance of that intervention of advice and influence which His Excellency the Governor-General had authorized for the welfare of the country; and then boasted of the beneficial effects of his own measures, as if his interference had been limited by, or were in conformity with, those instructions. In the 17th paragraph, he informed the government, in his own peculiarly gossiping style, that "it is reported that the Nizam is disgusted with his minister, Chundoo Loll." Why, he knew very well that the Nizam never liked him—that Chundoo Loll was minister in spite of him—and that to drive him away, was one of the first objects of his heart. In the next paragraph he forced the nominal minister Moonsee-ool Moolk, the rival of Chundoo Loll, upon the attention of the Governor-General in a false and favourable point of view; and he followed up his panegyric, with an attack, in contrast, upon Chundoo Loll. He then came

... to the minister's alleged concealment, and he has incidentally mentioned one of the subjects of the minister's note, namely, the proposal to borrow thirty-five lakhs. But he carefully abstained from noticing the latter, and by far the most important part of that note, the direct remonstrance of the minister to the Governor-General in Council, against the Resident's assumption of an undue power. (Hear !). Was this doing his duty to those by whom he was employed ? Thus was he practising disingenuously with the government, at the very moment he was endeavouring to ruin those whom, by every tie of honour he was bound to protect from misrepresentation and misfortune. (Hear !). To the Resident's letter of the 20th of June, the supreme government replied on the 22d of July. In that despatch, the following passages would be found :— " The Governor General in Council observes, that the points submitted in your despatch, are too numerous and important to admit of immediate decision, but they will be taken into deliberate consideration hereafter. The only point to which his Lordship in Council deems it necessary to advert on the present occasion, is that stated in the 22d paragraph of your despatch, viz. the minister's professed anxiety to pay off the loan, and the mode he proposes of accomplishing it. His Lordship in Council concludes, that in an affair of such moment, the minister will have submitted his proposition to you in writing ; and, in that case, his Lordship in Council will be glad to receive a copy of the paper in which it was conveyed." Having already concealed the minister's note, containing both the proposal for the loan and the remonstrance, he was, of course, compelled to elude a compliance with the above orders. In no one of the following despatches, therefore, though he wrote to Calcutta on the 1st, 9th, and 31st of August, did he allude to, much less, act in obedience of, the Governor-General's direction. It was not until after the last despatch had been written, that he learned that the note had, through Mr. Palmer, reached the hands of the Governor-General in Council. On the 8th of September, eight days after the last despatch, when he found that further silence could avail nothing, he, with apparent carelessness, stated, in reply to the letter of the 19th of July, that the proposition for the loan had been included in a note addressed to one of his assistants—which note he believed to be in the government's hands, among the papers clandestinely transmitted by Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. His position was a desperate one, when the murder came out on the 31st of August. His only resource now, was to persuade the government that Chundoo Loll and the house of Palmer and Co. were in a league to

conspire, himself, and Smith, to depose himself. On the 31st of August he found he was discovered—he found that his withholding the note had become known—and he determined, if possible, to have Chundoo Loll removed, and also to break down the house of Palmer and Co. It was really at once acquiring and disgusting, to watch the contents of the Resident's despatches from the 20th of June to the 31st of August. There was not one of them which did not contain unfavourable insinuations against the minister, and the house of Palmer and Co. He would now read Sir C. Metcalf's despatch of the 9th of August 1822—and if it did not shew a settled and fixed design to oust Chundoo Loll from his situation, he never was so much mistaken in the course of his life. The letter, which rendered the intrigue plain and palpable, ran thus :—

" To G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

" Sir :—Some days ago, the nominal prime minister of the Nizam's court, Nawab Mooneer-ool Moolk sent me a message, saying, that he had been directed by his highness to wait on me, and adding a complimentary intimation of the gratification which he derived from that order. I returned the reply usual on such occasions, expressive of the happiness which I should have in seeing him, and he came the next day. A visit of this kind from the Dewan was so unusual, if not unprecedented, since the nomination of the present minister, that it naturally attracted much attention. Hajah Chundoo Loll considered that it was meant as an attack on his power, and was much alarmed. He gave me notice of it previously to Mooneer-ool Moolk's message, but added a different account of the cause, for he informed me that the Nawab had persuaded the Nizam, that he had been invited by me. When Mooneer-ool Moolk came, after some common complimentary conversation, he apprized me that he had been sent by the Nizam to inquire how matters stood, with regard to the interchange of territory between his highness and the British government, especially as to whether or not further cessions would be required from his highness. I replied, that there was a balance against his highness, arising out of the excess of revenue which he had received, compared with what he had expended, and that I hoped the matter would soon be adjusted to his highness's satisfaction. This being the whole of the commission with which Mooneer-ool Moolk professed to be charged, he went on to talk of other matters on his own part. He spoke of our measures for the amelioration of the condition of the Nizam's subjects, and praised highly what had been done. He described also the Nizam's feelings on my conduct generally in such flattering terms, that if I could believe what

what he said, I should be inclined to think any endeavours to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Governor-General in Council, had not been exerted in vain. But I need not point out how impossible it is to be sure that a native of India is speaking truth, when he has any object to effect. He used different terms, as was to be expected, with regard to Rajah Chundoo Loll, and dwelt particularly on the waste of the public resources in bribery, for the support of his power." Here (observed the hon. D. Kinnaird) was a partner of Chundoo Loll, one of his colleagues in the government, described as slandering his brother minister. The letter proceeded:—"He (Mooneer-ool Moolk) said, that the whole of the Nizam's family were bribed; and of his own, he declared, not only that every servant that he had was in Chundoo Loll's pay, but that even his own mother-in-law sent that minister a daily account of the occurrences of the inmost recesses of his (Mooneer-ool Moolk's) house. (Laughter.) Of the general truth of what he said on this subject I have no doubt, having always received similar information from various quarters. During his discourse on the state of the country, I availed myself of the opportunity to endeavour to impress on his mind, with a view also to its possible communication to the Nizam, a correct notion of the real nature, object, and extent of our interference in the affairs of his government. I knew that reports, exactly such as, under such circumstances, might be expected, had gone abroad, of our present measures being only a prelude to taking entire possession of the country as a British possession." To be sure (said the hon. D. Kinnaird) Sir C. Metcalf must have been aware of the reports that have gone abroad, owing to the conduct he was pursuing through the country. Such reports did prevail, under his residentship, though they were never heard of under that of Mr. Russell. The letter went on in this manner:—"I therefore explained to him that our actual interposition was precisely with an opposite view, and, in order to save the Nizam from such a result, which, in the way in which ruin was proceeding, would have been inevitable. I farther explained, that as soon as any assurance could be obtained that oppression would cease, our interference would be immediately relinquished, as unnecessary and useless. I have repeatedly held out the same pledge to Rajah Chundoo Loll, when he has offered temporary opposition to measures which I have recommended as essential; and I hope to see the day when this pledge may be safely redeemed. I hold the same language to all persons who communicate with me on the subject, in anticipation of the suspicions which, without interference, the natives of India are universally inclined to entertain,

judging from the events of our history, without being able to discern their cause. This visit from Mooneer-ool Moolk has doubtless been considered as the commencement of an intrigue against Chundoo Loll. From the alarm which it produced in the mind of the latter, he must have entertained a similar apprehension. I have endeavoured to persuade him, that he has no reason to dread any serious consequences. One of his observations was remarkable:—"What can Mr. Metcalf do, however much inclined to support me, if the Nizam himself proposes my dismissal?" This was before Mooneer-ool Moolk's visit; and it seems that Chundoo Loll must have apprehended that such a communication from the Nizam was in contemplation. My own belief is, that this fear is without ground; and I am happy to say, that Mooneer-ool Moolk did not hint, in the most distant manner, at the probability of the Nizam's entertaining such an intention. Mooneer-ool Moolk has since informed me, by message, that the Nizam was much pleased with the assurances which our conversation had enabled him to carry to his Highness, of my attachment to his Highness's interests, and of the friendly disposition of the British government. That the Nizam expressed much gratification at Mooneer-ool Moolk's communication of the result of his visit, I hear, also, from other quarters; but why he should particularly be so I know not, for there was nothing in my communication to Mooneer-ool Moolk, which his Highness might not have heard long ago through Chundoo Loll: I am uncertain, therefore, as to what I may infer from this information;" and then came, "I have the honour," &c. (A-laugh.) Why, he asked, was this letter written? Was it not evidently to prepare the government for the contemplated introduction of Mooneer-ool Moolk, who was to be one of the Resident's creatures, in the place of Chundoo Loll? The latter minister acknowledged obedience only to the British government; but he would not bow to the capricious exercise of authority in the hands of an irresponsible representative. That this visit of Mooneer-ool Moolk at Hyderabad was purposely brought about by Sir C. Metcalf, no rational man could doubt. He was himself conscious of the necessity of this conclusion, and, therefore, he had made the remark, "that the visit has doubtless been considered as the commencement of an intrigue against Chundoo Loll." Ultimately, on the 31st of August, in that apparently rambling, but really designing despatch, he proved, in the fifty-seventh paragraph, his eager anticipation of the dismissal of Chundoo Loll, by asking the government, "whether, in the event of the Nizam proposing such a measure to him, he is to receive the intimation favourably, or otherwise." (Hear!) This

the disputed language conclusion in the mind of the Resident. In the 31st paragraph of the same despatch, he had given it as his opinion, "that the conduct best suited to the circumstances, would be to await the good-will of the Nizam himself, in preference to any of his servants." That he should have based such an opinion, after the character which he had himself given of the Nizam, and which his predecessors had also drawn of that individual, could only be accounted for, by referring it to the ulterior object which he had in view, namely, the removal of Chundoo Loll. No one could doubt, that he held the minister's dismissal to be certain, conscious as he was, that it only required a hint to be conveyed to the Nizam, to cause the proposition for the minister's removal to be made at once. From the thirty-third to the thirty-sixth paragraph of the same despatch, he dwelt on the probable removal of Chundoo Loll, and threw out a variety of speculations on the result of that event. The concluding paragraph was very remarkable, and required particular notice. He there said, "I have this day received intelligence of a very extraordinary nature, which induces me to transmit it (this despatch) without correction, and without delay, lest the additions and alterations I might make to it, should receive a bias from that intelligence." (*Hear, hear!*) Now, what was the information which induced the Resident to send off his despatch, in such a hurry, for fear his mind might receive a bias, that would lead him to distort the facts, or falsify the conclusions of the paper which he had just penned? The information, then, was, that the note of the minister, which he had most improperly kept back from the Governor-General, in defiance of his instructions and his duty, had been transmitted directly to the government. The important intelligence was, that the minister had thought proper to appeal from the Resident to the judgment of his masters. Under these circumstances, he demanded, whether Sir C. Metcalf could be considered a fair and unbiassed historian, or a just and impartial evidence in this case? (*Hear!*) It would scarcely be believed, so passionately—so violently did Sir C. Metcalf write on this subject. Such was the state of mind in which he penned his reports of the 31st of August and the 3d of September, that he was obliged, on the 5th of September, to write the following short letter, to correct a mistake he had made, in his despatch of the 31st of August, respecting the regulations which had been laid down for the guidance of the Resident in the performance of his duties:—

"To G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to government, Fort William.—Sir, I hasten to correct a mistake into which I have fallen in my report of the 31st ult. I

observed therein, that I had not forwarded my opinion respecting the removal of the Minister, giving my support to the Minister Chundoo Loll. I have this instant met with a despatch, under my own signature, conveying very explicit instructions on that point." (*Hear, hear!*) and I wonder how it before escaped my notice and recollection. (*Hear!*) I hope that the Governor-General in Council will excuse this inadvertency." (*Hear!*)—Sir C. Metcalf had, at that period, been nearly two years the representative of the British government at the Nizam's court. During that time, he had undertaken a most offensive, direct interference in the internal government of the country,—a conduct at once opposed to that of his predecessor and at variance with the orders of the supreme government, penned and communicated by himself; and, at the expiration of that period, he confessed that he had never given himself the trouble to ascertain the first and most important duty of his office.—(*Hear!*)—the very foundation on which his conduct towards the Nizam's minister was to be constructed. (*Hear!*) That minister, he had admitted, was the most capable man in the kingdom, and through him he had been told to work out the objects for which he himself was sent to Hyderabad. But, instead of following his instructions, he endeavoured to supplant the minister. (*Hear!*) After three days reflection on the intelligence that the minister's note had been transmitted to the Governor-General in Council, the Resident, on the 3rd of Sept. resumed his correspondence. In his letter he observed, that "he has long been aware of a plot hostile to him and his proceedings, one part of which has been to persuade the minister, that he (the Resident) was inimical to him, and that he must look elsewhere for support." He then entered into a long story of his having called on the minister to account for his conduct; and, by his own account, he appeared to have so frightened the poor man, that he stated him to have put up his hands in a beseeching attitude, and to have prayed to the great man to forgive him. (*A laugh!*) He made the minister to say a great many things, which he adroitly declared he believed to be true or not, as best suited his purpose. He placed in the minister's mouth, insinuations against Palmer and Co., and made him accuse them as the real authors of the letter and its transmittal. He said he talked four hours with the frightened minister; that there was, however, more good humour on his own part, than the minister expected, and that he told the minister jocularly, "he never could forgive the trick he had played him, and that the matter went off with a laugh on both sides." The letter concluded with the following half-threatening paragraph:—

"Much

...I may hereafter, have many observations to make on the subject of this letter; but I await your intimation of the commands of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, regarding the communications of Rajah Chundoo Loll through Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. The mode in which they have been received, will either render necessary a very disagreeable detail, or will relieve me from that necessity. It will also decide, to Chundoo Loll's conviction, what his conduct shows at present to be doubtful in his mind; i. e. whether the Resident or the firm of Wm. Palmer and Co. be the real representative of the British government, at this court." At this time the Resident found that he had got into a straight and he was determined to get out of it in some way or other. He therefore proceeded to attack with great vigour, both the house and the minister. He called on the court to examine the despatches from this day forth; and, if they found any one dispassionate statement with respect to the character of Chundoo Loll, or the views of the house of Palmer and Co., he would be content to be set down as having invented a tissue of falsehoods. Now it was that he and the proprietors could account for the extraordinary change in the sentiments and conduct of Sir C. Metcalf. Before he went up the country, his opinions were very different from those which he held when he returned to Hyderabad. He had been acting in an arbitrary way by interfering with the minister's arrangements. The minister had in consequence appealed to the Governor-General; when Sir C. Metcalf learned the fact, he considered that Chundoo Loll had got too many, and too respectable witnesses of his conduct; and, therefore, he determined, if possible, to ruin Messrs. Palmer and Co. and to drive Chundoo Loll from his situation. He (the hon. D. Kinnaird) was thoroughly satisfied of the truth of this reasoning; and he would willingly rest on the judgment of his country. He had placed his sentiments on record. They were in print before the public; and those who read them could easily decide, whether he advanced sincerely, or whether he stated truths, and drew from them incontrovertible deductions. For his own part, he thought he had clearly demonstrated the causes which led to the hostility that had been manifested by the Resident against the house of Palmer and Co. Conscious of the purity of his intentions, he was willing hereafter to be respected as the judgment of his country might approve or disapprove of his decision. He did not wish to press harder than was necessary upon the individual whose conduct he arraigned. When placed in a critical situation,

would often do much which they had not originally even thought of. This was, too often the case when persons were raised to a high degree of power, and had not a friend about them to encourage them when they were doing right, or to point out to them the evil of their conduct when they were led away to the perpetration of wrong. In answer to the letters which he had referred to, the Governor-General in Council had written, he must say, a most paternal reproof. He alluded to the despatch of the 25th of October 1822; he there showed, very clearly, where the Resident was wrong in his proceedings—he pointed out the policy which, under existing promises and treaties, ought to have been observed towards the Nizam's government; but, looking to the Resident's former conduct, he declared that he still retained his (the Governor-General's) fullest confidence. The Governor-General, in treating of the connexion between the Nizam and the British government, adopted the maxim, "to do a great right, do a little wrong;" and, in the whole of his despatch, he took a very masterly view of the matter contained in the previous letters of Sir C. Metcalf. He censured, in some degree, Mr. Wm. Palmer, for having, situated as he was, transmitted the despatch of Chundoo Loll; but it was difficult to say, by what other channel the complaint of Chundoo Loll, against a person wielding enormous power, could have reached the Governor-General. With respect to the question relative to the support which should be given to Chundoo Loll, the Governor-General showed, very clearly, that the Resident had wholly forgotten the treaty or agreement under which that support was promised. He (the hon. D. Kinnaird) thought he had pointed out the ground on which the Bengal government had lent too ready an ear to the representations of Sir Charles Metcalf. He had, by many specious statements, lulled the suspicions of the government; and he had then, with impunity, attacked men whose characters were estimable, both in public and in private life. For his own part, he must say, that he would willingly change his character now, and for the future, with Mr. Russell, with Sir Wm. Rumbold, or with Mr. Wm. Palmer, so far as their papers were indicative of the conduct which they had pursued. He challenged the reasoning of Mr. Smart, and those who had adopted his opinions; but he hoped it would not be supposed, that he meant to assert, that those individuals had not discharged many duties that were serviceable to the Company; he believed they had, and he believed also, they were perfectly capable of performing all their duties in life, when peculiar circumstances were not arrayed against them. He wished not

and to the "impudence" of any man; he
 did not let his reflections on the
 Court of Directors, for their proceedings;
 it was not his habit to measure time to him.
 He never did, and he never would, seek to
 inculcate any individual by hint and insin-
 uation. An honest gentleman (Mr. Fresh-
 field) had said; that, to gain a point in de-
 bate, he (the hon. D. Kinnaird) had open-
 ed with great skill and dexterity. Now,
 he would put it to any unprejudiced per-
 son, whether it was possible to charge him
 justly with having used any unbecoming
 skill or dexterity on the occasion. (Hear,
 hear!) He had introduced the question in
 that way which he thought was most likely
 to prevent irritation. He saw the hon.
 Chairman looking at the clock; but, if he
 spoke till twelve o'clock that night, he
 would, offer all the remarks which had
 occurred to him on this question, even if
 only half a dozen proprietors remained to
 hear him. Now, with respect to the hon.
 gentleman who accused him of dexte-
 rous management, he would ask what his
 conduct had been? The first anxiety dis-
 played by that hon. gentleman, who had
 shewn himself to be Mr. Adam's friend,
 was, to know whether there were any pa-
 pers before the court, connected with Mr.
 Adam's case? It was answered in the
 negative; but, as this did not suit the hon.
 gentleman's purpose, the Chairman was
 dexterous enough to read the papers allu-
 ded to, in his own speech. If the hon.
 Chairman could make a point, he certainly
 had a right to do so. At the same time,
 he thought it was a strange proceeding, to
 publish the opinions which had been read.
 Now, how were these opinions obtained?
 Why, by laying before council a heap of
 papers, without pointing out any specific
 charge that was to be founded on them.
 "Here," said the directors, "is a lot of
 papers—cannot you found a conspiracy,
 or some other charge upon their con-
 tents?" The learned berjeant (Bosanquet)
 whom they consulted, was not now
 in court; but he must say, that the Di-
 rectors had acted very unfairly towards
 him, and towards the Attorney-General.
 He knew the opinion of the latter gentle-
 man, because he had had some conversa-
 tion with him on the subject. He (the
 hon. D. Kinnaird) thought that, when it
 was stated that no legal measures could be
 taken with respect to these transactions,
 that they were not cognizable in a court of
 law, the production of these opinions was
 exceedingly objectionable. The Attorney-
 General himself felt precisely in the same
 manner. When counsel stated their opi-
 nion, that no law proceedings could be
 instituted in a given case, he considered
 that it was shutting the door against any
 further consideration of the subject, and
 they adopted expressions more freely and
 more easily than they otherwise would do.

It was in fact, a question of the whole
 question, when counsel said, "You
 cannot go into a court of law on this
 case." What then was the use of pub-
 lishing the opinions which had been read
 in the court? The council were opposed
 in opinion to the Directors; but the Chair-
 man thought fit to introduce the words,
 and the reading of those learned gentle-
 men. "I have perused," said Mr. Ser-
 jeant Bosanquet, "nine volumes of pa-
 pers," (a pretty large field for speculation,
 observed the hon. D. Kinnaird) "relating
 to the transactions of the house of Messrs.
 W. Palmer and Co with the Nagam's
 Government," and then the learned gent.
 proceeded to a detailed consideration of
 the transactions in question. The hon.
 Chairman on a former day stated that these
 legal opinions "fortified the Court of
 Directors in their decision." Fortified
 them in their decision! What decision?
 The court did not, in consequence of those
 opinions, come to any decision. Mr. Ser-
 jeant Bosanquet in his opinion of the 27th
 of Feb. 1824, said "I have read the pa-
 pers sent to the Chairman by Sir W.
 Rumbold, and have also had an oppor-
 tunity of looking at the accounts; but I
 have found no reason to alter my opinion,
 which I have already expressed, that a cri-
 minal imputation has been practised upon
 the British Government, by the house of
 W. Palmer and Co.; whether larger sums
 of money may or may not have been ad-
 vanced between February and August
 1820, to Chundoo Lall, than would have
 been advanced if the sanction of govern-
 ment to the pretended loan had not been
 expected, still I am of opinion that the
 sixty lac loan is a fictitious transaction, and
 a fraud. It cannot escape observation,
 that all the money advanced was debited
 to the Hyderabad account, which was a
 general account with the minister of two
 per cent. per mensem; whereas, the pre-
 tended sixty lac loan, professed to be made
 at 18 per cent., at which interest the ad-
 vances should have been charged, if consid-
 ered as anticipations of that loan, subject
 to the expected approval of government." It
 was charged upon these parties that they
 had concealed the bonus. This he con-
 tended was not true. (Hear, hear!) They
 had forwarded to the government the
 written communications which had passed
 between themselves and Chundoo Lall;
 and at the time that those communications
 were going on, they believed that they
 could raise the money on such terms as
 would enable them to lend at 18 per cent.
 They afterwards, in consequence of the
 loss they were sustaining, felt it necessary
 to change the terms; and he could shew
 letters from Mr. John Palmer at Calcutta,
 to Sir W. Rumbold, in the months of
 July and August, which proved that the
 firm were still endeavouring to raise money

at the rate of 12 per cent. From those letters it would be seen that the security was so had in the eyes of the monied men at Calcutta, that they would not touch it on any terms; and their principal objection was, that they would not lend their money for a longer period than one year. In his letter of the 30th July, Mr. J. Palmer said, "I must speak to some of the monied Europeans, and see whether they will come forward with a few lacs; but I own a want of confidence in the result; although I should probably raise as large a sum at eight or nine per cent. as at twelve per cent.; neither do I believe any one will lend you for more than one year." Mr. Palmer went on to say—"But had you secured the whole loan at 12 per cent., I submit whether 18 per cent. if you have no latent advantage, can possibly compensate the anxieties, trouble, and concomitant expenses. But you require my aid and not my reflexions—I will do you all the good I can, be assured." The peculiarity of the loan was this—that it was to continue for six years, (the house, during that time, being subject to the claim of their constituents for their money back again) or to have it left in their hands, only on condition of receiving an increased interest. Palmer and Co. were to receive, under the altered terms, 20½ per cent.; and what was the security they had for their money? Why, they might go whistle for it, if the minister did not effect his promised reform. Well might Mr. J. Palmer say, in his letter to Sir W. Rumbold, of the 1st of August, 1820, "I confess the straits you are in, (if you are not humbugging me in point of some reservation) lead me to consider your project very ill digested, and of very little promise." He contended that there was no concealment on the part of the house; but in the case of the Aurungabad, and of the Berar Suwar accounts, the terms were known. When the accounts were sent for, the government were aware that those transactions bore an interest of 24 per cent. Why, then, should they suppose that the government would be dissatisfied at their lending money at 20½ per cent. when they had before advanced it at 24 per cent.? (*Hear!*) To the minister it was an object of no little importance, for very plain reasons, to have the credit among his enemies as well as his friends, of being able to borrow money at so low an interest as 18 per cent. It was not only a feather in his cap for the moment, but might be of essential service to him and his government at subsequent periods. While the altered terms were concealed from the sources, they would lend money at a less rate of interest. It was, therefore, politic on the part of the minister, not to make the alteration of the terms public; but there was no motive

for concealment on the part of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.; they harboured no desire of the kind. People had run away with an idea, that 24 per cent. was an exorbitant interest—they had come to that conclusion without inquiring at what rate of interest the lender had raised the money—without considering what security he had for its repayment. (*Loud cries of question, which continued for some time.*)

The *Chairman*.—I beg that the court will suffer the hon. Proprietor to finish his speech; but I must take the liberty of reminding him, that he has been upon his legs upwards of three hours and a half. (*Hear, hear!*)

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, he was at that moment endeavouring to save the time of the court. (*Hear!*) He could assure gentlemen, that he was quite as much inconvenienced as they were; but he had a duty to perform, which, under no circumstance, he would consent to abandon. He felt bound to read the Attorney General's opinion, which, in his mind, decided this question entirely in favour of the house of Palmer and Co. (*Cries of question.*) If he did not read it, he ought to be accused of being afraid to bring it forward. (*Cries of question renewed.*) If gentlemen would take it for granted, that he was not afraid to read it, he was ready to shut the book. (*Much impatience was here manifested.*) He had much to regret on this occasion, since he might be supposed to have been the cause of all the personal discussion which had occurred. He hoped, however, that those who had attended to these proceedings, would acquit him of having used one word in bringing this question forward, that could lead fairly to any discussion, except on the subject of the character of the Marquess of Hastings, or connected with those transactions. But, when gentlemen thought fit to introduce a discussion of a very different nature; when they deemed it right to agitate a question which afforded a wide latitude for observation, it would appear, as if he had admitted the truth of what had been alleged against the house of Palmer and Co. if he had not attempted to clear up their conduct, and to shew the falsehood of those accusations. Gentlemen had endeavoured, by a recurrence to the documents and despatches, to prove the truth of the assertion, which had been levelled at the house of Palmer and Co. They quoted the assertions of those who had slandered those parties, for the purpose of protecting and upholding those very assertions. This was, at least, a novel mode of reasoning; it was neither more nor less than merely repeating the assertions of the enemies of Palmer and Co., which, before they were used as evidence, ought to be shewn to be true. Some gentlemen, indeed, had given the court nothing else but copious extracts from those

those papers: taking every word of rumour, surmise, and hearsay, as fact, they jumped to the conclusion, that the conduct of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. had been exceedingly improper. He could not sit down without reading some part of the opinion of the Attorney-General, who took such a view of the question, as appeared to him to amount to a justification of the house: he would willingly rest the cause of these parties on that opinion. It was dated Sept. 28 1824, and ran thus: "Dear S.r,—I have perused the Hyderabad papers, and agree with Mr. Serjt. Mosanquet in thinking that in the event of any criminal proceeding being instituted against the members of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co., the best course will be to charge them with having conspired to obtain, by false representations, and for their own private ends, the sanction of the Bengal government to the sixty lac loan. The payment of arrears to the troops, the reduction of unnecessary establishments, the advancing of money for the improvement of the country, the discharge of debts to soucars and others, were stated to the government as the principal objects of the loan, whereas the greater part of it is said to have been applied, in pursuance of a previous understanding between the parties, to the discharge of debts due from the government of the Nizam to the house of W. Palmer and Co.; and this was effected by a mere transfer of the old debt to the account of the loan, without any advance being actually made, or any reduction of expenditure having been either accomplished or intended." Now, whoever stated this to the Attorney-General had stated that to which the papers gave the lie. (*Order, order!*) The accounts showed the fallacy of the statement. They were perfectly simple—(more simple than bankers accounts ordinarily were)—there were no transfers; there were no double entries. The Attorney-General proceeded to say, "I cannot, however, help entertaining considerable doubt as to the result of a prosecution in this case, not merely from the complicated nature of the accounts and transactions (of the effect of which, in a criminal prosecution, every person conversant with the proceedings in courts of justice must be sensible) but also from the circumstance that one object of the loan was expressly stated to be the discharge, among other claims, of the debt due to Wm. Palmer and Co.; and it certainly is not a little singular, that after this was stated, both in the letter of the minister and also in the note of Wm. Palmer and Co., no inquiry was made by the Bengal government as to the amount of that debt, so as to ascertain what sum would be applicable to the other purpose of the loan."

It appeared that on the Auruugabad and Berar Suwar account, both of which were

incurred with the knowledge of the government, for public objects of importance, there was then due to the house of W. Palmer and Co. upwards of thirty lacs of rupees, and which therefore they were entitled to deduct from the loan, or to have immediately repaid out of it." Of course (said the hon. D. Kinnaid) they would pay themselves. The good sense of the Att.-Gen. at once saw this. The opinion proceeded thus: "The extent of this deduction cannot, therefore, I think, be made a matter of charge against the house of W. Palmer and Co. particularly as the Bengal government, although the existence of these accounts must have been known to them, does not appear to have made any inquiry upon the subject. Independently of these sums, very large payments were made to the minister, while the loan was in contemplation or in progress, to the extent of upwards of thirty lacs, reduced by receipts during the same period to about twenty-two lacs, and it will no doubt be contended that these large advances would not have been made, except upon the confidence that the loan would take place; and that they are, therefore, in substance, to be considered, and were by the parties, at the time, considered as made in respect of the loan; and that, as to the application of them by the minister, the house of W. Palmer and Co. is not to be held responsible. I am aware that upon these advances interest at the rate of two per cent. per month is charged in the account, and therefore it may be fairly argued that they were not advances on account of the loan, which was fixed at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum; but still I cannot help thinking, notwithstanding the circumstance, that in the event of a trial, a jury might be disposed to consider that the advances, though not made specifically and in terms on account of the loan, were made with reference to, and in contemplation of it, and that it was for the minister to make the proper application of the money. Another ground of charge arises out of representations as to the extent of the loan; though stated to amount to sixty lacs, it consisted in fact of only fifty-two lacs, the difference being retained by way of *bonus*; but here again it is remarkable, that the Bengal government did not require any engagement or even distinct communication as to the terms of the contract. The subject was discussed, but all information upon it was deliberately, and, after much consideration, dispensed with." All information (said the hon. D. Kinnaid) was dispensed with! If Lord Hastings, and Mr. Fendall, and Mr. Adam dispensed with information, that was not the fault of Messrs. Wm. Palmer. There they were ready to give explanation, if it were required of them. (*Hear!*) Yet these parties were to be prosecuted for a conspiracy

forsooth. The Bengal government, who had neglected their duty, were to pass unnoticed; but Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. were to be prosecuted, for concealing that which they were not asked to reveal. The learned Attorney-General said, it was discussed in Council, whether information should be demanded; but the government "appear to have satisfied themselves with general and vague reasoning and inferences, when, if specific information had been required, it must either have been fairly communicated, or, if a false representation had been made, it would have afforded a distinct and precise ground of charge against the house." When this was the case, let him hear no more of trying the house for a conspiracy: if there were any blame, it must fall on the Bengal government, not on the firm of Wm. Palmer and Co.—I shall now, Sir, before I sit down, remind the court of the situation in which I am placed. I have taken on myself to challenge attack against the character of the Marquess of Hastings. I have looked for it in every direction; but I have found it not. I say, feeling as much for the character of the noble Marquess, as he himself does—and no man was over more sensitive of his honour and his fame)—feeling as anxiously for his character as I do for my own, I come to this conclusion, that all the charges which have been brought against him—that all the accusations that have been advanced by special pleading, and by twisting sentences from their true meaning—that all which can be alleged against the noble Marquess, resolves itself into an accusation of favouritism; but those who made the accusation, added, 'but that favouritism was unconnected with any base or corrupt motive' (*Hear!*) Sir, any public man, going through public life, who could not meet such insinuations and indirect charges, as have been whispered against the Marquess of Hastings, and still preserve the brightness of his character unstained and unsullied, is not fit for an elevated situation in society. Though favouritism has been charged against the noble Marquess, yet has he been acquitted, on all sides, of harbouring any corrupt motive; I will not split words—such is the meaning of the hon. Chairman's amendment; and, I doubt not, that he intended it should have that meaning. Let it, then, go forth to the world, with all the weight that may be attached to it. I am sure my hon. friend (Sir J. Doyle) will hereafter meet, without a blush, this illustrious nobleman; I am sure he will feel that I have not injured the character of his friend and countryman, by the course which I have pursued. I must, Sir, say, that it is impossible to conceive a more extraordinary situation than that in which the Court of Directors is placed. The hon. Chairman,

who moved, and the hon. director, who seconded, the amendment, came into court, as if afraid that their own records could not bear them up against the opinion of the day. If the Court of Directors are not satisfied with their own acts, but must come to this court for their approval, they hardly deserve the situation in which they are placed. I think it would have been for their own dignity, if they had not come forward in this manner. If your own conduct cannot stand the test of examination—if you feel it necessary to procure a vote of this court, which you know you can get every day—then, I think, that your character does not stand on a very enviable foundation. If this be your course of proceeding—if you choose to call on the Court of Proprietors, to express their approbation of the orders which you send abroad—be assured of it, when you call for the renewal of your charter, the circumstance will not elude observation. If you think that the sanction given to your acts, by such a proceeding as this, will satisfy the public, you greatly deceive yourselves—the public will laugh at you; they will naturally inquire into the value of a sanction, on a question like this, coming from the Court of Proprietors, a varying body, some members of which have, perhaps, attended the court on this occasion, who will never attend it again. I, for one, desire that this question shall go to a ballot. Eight other proprietors are with me, ready to demand that form of proceeding. Those who support the original motion, may, I think, do so without at all casting any imputation on the executive body. I would not withhold any fair tribute of respect to the Court of Directors, but I will not, when I am asked to give my vote on one subject, take that opportunity for stating my opinion on another. When you ask of me, directly, to state my sentiments on your conduct, I shall be foremost in declaring what those sentiments are; and I hope it will not be forgotten, that I have not, this day, met the eulogiums which have been pronounced on the character of the Court of Directors, with any observation that was likely to cast a shade of discredit on those laudatory remarks. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Mr. Frisfield rose to explain, amidst great confusion. He had been, he said, alluded to by the hon. proprietor on two points. With respect to the first, he meant his application relative to the opinions of counsel: it was scarcely fair to repeat that which had already been the subject of explanation. In asking about those opinions, which he had understood to be, at the moment, before the Court of Directors, he was impelled by a desire to know, whether they did or did not relate to Mr. Adam; and he withdrew his motion, at once, when the hon. Chairman told him they did not refer to

to that gentleman. As to the address, management, and dexterity, which he attributed to the hon. proprietor, *(loud cries of question !)*—he really thought the hon. proprietor had shewn (as we understood, for the noise at this time was considerable) a considerable portion of these qualities. The hon. proprietor had not said a word, in support of his motion, when he introduced it. He had reserved himself, as he (Mr. Freshfield) thought he would, and thus prevented gentlemen from being heard, in defence of Sir C. Metcalf and others, to whom he had pointedly alluded. *(Question, question !)*

The *Chairman*.—The court are aware, that, having had the honour of moving the amendment, I have a right to reply. I, however, feel no wish to do so. As so much of your valuable time has already been occupied by this discussion, I shall come to the question, without making any observations on a subject which has been so thoroughly considered. With respect to the remarks which have been made on the line of conduct adopted by me on this occasion, I shall say nothing. I am quite content to leave the course I pursued to the consideration of the proprietors, rather than to detain them by any thing that I could say; *(hear, hear !)* I must, however, observe, on the part of my honourable friends and myself, that we do not place our character on the decision of this court. Your directors are satisfied with the justice and uprightness of the line of conduct they have followed, and will continue to be so, whether this court approve or disapprove of the amendment. This amendment does not go for the thanks of the court—I do not look for them—though I am very far from underrating their value. The amendment, in fact, goes to this—and a most important point it was—whether the decision of this day is to sanction *rule or misrule* in India? *(Hear, hear !)* Whether that practice, which produced such lamentable effects, in Oude and in the Carnatic, is to be continued in other parts of India? *(Hear, hear !)* And, I am confident, continued it will be, if you do not this day affirm

the proposition contained in the amendment. *(Hear, hear !)* With this single observation, I shall put the question for your decision. *(Hear, hear !)*

The question was then put in the following form by the *Chairman*:—

“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question,” which passed in the negative.

The *Chairman* next moved—

“That the words proposed to be inserted by way of amendment stand part of the question,” which passed in the affirmative.

The main question, being as follows, was then put by the *Chairman*, viz.—

“That this Court, having taken into its consideration the papers printed in pursuance of its order of the 3d March last, relating to the pecuniary transactions of the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co., at Hyderabad, with the Government of his Highness the Nizam, is of opinion, that there is no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the late Governor-General of India, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K.G., or to any other member of the Bengal Government; at the same time this Court feels called upon to record its approval of the political despatches to the Bengal Government, under dates, the 24th of May 1820, 28th November 1821, 9th April 1823, and 21st January 1824.”

Whereupon a ballot was demanded by the undermentioned Proprietors, *viz.*—Sir John Doyle, Thomas Hankey, Esq., John Miller, Esq., Randle Jackson, Esq., Sir Alexander Johnstone, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Alexander Nowell, Esq., James Paterson, Esq., John Fullarton, Esq.; and, Friday the 18th inst., was fixed for the decision of the said question by the ballot accordingly.

The court adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

At the close of the ballot on Friday the 16th March, the numbers were declared to be,

For the question	575
Against it	306
Majority for the question—	269.

* * In consequence of the great length of the three Days' Debates on the Hyderabad Papers, an abstract only can be given, this month, of the proceedings of March 23. A full Report will appear in our next.

East-India House, March 23.

A Quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-Street.

After the usual routine business had been gone through,

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) stated that the court was made *special* for the purpose of laying before the proprietors for their approbation, in conformity with the 17th section of the 6th chapter of the By-Laws, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 26th of January last, for the appointment of a person in the capacity of first assistant in the office of the surveyor of buildings, at a salary of £350 per annum. A copy of the said resolution, and of the report on which it was founded, now lay open at this house for the perusal of the proprietors. The report, which

was read by the clerk, stated the necessity of affording the surveyor of buildings such assistance as will enable him to exercise an efficient check and control over the workmen employed. It recommended that, in future, as much of the work as possible should be performed under previous contract; and pointed out Mr. Cogden, who had long been a useful servant of the Company, as a proper person to fill the office of first assistant to the surveyor, with a salary of £350 per annum; it also recommended the appointment of a person to act as second assistant, with a salary of £200 per annum.

Mr. Hume made an inquiry as to the capability of Mr. Cogden to act as first assistant? which having been satisfactorily answered by the Chairman, a motion for the approbation of the resolution, subject to the confirmation of another general court, was agreed to.

SIR J. MALCOLM.

The Chairman informed the court, that it was farther made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of January last, granting to Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., a pension of £1,000 per annum, on the grounds therein stated. The report required by the By-Law, cap. 6, sec. 19, together with the documents upon which the said resolution had been formed, would be read by the clerk.

The report was then read, in which the distinguished services performed by Sir J. Malcolm, in various high military and civil stations, were stated to form proper grounds for granting to Sir J. Malcolm a pension of £1,000 per annum, to commence from Christmas last.

The Chairman moved, "That the court approve of the said resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of January last."

General Thornton pronounced a high eulogium on the character of Sir J. Malcolm, and regretted that he was not now actively employed in the Company's service.

Mr. Pattison shortly adverted to the circumstances which had intervened to prevent Sir J. Malcolm, who was perfectly ready to go abroad, from proceeding on a mission to Persia, or from being placed at the head of one of the governments in India. Under the circumstances of the case, it was thought proper that he should, as a memorial of the Company's gratitude, receive the proposed pension.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Buckingham bore testimony to the high merits of Sir J. Malcolm. The former gentleman regretted that the report was not signed by all the Directors.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

STATE OF INDIA.

Mr. Hume, in a speech of considerable length, took a view of the present state of India. He animadverted on the recent mutiny at Barrackpore, and attributed the mischief which had occurred in the eastern territories, to the state of thralldom in which the public press was placed. He censured, in severe terms, the course which had been adapted towards the discontented troops, and inveighed against the justice of punishing the native officers, who had separated themselves from the mutineers. In conclusion he moved, "That there be laid before this court a copy of the military despatch of the Marquess of Hastings in 1819, to the Secret Department of the Court of Directors, on the organization and allowances of the Bengal army; and a copy of the despatch of the Court of Directors to the government in India, in 1823, on that subject; together with a copy of the despatches from India, stating how far their orders had been carried into execution."

Mr. Buckingham, in supporting the motion, expatiated on the great advantages which were derived from a free expression of public opinion. No such expression could ever take place, where the press was in a state of degradation.

Mr. Trant opposed the motion as unnecessary; much had been said about the necessity of a free press; but every one who knew any thing about the government of India, must know, that it was open to every species of communication. He admitted, however, that a perfect want of confidence prevailed throughout India, with respect to the present government, and he expressed his surprise that such a man as Lord Amherst should have been sent out there.

Sir C. Forbes was very much disappointed that the motion of his hon. friend did not at once go to the recall of Lord Amherst. It was useless to tell him that Lord Amherst was an amiable man; it was not an amiable man, but an able statesman that they wanted in India.

The Chairman said he would oppose the motion, with all the influence in his power. On a former occasion the despatch now called for, had been demanded; and was with great propriety refused. He utterly denied the assertion that the conduct of the executive body had tended to cripple the efficiency of the Indian army; and, he asked what right had the hon. gent. to declare that the Court of Directors, because a portion of them were bankers and merchants, were incapable of understanding these affairs? It was a part of the system of the hon. gent. to cast his censures on all sides, whether they were deserved or not.

Mr. Edmonstone said that the most brilliant and successful part of the Indian administration

administration was during a period when the censorship of the press existed; in the time both of the Marquess Wellesley and the Marquess of Hastings. If any effect could be attributed to a free press in that country, it was a tendency to produce insubordination.

Mr. *Washbrough* opposed the motion.

Mr. *Hume*, in reply, said, he wished to have all the information he could before he had recourse to moving for the recall of Lord Amherst.

Mr. *Mills* had not risen sooner, in the hope that some more important person would have protected the character of an absent man: all the information on the subject had not yet arrived. He considered that the remarks made in this court were calculated to prevent any English nobleman of talent from going to India.

Mr. *Gibbans* protested against the doctrine, that because Lord Amherst was not in London, no opinion was to be pronounced upon his acts. He opposed the motion of Mr. *Hume*: he should be content to abide by the wisdom of Parliament to-morrow night.

General *Thornton* considered that the remarks made here were only calculated to prevent English noblemen who had not great talents from going to India.

The resolution was then put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. *Hume* then moved that there be

laid before the court, a copy of the despatches from the government of Bengal, stating the extent and causes of the mutiny among the native troops at Barrackpore, and the proceedings of that government thereon.

Mr. *Trant* and Capt. *Mudfield* opposed the resolution; which was supported by Sir Charles Forbes.

The motion was negatived without a division.

General *Thornton* gave notice of a motion at the next Quarterly Court, relative to the suppression of information by resident ministers.

Mr. *Hume* notified his intention of making a motion respecting the conduct of Lord Amherst.

LORD HASTINGS.

Sir Charles Forbes asked when the Court was to be favoured with the papers connected with the Marquess of Hastings' administration, particularly that connected with the transactions at Oude?

This question gave rise to a long conversation, in the course of which, Mr. *Hume* stated that the Hyderabad question, so far from being disposed of, was but just begun. The conversation dropped, with the understanding that the papers were in the course of being printed, and would be produced at the earliest opportunity.

The court adjourned at four o'clock.

LETTERS TO INDIA

May be despatched through the Ship-Letter Office by the following ships:

To <i>Bombay</i>	Mulgrave Castle	April 10.
<i>Calcutta</i>	Cæsar	Do. 20.
<i>Madras and Calcutta</i>	Eliza	Do. 20.
.....	Minerva.....	Do. 9.
.....	Princess Charlotte of Wales .	Do. 9.
.....	Warren Hastings	Do. 9.

N.B.—Letters for India will not be forwarded till the postage is paid.

FREE TRADERS expected to sail for INDIA.

For *Madras and Bengal*.—Steam Vessel Enterprize, on 25th April—Mary Ann, 25th April—Lady Flora, 10th April—Sir Edward Paget, 24th April—Eliza, 25th April—Royal George, 10th April—Neptune, 30th April—Orient, 1st June—Woodford, 30th April—William Miles, 1st May—Kingston, ditto—Cæsar, 30th April.

For *Bombay*.—Recovery, on 5th April—Britannia, 15th April—Mulgrave Castle, 25th April—Upton Castle, 1st July.

For *Mauritius and Ceylon*.—Africa, on 8th April.

INDIA SHIPPING, LIST OF PASSENGERS, &c.

Arrivals.

March 6. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Bengal 22d Sept., and Madras 12th Oct.; and *Greenock*, Richmond, from Bengal 21st Aug.; at Deal.—7. *Hindustan*, McCullum, from Bengal 9th Nov.; at Liverpool.—13. *Sir Golphin Webster*, Reynolds, from Bengal 15th Sept., and Ceylon 28th Oct.; off Dartmouth.—14. *Duke of York*, Pittman, from China 17th Nov.; at Deal.—15. *Melish*, Cole, from Bengal 18th Nov.; off Dartmouth.—17. *Victory*, Finney, from Bengal; at Gravesend.—19. *Simpson*, Simpson, from Bombay; off the Wight.—19. *Henry Parker*, Thompson, from Bengal 29th Oct., and Madras 9th Nov.; at Plymouth.

Departures.

March 2. *Atlas*, Hine, for Madras and China; from Deal.—4. *Heartfordshire*, Hope, for Madras and China, and Penang, Hogue, for Mauritius and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—7. *Cornet*, Pinder, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—12. *Wilmington*, Wilson, for Batavia, Singapore, Penang, and Bengal, and *William Shand*, Kenna, for A. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Madras*, Payer, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—13. *John Pippleswell*, for Madras and Bengal; from Gravesend.—19. *Tyren*, Kent, for Ceylon, from Deal.—20. *Hope*, Flint, for Madras and Bengal, from Gravesend.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal and Madras: Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Pritzler; Lady Pritzler; two Misses Pritzler; Mrs. Martine; Mrs. Richardson, and four children; Mrs. Gellibrand, and two children; Capt. Weatherall; Col. Martin; Lieuts. Grant and McDonald; Mrs. McDonald; Mrs. J. Palmer; Mrs. Conroy, and two Masters Conroy; Master W. Kenna; H. J. Palmer, Esq.; Mr. M. M. Eugene; Mr. Eltham-gover; Mr. Bessas.

Per Hindostan, from Bengal: The two Misses Wood.

Per Melish, from Bengal: F. Macnaughton, Esq., H.C.'s Service; Major Gale, 1st N.L.; Lieut. Gardiner, H.M.'s 13th regt.; Lieut. Fraser, H.M.'s 47th regt.; Lieut. Bracken, 45th N.L.; S. Arnott, Esq.; Miss Gale, and Martin S. Read, children.

Per Simpson, from Bombay: Lieuts. Wells and Agglesden; and Mr. Dowler.

Per Henry Parker, from Bengal: Commodore Schmyder, Governor of his Danish Majesty's Settlements in India; Mrs. Perry; Mrs. Rieu; Lieut. Col. Morley, Cape Bat.; Capt. Barrett, H. M.'s 13th Inf.; Lieut. Farling, ditto; Lieut. Buchanan, H.M.'s 38th Regt.; Lieut. Tolfray, H.M.'s 87th Regt.; Lieut. Rice, 50th N.L.; Mr. Mann, Midshipman, R.N.; Mr. Blau, Danish Government's Secretary; Mr. McFarlane, H. C.'s Assist. Surgeon.

Per Duke of York. The Rev. R. Ward, Chaplain, Bombay estab.

Per Calcutta, from Madras and Ceylon (brought home in the Ennua): Lieut. Davidson, H.M.'s 41st Regt.; Lieut. Gregg, 30th Regt.; Lieut. Henderson and Fookett, H.C.'s Service; Assist. Surg. Welton, and Master W. Welliton; Lieut. B. Stapleton, H.C.'s Service; Miss A. L. Smith; Lieut. Mylius, Ceylon Rifle Corps.

Per Catherine (expected), from Bengal: Mrs. Perton; Mrs. Mearl; Maj. H. Thompson; Capt. A. Sygne; Lieut. Badgerston; Mr. Macrop; Dr. Farquhar; Miss and Master Fullerton; three European, and two native servants.

Expected Home in the China Ships.

Per Duchess of Athol: G. B. Robinson, Esq., China estab.; Col. J. M. Coombs, 23d Madras N. L., attached to Prince of Wales Island; Mrs. Coombs, and children.

Per Thomas Cochrane: Capt. Hutchinson, late of country service.

Per Macqueen: Mrs. Taylor, from Calcutta.

Per Demira: Sir W. Fraser, Bart.; R. B. Hudleston, Esq.; China estab.; D. Magniac, Esq., of house of Messrs. Magniac and Co., Canton.

Per Castle Hantley: Capt. Elliot, R.N.

Per Marquis Camille: Mrs. Ibbetson, lady of H. Ibbetson, Esq., Prince of Wales Island.

Per General Harris: W. E. Phillips, Esq., late Governor of Prince of Wales Island; Mrs. Phillips, and children.

Per Sir David Scott: Mrs. Wallick, lady of Dr. Wallick, Superintendent of Botanical Garden, Bengal; Miss Stow, from Calcutta.

Per Marquis Hunting: J. T. Roberts, Esq., China estab.; Mrs. Roberts, and children.

Per Canning: H. H. Lindsay, Esq., China estab.; C. B. Lindsay, 3d regt. Madras Cavalry.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Heartfordshire, for Madras: Mr. J. Mackenzie, free merchant; Patrick Miller, M.D., assist. surg.; Mrs. H. Chambers, and infant child; Miss Ann Parker; Mrs. Helen Scott; Mrs. C. Macbride; Mr. Wm. C. Onslow, and Mr. W. S. Oummaney, cadets.

Per Atlas, for Madras: Sir Ralph Palmer, chief justice; Mr. R. O. Bridgeman, barrister; Mr. J. W. Paxton, sen. merchant; Mr. E. Browne, dep. inspector of hospitals to H.M.'s troops; Lieut. Col. W. Read, dep. quart. mast. gen.; ditto; Lieut. A. Macdonald; Lieut. F. A. Chauvel; Ens. Oliver E. Sturt; Mr. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Browne; Mrs. Lydia Read; Miss M. Read; Miss C. L. Read; Miss A. B. Douglas; Miss M. V. Douglas; Mr. C. Riddell; Mr. G. Briggs; Mr. T. Lavin; Mr. H. Green, Mr. D. B. Humphry; Mr. J. Colles, Mr. J. St. V. M. Cameron, Mr. T. Shirpe, Mr. C. E. Faber, Mr. H. Newman, Mr. W. G. Nugent, Mr. W. Tudor, cadets.

Per Madras, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Woodhouse; Mrs. Capt. Crossley; Mrs. Williamson; two Misses Roche; Miss Scott; Miss Oxenheime; Mrs. Edmonds; Col. Woodhouse; Capt. P. Crossley; Lieuts. J. Campbell and Mills; Rev. Mr. Wilkinson; Mr. Brady; Mr. Elwell; Lieut. McBean; Messrs. McDonald, Fraser, Peers, Scott, and Berry.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Prince Regent, Hosmer, London to Bengal, 25th Sept., on the Equator, in long. 36.—Duke of Lancaster, Hamarv, Liverpool to Bengal, 24th Jan., lat. 1 N., long. 21 W.—Vanustari, Dalrymple, London to Bombay and China, 4th Feb., on the Equator.—Margaret, Simpson, London to Batavia, 29th Jan., lat. 5, 40 N., long. 22, 30.—Sarah, Bowen, London to Bombay, 1st Dec.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The British sloop *Mary*, from Bengal, with a large quantity of *Indigo*, was lost in August last on the coast of Madagascar.

The *Udnev*, Holden, from Bengal and Madras to London, was wrecked on the 1st July in Inhambine Bay, on the Mozambique channel. The crew and passengers saved.

The Georgian (country ship), from Bengal, is lost near the Cape of Good Hope.

The H.C.'s ships *Canning* and *London* had not arrived in China on the 17th Nov.; all the other China ships of the season had arrived some time previously.

The detachment of troops which were on board the late ship *Kent*, intended to be conveyed in the H.C.'s ship *Charles Grant*, have received orders to remain a month, and the *Charles Grant* will consequently sail for Bengal direct on the 10th of April.

The *Duke of York*, lately arrived, has been taken up for China instead of the *Charles Grant*.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, March 25, 1825.

	C. s. d.	to	C. s. d.		C. s. d.	to	C. s. d.
Cochineal lb	0	4	0	to	0	5	0
Coffee, Java cwt.	3	15	0	to	4	4	0
Cherribon	3	10	0	to	3	14	0
Sumatra	6	0	0	to	2	0	0
Bourbon	0	0	0	to	0	0	11
Mocha lb	0	0	0	to	0	0	10
Cotton, Sarat	0	0	0	to	0	0	9
Madras	0	1	2	to	0	1	8
Bengal							
Bourbon							
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica cwt.	4	0	0	to	5	0	0
Amisceds, Star	3	5	0	to	3	10	0
Borax, Refined	3	10	0	to	13	0	0
Uncoloured for Tineal	12	15	0	to	13	0	0
Camphure unrefined lb	0	4	0	to	0	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	0	1	10	to	0	2	0
Ceylon	15	0	0	to	17	0	0
Cassia Buds cwt.	0	0	0	to	0	1	8
Lignea	0	0	0	to	0	1	8
Castor Oil lb	0	15	0	to	3	10	0
China Root cwt.	3	10	0	to	5	0	0
Coriolus Indicus	5	0	0	to	20	0	0
Columbo Root	2	10	0	to	5	0	0
Dragon's Blood	2	10	0	to	7	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump	2	0	0	to	50	0	0
Arabic	3	0	0	to	9	0	0
As-aferida	10	0	0	to	16	0	0
Benjamin	2	10	0	to	13	0	0
Anlin cwt.	2	10	0	to	3	0	0
Galbanum	0	6	0	to	0	7	0
Gambogum	3	0	0	to	5	10	0
Myrrh	4	5	0	to	5	10	0
Olibanum	2	0	0	to	3	0	0
Lac Lake lb	0	6	0	to	0	7	0
Dye	3	0	0	to	5	10	0
Shell, Black	4	5	0	to	5	10	0
Shivered	2	0	0	to	3	0	0
Stick	0	5	0	to	0	14	0
Musk, China oz.	0	12	0	to	0	17	0
Nux Vomica cwt.	0	8	0	to	0	9	0
Oil, Cassia oz.	0	1	0	to	0	0	9
Cinnamon	0	0	7	to	0	0	9
Cloves	0	2	2	to	0	5	6
Mace	0	1	6	to	0	5	6
Nutmegs lb	4	0	0	to	0	2	6
Opium	0	0	0	to	0	0	0
Rhubarb	0	0	0	to	0	0	0
Sal Ammoniac cwt.	0	0	0	to	0	0	0
Sennu lb	0	0	0	to	0	0	0
Turnerick, Java cwt.	0	0	0	to	0	0	0
Turmeric, Bengal cwt.	2	5	0	to	2	10	0
China	3	10	0	to	3	15	0
Zoadary	7	0	0	to	9	10	0
Galls, in Sorts	8	10	0	to	9	10	0
Blue	0	14	9	to	0	15	6
Indigo, Fine Blue & Violet lb	0	13	9	to	0	14	6
Fine Purple and Violet	0	13	9	to	0	13	6
Fine Violet	0	12	9	to	0	13	3
Good Dito	0	12	6	to	0	12	9
Middling Dito	0	9	6	to	0	11	0
Good Violet & Copper	0	9	6	to	0	11	0
Middling	0	6	0	to	0	6	0
Fine and Good Copper	0	6	0	to	0	6	0
Fine Oxide Squares	0	10	0	to	0	10	0
Good wad. and mid. do.	0	11	0	to	0	11	0
Low and Bad	0	11	0	to	0	11	0
Consuming Qualities	0	11	0	to	0	11	0
Madras Fine	0	6	0	to	0	6	0
Do. Mid. & Ordinary	1	0	0	to	1	2	0
Rice, Bengal cwt.	2	5	0	to	3	10	0
Safflower	0	15	0	to	0	19	5
Sago	0	12	4	to	1	13	0
Saltpetre, Refined lb	0	14	11	to	1	7	3
Silk, Bengal Skem	1	4	5	to	1	8	11
Do. White	1	11	0	to	1	19	0
China	0	8	0	to	0	12	0
Orgazmine	0	5	0	to	0	5	6
Spices, Cinnamon lb	0	12	0	to	0	14	0
Cloves	0	9	0	to	0	9	0
Mace	2	10	0	to	3	0	0
Nutmegs cwt.	0	7	0	to	0	8	0
Ginger lb	0	3	8	to	0	4	0
Pepper, Black	1	4	0	to	1	18	0
White	2	0	0	to	2	9	0
Sugar, Yellow cwt.	1	10	0	to	1	13	0
White	1	18	0	to	2	6	0
Brown	0	2	4	to	0	2	6
Siam and China lb	0	2	7	to	0	3	1
Tea, Bohea	0	3	6	to	0	3	9
Cogon	0	3	11	to	0	6	4
Do. Hong	1	4	0	to	2	5	0
Campou	22	0	0	to	22	0	0
Twankay							
Pekoe							
Hyson-Skin							
Hyson							
Gumpowder							
Tortoiseshell							
Wood, Saunders Red							

MARKETS during the MONTH.

The prices of commodities seem to have reached their maximum, and to show a disposition to remain stationary, or to decline. Cotton, however, continues to improve. The sales are large, especially at Liverpool. Coffee and Sugar have fluctuated extremely during the month; Mauritius sugar has improved in consequence of the intimation given in Parliament respecting reduction of duty. The Company's sale of tea finished the 11th; Twankays advanced 1d. to 1½d. Spices are now at nominal prices. At a late public sale of Saltpetre, 34s. was refused, and the whole was taken in.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

For Sale 12 April—Prompt 8 July.

Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 10 May—Prompt 5 August.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmeg—Pepper—Saltpetre.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that the present Rates for Landing, Housing, Management, and Sale, and also for Warehouse Rent, of *Cassia Lignea*, *Lac Lake*, *Lac Dye*, *Shellac*, *Seed Lac* and *Stick Lac*, are discontinued on all such Goods imported from and after the 9th March, and the following Rates substituted.—*Cassia Lignea* will be charged £4. per cent. for Landing, &c.; and ½d. per cwt. or 15d. per ton per week for Warehouse Rent.—*Lac Lake* and *Lac Dye* £2. per cent. for Landing, &c., and ½d. per cwt. or 10d. per ton per week for Warehouse Rent.—*Shellac*, *Seed Lac*, and *Stick Lac* £4. per cent. for Landing, &c., and ½d. per cwt. or 10d. per ton per week for Warehouse Rent.—The reduced rate of Warehouse Rent to apply to all *Cassia Lignea*, *Lac Lake*, *Lac Dye*, *Shellac*, *Seed Lac*, and *Stick Lac* now in the Company's Warehouses, of whatever date of importation.

CARGO of the *Duke of York*, from China. Company's—Tea.

Private Trade and Privileges—Tea—Nankens—Wrought Silks—Indian Ink—Tortoiseshell—Wine.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of February 1825 to the 24th of March, 1825.

1825.	Bank Stock.	Reduced 3 per Cent.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuit.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Utho Annuit.	Crown.	India Bonds.	South Sea.	New So. Sea.	3 p. Cent. 1751.	3 p. Dy. Bills.	Accounts for Lottery Tickets.	1825.
Feb. 26	238 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/4	—	101 1/2	106 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	97 p	106	—	—	60.62p	93.94 1/2	Feb. 26
27	238 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/4	—	101 1/2	106 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56.60p	94 1/2	27
Mar. 1	238 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/4	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	—	—	—	96.97p	93 1/2	93 1/2	—	56.50p	94 1/2	Mar. 1
2	—	94 1/4	92 1/4	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	—	—	—	97 p	—	—	—	53.58p	93.94	2
3	—	94 1/4	92 1/4	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	28 1/2	—	—	—	97.98p	—	—	—	55.58p	94 1/2	3
4	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	28 1/2	—	—	—	98p	95 1/2	95 1/2	—	55.57p	93.94	4
5	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	96.98p	—	—	—	56.54p	93.93 1/2	5
6	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	97p	—	—	—	55.58p	94 1/2	6
7	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	96.90p	—	—	—	54.57p	93.94	7
8	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	89.90p	—	—	—	54.58p	93.94	8
9	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	90p	—	—	—	55.58p	94	9
10	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	89p	—	—	—	55.58p	93.93 1/2	10
11	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	85.88p	—	—	—	54.57p	93.93 1/2	11
12	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	84.85p	—	—	—	53.56p	93.93 1/2	12
13	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	85p	—	—	—	53.56p	93.93 1/2	13
14	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	82.84p	—	—	—	53.56p	93 1/2	14
15	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	82.84p	—	—	—	52.53p	93.93 1/2	15
16	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.53p	93.93 1/2	16
17	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.53p	93.93 1/2	17
18	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.53p	93.93 1/2	18
19	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
22	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
23	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
24	—	—	93 1/2	101 1/2	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24

E. Erron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY, 1825.

Original Communications,

8c. 8c. 8c.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL AND COLONIAL SYSTEM.

THE progress made by the human mind in the various branches of knowledge is uncertain: it is often the business of one age to undo the labours of another. An error in first principles generates a long concatenation of mistakes, which, in some cases, are not discovered, nor even suspected, until they become palpable, or until their consequences are felt as oppressive evils. Many examples might be adduced to demonstrate this truth in philosophy, but especially in legislation, where errors are more easily committed, and are more mischievous in their effects, and less remediable, than in any other science. The increasing magnitude of our statute-book, and the perplexity, obscurity, and conflicting nature of many of the enactments contained therein, are less attributable to the inherent imperfection of human laws, the flexibility of crime, and the mania of legislation which actuates individuals (although each of these causes produces a certain proportion of the evils referred to), than to the fundamental errors which misled the first concoctors of some of the most leading passages in our statute-law, which have served as bases of a vast superstructure of absurdity.

Acute writers and able lawyers have revealed the lamentable condition of our criminal code, which, being coeval with a very early period of our history, deserves considerable allowance; but, in reality, many of the objections to that code apply to the statutory provisions by which the old common law of the realm has been overloaded and depraved; and, in several instances, the effect of modern improvements has been to rid the original law of the incrustations which it has acquired by age or design; and to restore at least the principles recognized by our forefathers to their former operation.

Our commercial code is of a more recent or less antiquated date; but, although the growth of a more advanced period of society, it must not be expected, on that account, to exhibit more perfection. The relative duties, the reciprocal offices, of individuals, bound together by the tie of mutual interest, are of an obvious character; and it is much easier to provide for their security

and observance than to discern, by a process of abstraction, the principles upon which a commercial intercourse between various and distant nations can be conducted with most advantage to *one* of the parties. Self-interest resolves the former question, but it is calculated to obscure the latter. The principles of political economy are not, however, really more complex than those which regulate human actions in general; but there are many considerations which distract and delude the mind in its inquiries upon this subject. In legislating for the benefit of one particular country, too narrow a scope is often afforded to reflection; the interest of that one country engrosses all the attention; and if an eagerness for immediate gain, on the part of the government, supervenes, it is easy to draw erroneous conclusions; and the expedients employed, instead of cherishing, tend eventually to check and destroy, the object intended to be secured.

The foreign commerce of a country flourishes in proportion to the freedom and facility attending the interchange of its commodities with that of other nations. This proposition is demonstrable syllogistically; it is now confirmed by experiment. Yet simple as it appears to be, it is but recently that writers seem to have admitted it, and still more recently that statesmen have ventured to make it the groundwork of their measures.

It is but candid to admit, however, that past administrations in this country have been forced, by imperious necessity, to disregard every object but the immediate augmentation of the revenue. Former ministers, therefore, and the individuals who assisted their views, are hastily and unfairly charged with ignorance. The Commutation Act of 1784 (stat. 24 Geo. III. c. 38), by which the duty on tea was reduced,* for the very purpose of giving a check to smuggling, is an evidence that they were not altogether ignorant of what is now proclaimed as a new discovery; and the subsequent increase of the duty, to nearly its former amount, proves their inability to adhere to the accurate plan they had began.

The temporary pre-eminence which the events of the war afforded to British commerce kept us long blind to the injurious effects of our late system. But when the war was at an end, and the commerce of other nations was released from the bondage which prevented its taking the course which trade naturally seeks, the consequences of our jealous exclusive policy became apparent, and the harsh expedients contrived to oppress foreigners, began to recoil upon ourselves. When a false step is made in political economy, this effect will, sooner or later, be the fruit of it.

The complaints of our merchants opened the eyes of the advocates of the old system; and they began to say to each other, like the man in the play, "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong." It should be recorded, to the credit of the late Lord Castlereagh, that he was one of the first to acknowledge the errors of the school in which he was bred. In fact, the retaliatory measures of foreign states, towards the British trade, must have disclosed the absurdity of the system heretofore pursued, to every mind not benumbed and stupified by prejudice. The appointment of parliamentary committees to inquire into the state and circumstances of our external trade, was the first step towards improvement; and the evidence adduced before it clearly shewed that, unless some measure of relief were speedily taken, commerce would gradually forsake our ports. Mr. Wallace, the indefatigable chairman of the committee in the Commons, accordingly brought forward bills for the repeal of a mass of barbarous

* The duty on tea was reduced from about 119 per cent. to 12½ per cent. on the sale price.

barbarous statutes, the very titles of many of which would excite a smile; and for relaxing the prohibitions contained in our navigation laws, and those restricting the intercourse between our American colonies and the rest of the world.

Proceeding slowly and judiciously, the legislature next directed its attention to the burthensome duties upon imports; and, in the same spirit which prompted the former measures, took advantage of a favourable conjuncture to make, by way of experiment, a direct attack upon the old fiscal system. Heavy duties were reduced, not merely with a view of relieving our manufacturers, and enabling them to compete with foreigners; but upon the sound principle, that the reduction of the rate of duty promotes consumption, and thereby increases the aggregate receipts.

Those who hankered after old prejudices and notions, calculated probably upon the failure of the latter part of the project—but it appears that the government have not been disappointed—their expectations have been fully realized; and a firm foundation is hereby gained for future experiments.

During the past month, Mr. Huskisson has developed the further intentions of his Majesty's Government in respect to our foreign and colonial trade; whence it appears that a full conviction is entertained that legislation has been heretofore misdirected, and that it is expedient to work a gradual but entire change in our commercial system, both as it concerns foreign powers and our own dependencies.

The *data* which formed the grounds of the encouraging statements of Mr. Huskisson, on the 25th March, are to be found in two valuable documents recently printed by order of the House of Commons, which exhibit a very rapid augmentation in the amount of our exports. It appears, from the first of those documents, that the official value of all British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from Great Britain in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 (ending 10th October in each year), was as follows:—1822, £45,787,389; in 1823, £46,261,511; in 1824, £50,758,808; shewing an increase of nearly five millions in two years.

The items in last year's account are as follow:—cotton manufactures alone (*i. e.* cotton fabrics), £26,880,937; cotton twist and yarn, £3,138,347; brass and copper manufactures, £582,577; glass and earthenware, £284,368; hardware and cutlery, £680,986; iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, £1,490,314; linen manufactures, £3,174,834; silk manufactures, £189,813; British refined sugar, £1,121,940; woollen goods, £6,880,200; all other articles, £0,334,492.

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandize are shewn in the second document; whence it appears that the official value of such goods in 1822 amounted to £10,962,359; in 1823, to £9,791,830; and in 1824, to £10,978,314. The item of coffee and cocoa is £2,413,384; that of raw sugar, £1,042,886; and that of East-India piece-goods, £1,033,733.

The prosperity of our cotton manufactories is abundantly proved by contrasting their present condition with that at no very distant period. In 1765, the imports of raw cotton into this country amounted to three millions of pounds weight; those of the last year were one hundred and fifty millions: a still larger quantity was actually taken for spinning, for the supply of the preceding year reached one hundred and eighty millions of pounds weight. A very intelligent writer, whose work is now before us, speaks with astonishment of the prosperity which this branch of our national industry had attained in the year 1802, when the amount of raw cotton imported was 60,329,311 lbs.

only!

only! The importation of cotton-wool from the East-Indies, which in 1792 was exactly *seven pounds weight*, now amounts to upwards of *ten millions!*

In this state of things, and considering the successful competition which British fabrics maintain with those of India, even in that country itself, the government have determined to propose the reduction of the enormous duties of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on India calicoes, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on India muslins, to 10 per cent., which will leave scarcely a temptation to the illicit introduction of those articles.

A schedule of the proposed reductions of duty upon other commodities has been officially printed;* and we subjoin the following list of the most material changes in articles known in the East-India trade:

		Present Duty.			Proposed Duty.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
China and earthenware	per cent.	75	0	0	15	0	0
— painted	do.	75	0	0	30	0	0
Japan and lackered ware	do.	62	10	0	20	0	0
Bark for tanning	do.	20	0	0	10	0	0
Books or manuscripts, bound or half-bound	per cwt.	6	10	0	3	10	0
— unbound	do.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Elephants' teeth	do.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Copper ore	do.	1	1	0	0	12	0
Spelter (Zinc)	do.	1	8	6	0	14	0
Tin	do.	5	9	3	2	10	0
Cochineal	per lb.	0	2	6	0	1	0
Indigo (colonial)	do.	0	0	5	0	0	3
Madder	per cwt.	0	12	0	0	6	0
— Roots (Munjeet)	do.	0	5	0	0	2	6
Tortoise-shell, unmanufactured	per lb.	0	4	0	0	1	0
Tamarinds	do.	0	0	6	0	0	2
Turmeric	do.	0	0	4	0	0	2
Ginger	per cwt.	2	13	0	1	6	6
Unenumerated goods, manufactured	per cent.	50	0	0	20	0	0
— unmanufactured	do.	20	0	0	10	0	0

The relief which these reductions will afford to trade is manifest; the effect will be not merely to give additional impulse to commercial transactions in commodities already familiar to the arts and to the wants of Europe, but to introduce others. Our last number† contained a description of several valuable dye-stuffs well known in the Malayan countries, but to which our countrymen are strangers. The cultivation of many articles might be introduced into our own eastern territories, from South America, or elsewhere, which the prospect of heavy duties in England on the surplus produce, may have probably prevented. To instance only one article, that of cocoa, a preparation from the cacao, cacaoyer, or chocolate-tree, of South America (*Theobroma Cacao*, Linn.), the culture of which has been attended with considerable profit in Jamaica, and other West-India islands. There is no reason for apprehending that this wholesome article of diet could not be produced in the East-Indies. Thunberg met with some of the plants in good condition at Batavia; and specimens are now to be seen in the Botanical Garden at Calcutta. The duty on cocoa is to be reduced from 1s. per lb. to 6d.

The amelioration of our commercial system is, however, advanced but little until the shackles be removed from the trade of our colonies. It has not been merely our own policy, but that of all nations who have had foreign settlements

* Votes and Proceedings of the Commons, March 28.

† Page 424.

settlements for purposes of trade, to limit the commerce of those settlements, as far as practicable, to the parent state. Mr. Huskisson* described this to have been the very essence of colonial policy. Spain, Portugal, and even regenerated Holland, persevere in the selfish system. Relaxations, on our part, of this jealousy, have shewn the benefits attending a more liberal mode of conduct, and that our true interests are not strengthened by, but opposed to, the project of confining the channel of trade in our dependencies to Great Britain. It is, therefore, the plain intention of ministers to break up, gradually and prudently, the long-existing system of commercial preferences and privileges; and, among other changes, we take it for granted, the mode in which our commercial intercourse with the east is now carried on will undergo a material alteration.

This Journal has constantly advocated the exclusive privileges of the East-India Company, not because it has been bound to do so (as some have ignorantly and foolishly alleged), nor because its interests are linked in any manner whatsoever with the existence of them; but from the honest persuasion, that those exclusive privileges, however objectionable in point of principle and theory, have, under the very peculiar and unprecedented circumstances of the case, been productive of much public benefit. Nothing is less difficult than for mere theorists, or superficial declaimers, to raise an outcry against the East-India Company, and, by resorting to common-place topics, reduce an advocate of their *monopoly* to an apparent dilemma. But a question which involves the security of the most valuable of our possessions, the intellectual and moral welfare of a large portion of the human race, as well as the interests of a great public body, is not to be lightly disposed of. We are not prepared to maintain that, *ceteris paribus*, the East-India trade, abstractedly speaking, is not comprehended in the universal proposition to which we have before adverted, that freedom is essential to the prosperity of all foreign commerce. The East-India Company are as much urged by interest to adopt this principle in their territories, as the Government of Great Britain can be to act upon it so far as regards the commerce of this country. That body must not be confounded and identified (as seems to be the view of some flippant writers) with mere joint-stock companies. As lords of the soil the Company have a far greater interest to promote the prosperity of their subjects, than to derive a paltry profit from their own investments; and to suppose them ignorant of the benefits accruing from the application of those very principles to commerce, which they must feel so advantageous to themselves at home in their capacity of traders, is next to absurd.

The Company's privileges, however, should be the last abolished. They are entitled to this indulgence, not merely on account of the wealth which has enriched this country from their possessions, for this is an accidental distinction; but because of their public spirit, the honourable character of their dealings, and the manner in which they have administered their office as princes of India, and fulfilled their duties to the people placed under their government. When the salutary principle of free-trade has been applied still farther than it has yet been, the East-India Company's chartered privileges may justly be withdrawn, provided proper measures be adopted to secure to them the preservation of their territorial rights and possessions. Yet it is very difficult to perceive how this object can be secured, if any individual, whatever be his real views, who has money enough to pay his passage in a *steam-vessel*

* Debate, March 21st.

vessel bound for India, can ship himself thither without obstruction. Such is the peculiar constitution of the Hindoo character *at present*, that the excess of any passion which may have full scope in other countries, without deranging the equilibrium of society, would hazard, in India, the dissolution of an authority which depends solely upon opinion, perhaps of prejudice. It would, in our honest belief, be the height of impolicy and injustice, to widen the access of individuals thither, to suffer enthusiasm, folly, faction, every bad passion, freely to elaborate mischief, and sap the foundations of British power, until provision be made to reimburse the Company for the loss of territory; and until this country has become reconciled to parting with the most splendid dependency which a nation ever possessed.

It must be evident to every candid inquirer into this subject, that the Company are labouring to secure the public interests as much as their own. It is true, indeed, that the former incur a very unequal share of the risk; for if intestine commotion, or foreign war, be, as they foresee, one of the consequences of an unrestricted intercourse between India and Europe, the Company will have to support all the burthen of the contest, if it be successfully terminated; and if otherwise, will have merely a nominal claim against this country, which cannot, in the nature of things, be liquidated. Peculiar considerations seem, therefore, to take this out of the general class of such cases; and the principles of free trade, like those of a free press, which are equally universal, are to be applied here with due consideration of all circumstances. Hindostan is not in a natural state in respect to many essential particulars; the people are enslaved by the grossest prejudices; they are habituated to a despotic government, and to no other; their peculiar laws are in opposition, not merely to those of other nations, but to common sense, and even decorum; they are divided from each other by barriers which no government can subdue by mere authority. To prepare the Hindoos for unrestricted intercourse with Europeans, and for a participation in the benefits of a free press and a free trade, the cement of their society must be broken up, and they must be forced, in some respects, to retrograde. The grand solvent is education, slow in its operation, but sure in its effects. When writers of talent, who have no sinister designs to accomplish, vehemently urge the immediate resumption of those privileges which the East-India Company have enjoyed for a period of two hundred years, we either discover, or have good reason to suspect, that they know but little of the subject upon which they treat. That theory and principle are opposed to any restriction upon the East-India trade, every English writer upon the economy of nations has demonstrated, and it is too obvious to admit of doubt; but the expediency of abolishing, for the sake of encouraging and extending commerce, those restraints which have been devised for political purposes, is what we have never yet seen satisfactorily proved.

When this momentous subject shall come, as it must come in a few years, before the legislature, their decision will be greatly assisted by the clear and philosophical views which now prevail in regard to the nature of commerce and the internal economy of nations; and they will be guided by experiments practically made, and not by loose conjecture. The several portions of this great question will then have acquired new light; and if it be deemed safe and expedient to incur the fearful responsibility of levelling the barriers which impede communication between Europe and the East, we fervently hope that our forebodings and apprehensions may prove altogether groundless.

ROUTE TO LUDAK.

Extract of a Letter, dated Suobathoo, December 11, 1823.

Mr next camp was at an elevation of 12,500 feet, nearly on a level with the last trees, which are the birch. Close to the camp was a stream, sheeted over with ice, which never thaws. I was now surrounded with hoary peaks, and the dell had closed into a gorge. The following day brought me to the pass in the snowy range. At a height of nearly 14,000 feet the sward broke up; and at 15,000 feet the slope of the mountains facing south began to be thickly covered with snow. Here our respiration was affected, and we experienced great debility, and consequent sluggishness. Halting every few yards, we made slow progress over the snow, which, freezing in the sun's rays, reflected a heat and brilliancy that almost blinded us. At three o'clock, after much exertion, I reached the crest of the pass (therm. 30°), and pitched my tent upon the snow, which covered every point, a fresh fall having confounded rocks and heaps of snow together. I got the barometer up, with some trouble, and made all snug for the night, which was setting in with a serene sharpness not easily conceived. By sunset the temperature had fallen to 21°, and then the night came, worse than the day. I soon began to be oppressed by heart-ache and fulness, and the increased motion of the blood induced giddiness; my face was in a flame, my eyes burning, and the pain in my head intolerable. I felt as in the first flush of a fever—hot, cold, and drowsy at the same time, and had a dreadful thirst, which I could not satisfy, as all our water was frozen. At ten o'clock beer in bottles began to freeze, and soon after Madeira: every thing was acted on by the frost, and there was an incessant cracking: the sharp air making its way through all the clothes I could heap together. I despaired of seeing daylight; the moon shone full upon us, the sky was as dark as ebony, and the stars rayed and flashed like meteors. Morning came and disclosed a congealed group of people and things. The thermometer was down to 6° inside of the tent; on the outside, the beer was converted into a lump of ice, and the bottles burst in pieces; the

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Madeira was slush; the tent ropes were stretched to their last hold, and the pole was bent over the table. I never passed such a night of misery, and shall not again expose myself to such a trial. It is impossible to form any idea of the sensations induced by the rarefaction of the air: there is an anxiety, and a sense of suffusion, quite intolerable; and on the slightest motion the breathing is hurried, and it is impossible to get a full inspiration; the air being here reduced to nearly one half its density at the level of the sea, the elasticity of the surface of the body is taken off, and there being no sufficient counterbalance to the circulation, the blood beats against the relaxed system and deranges the whole. The extreme height of the pass, by the barometer, is 16,500 feet, and it is flanked by peaks rising to 18,500 at least; the crest is less sharp than most other passes I have seen, the slopes declining very gradually. In the rainy season, much of the rock is disclosed; but so early as the middle of September fresh snow again falls. A flock of beautiful birds, like golden pheasants, visited us in this desolate domain, and came so close that we might have caught them, but I could not quit my bed. At eleven o'clock I got up, and began the descent towards Ludak, under the sedative effect of my night's sufferings; in fact, I was quite confused. The snow deepened at every step, as what lay near the pass was hardened by the frost. We got on very slowly till we came to rifts in the old snow, half concealed by the fresh fall; the guides dreaded approaching them, and led the way with ropes tied round their waists, to haul them up in case they slipped: they began a circuit that would not have cleared us of the snowy tract till night, and none of us could stand another trial. At last we were stopped by a dreadful rent in the snow, and the guides declared they would not be responsible for our safety. I stood horrified at the scene, and with great reluctance ordered a retreat.

The only route into Ludak now left me was by the valley of the Sutluj, through the rugged and picturesque region of

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Kunawur;

Kunawur; the river continued its course in a dark ravine, sometimes tearing its way amongst masses of granite, and then softening into deep blue stillness. The country may be said to lie within clusters of mountains sheathed with perpetual snow, there being no table-land or undulated plain in any one part. The inhabited portions are confined to the vallies of rivers, or gorges of torrents; and the villages are scattered along their banks at a general elevation of 9,000 feet, but in the interior they rise to 12,000. The seasons vary with the height of the level; in the lower regions of the vallies, the climate at summer is warm. The finest grapes occur near the margin of the river, and in the dells of streams flowing from the snow, where the solar reverberation is great. In this region, also, the finest flavoured honey is gathered. At a height of 9,000 feet the climate is delicious; our European fruits come to perfection, and the forest trees and all the wild flowers of our country are spread over the soil. The pasture-zones occupy a belt between the limit of the trees and the confines of perpetual snow. Near the frontier of the table-land we find villages at 12,000 feet; the heaviest crops of barley are gathered here, and numerous willows, poplars, and junipers thrive in this upland tract. The climate corresponds to that of the Highlands of Scotland; but the sun has more power. Frosty nights begin in the middle of September, and the winters are extremely rigorous; little snow falls where the air is so dry. As we penetrate towards the Chinese frontier, the country and scenery change; trees shrink from the arid atmosphere, become stunted, and vanish; vegetation is sapless and scanty; the mountains themselves diminish into bluff masses, over which the people ride on horseback. In July and August the air is humid, and clouds flit about the peaks, crawling along their sides like mists changing their place; and, according to the variations in the density of the atmosphere, they sometimes roll down in a body and settle in the bottom of the valley, where they rest motionless till some atmospheric change sets them in agitation, when they move off, as if by consent, and rising till the air can no longer support them, they form a belt round the crests of the peaks, which

shoot through their sides, and appear like islets in the ocean. Such are the general features of the country through which my route lay. The traveller in his course finds himself environed by cliffs which are perpetually breaking loose; his daily occupation is climbing to the tops of mountains, and descending again to their base; at one time shivering on the verge of congelation, and immediately after oppressed by heat. Precipices of a frightful depth are often skirted by means of rude staircases of frail construction; and torrents are crossed by cradle-bridges of twigs swinging in the wind. The inhabitants of Kunawur are very black, with now and then a flush of red in their face.

On the 18th, being very ill, owing to my imprudence in eating sour grapes, I was obliged to pass the night at an elevation of more than 13,000 feet; therm. 20°. On the following day, after incredible exertion, we crossed the range at an elevation of 14,500 feet, the wind blowing furiously, and chilling us to the bones: the grandeur of the view from this spot cannot be imagined. We were on the pass at noon, and by three o'clock in the dell below, at a height of 9,000 feet, where is situated the populous village of Soongnum, the inhabitants of which live comfortably, subsisting chiefly on their flocks; their open honest faces do not belie their manners, which are frank and courteous. The mountains on each side rise to within the verge of congelation, and seem to lock up the vale in perpetual repose. The Darbaang, a fine stream, waters the dell, and rises from masses of perpetual ice, at the foot of a pass to Ludak, 18,600 feet; but I durst not attempt it so late in the year. Even in the beginning of September, I had the temperature there at noon under a bright sun 23°.

On the following day I crossed the mountains that shut in the dell, by a pass, 15,000 feet, but without snow. I stood on the crest at noon, therm. 25°; in front was a granite range of most desolate aspect, not a blade of vegetation visible; the snow itself only finding a resting place at 19,000 feet: beyond it, through a break, were seen snowy mountains, pale with distance, appearing to rise out of the table-land on the banks of the Indus; and from the angles of altitude which I observed, their pale outline, and the broad

margin

margin of the snow, they cannot be less elevated than 29,000 feet. The impression which their faint cloud-like portraiture leaves upon the mind of the spectator, who views them on the verge of the horizon, language fails to convey; it is like something that we have seen, but retain only a vague and ill-defined idea of, appearing through the dimness of distance as objects mingling with the skies. As I had no time or place for fixing their position, I adopted Humboldt's plan of vertical lenses, the results of which should give an approximation to their height. My route now being along the course of the Leh, or Speetee river, which is nearly half the size of the Sutluj, every thing in this neighbourhood bespoke the action of water. We found horizontal strata of sandstone, marl, and loam, in the most regular layers, and at prodigious heights; granite reposing above clay, and sandstone above granite. Eastward, the tableland is strewn over with ammonites, at heights of 16,500 feet.

From Sheealkur onwards, was new ground to me, and I was occupied surveying. Our territory here confines upon China and Ludak. Sheealkur is a part of Busahir; but this state still extends a day's journey before it infringes upon Ludak. The access is by a pass 14,000 feet high. From this lofty spot I saw far into the country N.E., till the view was limited by the crest of a range that sends its waters to the Indus; but there was not a sign of table-land; nothing but barren desolate rocks, without snow, yet of incredible height. the sky over them was tinged with a light shade, as if by the horizon of a plain. The country is extremely arid; not a tree is to be seen; the soil yields only tufts of furze; and we find the same characteristics of a desert as occur in that to the west of India; but instead of water-melons, there are crops of ice, like mushrooms, sprouting from the soil, and which, in some parts, afford the only supply of water to the inhabitants. In the heart of the mass of ice is the thinnest weed, which, compared with the bulk it supports, may be considered like the stem of a water-melon. This, by some process unknown to me, nourishes the ice, and it goes on increasing, spreading out like the leaves of a plant; the ice is very thin and porous;

but how it exists I cannot say, for I found it where the temperature was above 50°, and it grows in warmer places.

My camp was to-day at the frontier village of Bussahir: thermometer 23° at sunrise. Next day I forded the Speetee on a yak (*bos grunniens*). The river is here elevated 10,400 feet above the sea, and all beyond this is Ludak: the route lay in the valley, which opens out, and the stream ripples over a bed of sand and pebbles. Notwithstanding my elevation, the sun's rays darted through the rarefied air, and were reverberated by the naked rocks, and produced a glow of heat uncomfortable even at this season of the year. In my second day's journey in Ludak, I passed a small village, belonging to the Chinese government, situated in a plain where the lakes freeze in the night, and are frequented by wild geese and ducks, which I shot, ate, and relished. At this place are numerous paintings and works of sculptors, remarkably well finished, and we are left wondering at the origin and ingenuity of the agent in so secluded a spot. Although at an elevation of 11,000 feet, the soil is vastly productive; I measured poplar trees of twelve feet in girth. The day was dark and snowy upon the neighbouring mountains, but the clouds had not power to quit them, and we escaped with a little sleet. The route hitherto had been a few points to the north of west; but the river at one bend sweeping round to due north, we arrived at Dunken, a fort of Ludak, perched upon the face of a cliff at an elevation of almost 13,000 feet. The climate is consequently rude and disagreeable; but the sun's rays are sufficiently powerful to keep the people comfortable on the roofs of the houses in the dead of winter. A thermometer in the sun rose to 126°, while the temperature of the air was 32°.

This is truly a singular spot; the rock on which the fort stands is limestone rubble, apparently in the last stage of decay; the cavities and scoops worn into it, by age and weather, have undermined its foundations, and it is besides full of rents, into which the sun shines, and, astonishing to say, as they enlarge they become the abodes of people. The thermometer at sunrise was 19°; a little snow fell during the night, and winter was obviously in the air. What the people do in the

severer season, considering that the climate was already so harsh, I cannot guess: the wood is collected with great labour from a distance, and sparingly used; furze is almost the only fuel. To-day I passed vast flocks of sheep, tended by shepherds from the banks of the Indus, who seem of a different stock from their neighbours, the Lutakees. They had fine horses and dogs with them, and were altogether better disposed, and in easier circumstances. They are a hardy race, living in a plain without trees or cultivation, in tents made of yaks' hair. Their sheep are noble animals, rising nearly breast-high, and carry heavy loads. On what they feed, to thrive so well, I cannot guess, for I saw nothing but tufts of furze. Green grass is said to fill without effect, consequently neither these or the shawl-wool goats will live out of their native element. From Dunken I descended to the river, which is here elevated 11,500 feet; the dell is of a fine expanse, and the eye rests with delight upon the scene, after the roar and foam of the Sutluj. My camp, at the village of Lara, was 12,000 feet above the sea, and at night the ground was sprinkled with snow. Thermometer 19° at sunrise; an hour of sunshine cleared the soil, and I prosecuted my route with spirits; the streams were all sheeted with ice, unthawed in the sun's rays; and cascades, arrested in their fall, exhibited solid columns of ice, which only melt when spring returns. My next day's journey brought me to Rangreek, in a plain sloping gently to the river; elevation 12,500 feet. The snow began to fall in the night, and there was no cessation of it for two days, till the whole face of the country was one uniform desolate expanse. In the bottom of the valley the snow lay two feet deep, and the mountains appeared like heaps of pure snow. How I was to make my way over the elevated tract, beyond the inhabited country, was a subject of great anxiety. I gazed upon the snowy splendour of the valley with horror. The thermometer fell to 6° during the night, and I began the march, at eleven o'clock, in a temperature of 20° . Nature smiled upon the snow, not a cloud was in the air, and a solemn stillness prevailed. I surveyed, by the tract of the yaks, and got on pretty well through the snow, the greatest inconve-

nience I experienced being from the sun's rays, which darted upon us with a fierceness the more sensible from the sharp chill of the air, which was never heated beyond 25° : the reflection from the snow dazzled me, as I took no precaution for my eyes, and suffered dreadfully from its effects.

At three o'clock, after being four hours in the snow, we came to the margin of the river. The sun had already left the dell; here we were instantly beset by the cold. Our shoes and stockings, previously moistened by the thawing snow, now froze; we gradually became benumbed, and on passing by a cleft in the shore of the river, we were struck to the bones by a sudden gust of wind, which rushed down like a current, and three of the coolies in the rear were caught in its eddy, and sunk down under it. I pulled out the thermometer, and found it 16° ; my hands could no longer point the theodolite, and I ceased surveying; making a free use of brandy, I pushed on over the sharp edges of the frozen snow. There was no exposing the face to the wind; our breath congealed upon our beards, and the clothes grew stiff on our backs. In fording a stream, the water froze as fast as it touched us, till feet and legs were as stiff as wicker-work; two coolies were here overwhelmed by the frost, and fell to the ground. I could not assist them; it was fly or die. We still travelled through the snow, and I began to despair; the sun was near setting; no village was in sight, and the frost assumed a degree of severity quite alarming. At five o'clock the village appeared at the foot of the mountains, terminating a dead level plain, without a speck or bush to break the snowy waste: we arrived in a miserable state, the thermometer being down at 12° . I could not prevent my people from getting into the fire; their limbs had lost all feeling; and then came that dreadful sensation of thawing and re-action. I was forced away by the smoke, leaving a group of wretchedness to their lamentations too much to endure: they lay like carcases. I passed the night in a shed, in a temperature of 6° . My face was literally snow, and my eyes felt as if they were burning in their sockets. The cold penetrated through every thing, the air outside being at zero; half my camp were useless, and the remainder refused to stir, and how could I
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push them to their destruction? I was now within one day's journey and a half of the last village in this route; and being here at an elevation of 13,000 feet, and the bed of the river only 400 feet lower, the limit of the inhabitants and cultivation in this valley cannot be below 13,500 feet. Lassur is the last village. Beyond this, there is a steep ascent to a pass, from which the country rises in an inclined plane, where there is a desert, which in the best of times occupies five days in passing it. In summer, Tartars with their flocks resort to it for pasturage. It freezes here even in July; what must be the degree of cold in this region in autumn, the depth of snow, and the horrors of the journey, without shelter or fire-wood? I made every effort to persuade a few of my people to accompany me, but only four offered to share my misfortunes. Thus compelled to leave all my instruments behind, what was to be gained by risking so much to so little purpose? Geography was my object. Another fall of snow, or some unforeseen obstacle on the road, would have destroyed every thing, as the time which I had assigned to myself would not admit of my retrograding, if I advanced another march. I was therefore reluctantly compelled to abandon my project, and here ended my tour, as it began, in disappointment. The weather was now settled and serene, and the cold increased. Thermometer 2° below zero: what must it be in the dead of winter, and on the summits of the mountains of snow? Even on the high land between this and Ludak, or at Lassur itself, the cold is beyond any thing that Parry experienced in the latitude of 74, and I was here in a parallel of 82½; such is the effect of elevation. In summer, however, the climate is fine, but the nights are always sharp. Leli, the capital of Ludak, was still ten days' journey beyond me; but the whole route is to be accomplished on horseback.

Of the character of the Lutakees I cannot speak favourably; they are a rapacious race, with all the vices, and none of the virtues, of real savages. They are cowardly and assuming. Their youth is without honour, and their age without respect. They are ragged and greasy, and nature has not favoured their outward form. The women are forward, and highly immodest;

prudery is an accomplishment unknown to them; and I suspect that female chastity may be bought for a trifle. I lived with a family during the snowy weather, and had an opportunity of seeing the economy of their household. They live comfortably enough, eating three times a day; their chief subsistence is soup, but the flesh of the yak is a common dish. Tea is drank by the better classes, and beer made from malt is found in every house; old and young seem to be at the cask all day. Juniper is burnt before meals as incense; but, in bad weather, when the people cannot stir out, it is kindled in the house, and the smoke blown into the faces of the people about to eat. Their superstition resembles that of my own countrymen; in the making of malt circumspection is observed, lest the evil eye of some old hag should occasion the failure of the process. They have an abhorrence of putting the feet upon the grate. To my surprise, the whole family slept promiscuously together in the room I occupied; old and young, males and females. They repose upon their breast in an inclined position; but they undress before going to rest. A sheep-skin cloak, with the fleece towards their body, is their garment for the night. The family with whom I lodged were rather a fine specimen of the inhabitants, who perhaps improve on acquaintance, and they certainly are quite officious where it is their interest. I think they shew better in their natural character. Pitch your tent in the field, and you are liable to be imposed upon; but step inside, and you become a member of the family. The Lutakees believe that there is a race of people who feed upon dead bodies (human carcases), and that they have unnatural countenances. The valley of the Spetee is the only regular one I have met with, as the mountains are not usually continuous, but appear in vast insulated masses, like hillocks standing upon a plain. The rise of the soil is generally 25 feet per mile. The villages are scattered. In returning, I had the temperature, on successive days, at 1°, 3°, 7°, 10°, and 15°, the river freezing fast at the margin, and the stream full of ice. The geese and ducks had forsaken the lakes, and the water-courses were turned to lines of solid ice: such is the horrid aspect of the country, and its eternal winter!

RUSSIAN MISSION TO CHINA.

Extracts from the Journal of G. F. TIMKOWSKI.

[Concluded from page 238.]

THE river Kuitoon, which gives name to this station, falls here into the Shara (*Yellow river*). The people here are very rich in cattle; we saw some buffalo cows, the milk of which is much esteemed by the Mongols. We were again visited by some idle lamas, a set of people whom we found even more ignorant than the lay-Mongols, all their science being confined to reading the *Ganshoor*, a Tibetan book, which they seem to do mechanically; for the captain of the station read some Mongol words we shewed him, which the priests could not. The former, a *zsangin* (captain) of this station came galloping up to us. He seemed to envy the fine close beard of our Archinandrite, of which the Mongols have scarcely any. They let, however, their mustachios come down as far as they will grow, whilst they shave their heads high up, and plait the top hair into a tail, the same as the Bujarts and Calmucs in Russia. In the afternoon we saw a Chinese caravan of twenty-five camels moving towards Kiakhta, along the road on the opposite side of the river; we now perceived that there must have been another motive than that assigned, which made our guides lead us off the main road, but we were not able to ascertain it.

Sept. 6. A cold northerly wind, with a little rain during the night; the wind continuing during the day. We waded through the Shara, which is here but ten fathoms broad. We advanced through meadows and over a ridge of hills about seven wersts, when we came to a pagoda at the foot of Mount Guntoo-Ssamboo, on a projection of which stood a pyramidal *Ssuburgan* or chapel. The pagoda was small, built of wood, the walls painted white, and the roof red. A few dark red tapers, made of the rind of a tree and musk, were burning within before the idol, which, like most other articles used in the lamaic worship, came from Tibet. Two lamas were so intent on their reading, that they scarcely deigned to cast a look upon us. The priests live in three tents standing near the temple. We travelled this day about twenty-five wersts, principally along the Shara, through very fine meadow land, in which we saw some cattle, and a few hay-cocks. In one place we saw a white tent belonging to a Chinese pedlar, a race of people who travel about Mongolia with small ware, which they exchange for sheep. We met a Mongol waggoner, leading sixteen carts, each drawn by one ox, carrying sugar-candy from Oorga to Kiakhta. Among the numerous groups whom curiosity had brought on our road, was an old man with a little boy before him on the saddle, to whom he minutely described every article of our dress. The thermometer was 5° (Reaumur) above zero; and some of the Mongols already appeared in their winter dresses.

Sept. 7. Ice during the night; the day cloudy; the wind still northerly. We travelled on for about seven wersts, when we reached the top of the Zaidam (*salt-ground*). On descending we had the isolated volcano, Bancec, on the left. To the south-east we saw the Mangatai (*steep mountains*), which are the abode of many wild goats and deer, foxes, steppe-cats, and a few bears. We advanced this day only twenty wersts, and halted at the foot of the Tumuky mountains, after we had forded the river Bain,* which we had been skirting for several

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* Some of our writers call this river, the river *Bain-Gol*, forgetting that *Gol*, the same as *Daria*, means river; or, they say the lake *Khukha-u-see*, *Kara-Kul*, *see* and *Kul* meaning lakes.

several wersts. Several of our Cossacks had taken cold on crossing the Eero, and were now ill; and it is to be observed that the common people in Siberia weaken their constitution by the frequent use of the brick-tea, which they drink twice or three times a day. The Mongols greatly admired the construction of our wheels, theirs consisting of nothing more than two cross-bars, surrounded with wooden hoops, and united by an axle which turns round with them. The country seemed very populous, as the flocks and herds were numerous, and in good condition.

Sept. 8. We ascended the Tumuky with great difficulty, and then descended through a defile towards the Kharà (*black river*). There is the most striking similarity between this plain, and those of the Eero and Sharà: enclosed between mountains, they all three occupy the right bank of the river. Our road chiefly lay through narrow defiles with overhanging rocks. From one high spot we had an extensive view of naked hills, the sharp tops of which appeared like a regular succession of blue waves. In many places we met with red raspberries. We had to cross the Kharà before we halted for the day, after having travelled a distance of eighteen wersts. There is, however, another road leading to this place, which is thirty wersts long, and turns the mountains. The difficulty of proceeding with wheel-carriages in this country is indescribable; our camels, besides, began to flag, having, according to custom, been left to fast for a fortnight. This station lies at the foot of Mount Khukhtoo-tsholoo (*blue stone*), in the midst of fertile meadow-land, although we did not see much cattle on it.

Sept. 9. Day of rest. We shot some wild ducks, and caught some fish in the Kharà, which latter, however, we again returned into the river, in compliance with the prejudices of the Mongols. Milk and dried cheese is the principal nourishment of these people, although they also eat beef (?) and mutton, if their cows and sheep are numerous. They also make a kind of spirits of milk, which, however, they only drink in summer: some of them milk the camels. Their industry is very limited; they make felt of wool, and-strings from horse-hair; but with the exception of bad smiths, they have no trades at all. They suffer much from cold in winter, wood being scarce in some parts, and the fuel they generally use is the dung of animals, amongst which, that of cows is preferred for giving most heat. Our Boshkha amused himself in learning a few Russian words, in the pronunciation of which, however, he experienced great difficulty; yet we always found that the Mandshoos pronounced our language more readily than the Chinese. The singing of our Cossacks seemed to please our attendants.

Sept. 10. The day cold and dull. We saw to the east of the Mangatai chain, at a great distance, Mount Duloshee, which rises, like Mont-Blanc, isolated, and has the appearance of an immense cone; and still farther east, Mount Mandal, the highest we had yet seen. We observed, during this day's journey, a great many herds and tents, and frequently fields covered with millet, barley, and wheat. The latter had been surprised by the cold whilst yet green. It is generally the practice to pull up the corn by the root in reaping it, and to have it threshed by horses. The banks of the Borò, a small stream, along which we passed, were covered with cranes that walked about without fear; while innumerable swarms of wild ducks swam on the water. Great crowds of people, men, women, and children, on horseback, and in their best attire, were passing by us; some returning from Oorga, where they had been to worship the new Kutookhta, or high-priest, a child seven years of age, while others were going there. Having advanced sixteen wersts in a direct line, and on a level

ground,

ground, we arrived in the valley of Zaun-Mâdo (*hundred trees*), at the foot of Mount Nocen (*Lord*), where our missions had always halted; but we advanced seven wersts farther, to the station Khorimtoo. Among the pilgrims we met this day, was a large caravan, the people of which had been as far as Tibet, to fetch their high-priest with his retinue from the bosom of his family, for which purpose the people of Calkhas had collected a thousand camels. The poor animals were exceedingly jaded; but we were particularly struck by the appearance of one, which was of snowy whiteness, and of an enormous size. The people were all very civil, and saluted us as they passed. To the south of this station is a mountain of the shape of a rampart, terminating in the rock called Khorimtoo (*place of festivity*). The hills are covered with forests, in which the grandees of Oorga are in the habit of hunting; wherefore no one is allowed even to enter them. Our Tussoolaksheec, however, was civil enough (in order to prevent our walking in them) to tell us, that there were many bears in the forest. When the emperor goes to his hunting-palace of Shekhe, situated to the east, without the great wall, the Mongol princes are ordered to hunt at the same time in other places, or attend him. The best horsemen are assembled, who drive the game within a large circle, when the Mandshoo grandees begin the slaughter. If a Mongol were to shoot at one of the animals, his life would be forfeited; he may, however, pursue any game that escapes through the ring. The best game, especially wild boars, are presented to the monarch.

Sept. 11. We advanced through a very mountainous country for about twenty wersts, when we reached the summit of the Marassotoo (*fir-mountain*), where a high fir-tree spreads its branches, and seems to enjoy a great portion of the veneration of the people. Here several roads, leading from the northern parts of Calkhas, unite into that which leads to Oorga. We went five wersts farther into the fruitful valley of Khunzâl, where we halted. We still saw many pilgrims, among whom was one lama so old, that two servants were obliged to support him on his horse, and two boys about seven years of age, who were carried in baskets on a camel, and were destined to the priesthood. Indeed, every Mongol family considers it a duty to have at least one member in the holy office, which accounts for the great number of lamas. The caps of these lamas are covered with sheep-skin dyed yellow, which gives them a very singular appearance. One party that was passing us had a stud of twenty horses and mares, destined as a present to the high-priest. On inquiring the value of one of those animals, we were told that it was equal to sixty pieces of brick-tea, i. e. twelve *lanas*, or twenty-four roubles.

Sept. 12. A frosty night, and foggy morning, but afterwards a fine day. We only marched twenty wersts this day to the station near the river Burgultai. We saw on the road, mountains covered with forest, kept as preserves for the Wau (*governor-general*) and the other grandees of Oorgu. We also saw many flocks of sheep, which animals in this country resemble those of our Calmucs, having fat tails, long ears, and are all white. Some of the poor people kept goats.

Sept. 13. We rested. During the night, hoar-frost by moonlight. There was some exchange of civility between our attendants and us, which again cost us some presents. The people here seemed poor, and many of them were drunk: the vicinity of a town was clearly perceptible. Some of the Mongols sang to us: they have but one air, which is of a mournful strain, but very harmonious: the principal burden of their songs is the horse; besides, they sing the intercourse among relations, the departure for the boundary-guard, the chase on a bay-horse, &c.

Sept. 14.

Sept. 14. Rain and fog, with a strong northerly wind throughout the day. We travelled eighteen wersts, and encamped near the river Arshan. We again met many pilgrims, among whom was a Gendoon, or chief, with a large retinue. His tent was carried by several camels, and a great number of led-horses followed. His wife sat in a Chinese carriage drawn by one horse; the ladies' saddles are the same as those of the men, with the exception of being covered with a well-worked carpet, instead of the leather cover which the men use. Immediately after our arrival, the Boshkho went forward to Oorga to announce the arrival of the mission, which consisted of 43 persons, with 84 camels, 149 horses, and 25 oxen. The death of the emperor began to be talked about, and we perceived that most of the Chinese and Mongol officers had taken off the button and tassels from their caps, which, together with the wearing of white garments, and letting their hair grow for 100 days, constitutes their mourning on such occasions.

Sept. 15. We were desirous of resting this day, the weather being exceedingly bad; but we were informed that the Wan expected us at Oorga, for which reason we were obliged to proceed. The Mongols showed great reluctance to assist us, and even ventured to disobey the Tussoolaktshee, because they were of the clerical district of Sabine. They were, however, not too proud to accept bread and meat from us, which they devoured with greediness, being all very poor. We ascended the Guntoo-mountains, the highest we had yet crossed, the ascent of which was five wersts. At the top of the highest summit we saw a large *Obo*, surrounded with wooden pillars, bearing inscriptions in the Tibetan language. The snow lay several wersths deep. We met a young chief from the neighbourhood of the Sselenga, attended by his family and people, returning from their pilgrimage to Oorga, leading from twenty to thirty sheep with them, as provisions for the journey.

From the top of the Guntoo, we descended through a long stony valley, extending to Oorga, a distance of twenty wersts. We saw many tents and buf-faloes, whose calves were grazing on the highest and steepest tops of the hills. There are two or three temples on this road, one of which is very large. It was sunset before we arrived at Oorga, a town almost entirely composed of felt tents; and were lodged in the Russian court, which stands very near the palace of the Kutookhta.

MAGNANIMITY.

From Saadi.

بزرگش نخواهند اهل خرد
که نام بزرگان بزشتی برد
این همه هیچ است چون می گرد
تخت بخت و امر و نهی و کبر و دار
نام نیک رفتگان ضایع مکن
تا بماند نام نیکت یادگار

Dastards and fools alone malign the great,
Whom chance or death hurls from their lofty seat.
Crowns, sceptres, thrones, the pride and pomp of power,
Like dreams, alas! fade with the fleeting hour:
But he who undermines all past renown,
Subverts the prop that would support his own.

H.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

LETTER V.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: On the subject of the regiments of European infantry it is unnecessary to occupy much of your readers' time. Let their establishment be the same as his Majesty's, consisting of eight companies each, and, if hereafter augmented, a proportionable increase of field officers; with this difference, that there should be three subalterns per company (the flank companies lieutenants only), and among the native followers attached, a haveldaur, naigue, and a certain number of pioneers.

We now come to the native infantry; each regiment consisting of not less than eight, nor more than twelve companies (in the latter case to have two grenadier and two light companies), with the following establishment:

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieut.-Colonel, if less than twelve companies; if twelve, two Lieut.-Colonels.
- 1 Major, if less than ten companies; if ten or more, two Majors.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter-Master.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon.
- 1 Or more Native Assistants.
- 1 Native Adjutant.
- 1 Haveldaur Major.
- 1 Drill Haveldaur.
- 2 Drum and Fife Majors.

- 1 Haveldaur, } of Pioneers.
- 1 Naigue, }
- 1 Puchally.

Each Company to consist of

- 1 Captain.
- 1 Lieutenant. } Flank Companies, two
- 1 Ensign. } Lieutenants.
- 1 Soubedaur.
- 1 Jemedaur.
- 1 Staff Haveldaur.
- 4 Haveldours.
- 8 Naigues.
- 2 Drums, fifes, or bugles.
- 92 Privates.
- 10 Boys.
- 9 Puchallies.
- 2 Pioneers.

I have omitted, in both the native cavalry and infantry, serjeant-majors and quarter-master-serjeants; they are of little further use than as clerks, and are a serious injury to the European infantry, by drawing from it the best non-commissioned officers. Let them be discontinued as casualties occur, and, in lieu of them, let the adjutant and quarter-master be each allowed a clerk.

I shall once more address you on the subject of the Military Seminary.

I remain, &c.

A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.

Cheltenham, Jan. 31, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The perusal in your journal for May last, of a letter signed "A Bengal Retired Officer," upon subjects which interested me, first suggested to me to offer you a few remarks. These I should have sent before, had I not been desirous of seeing, previously, the operation of the new organization of the army, and some reputed alterations; having now waited their effect, I transmit what I have to drunahich, should you deem worthy, I sang to obliged by your inserting. harmonize agree with the writer, that the sing the: of gratitude be (I have no chase on ly) anticipates, will actuate the

officers of the Indian army, for the mark of liberality on the part of the Court of Directors, alluded to in the first paragraph of the letter, viz. increasing the pension of their half-pay officers, by making them equal to those of the King's service.

With regard to the second topic, although I hail, as a boon, the alteration in the formation of the army, inasmuch as it provides a liberal retiring pension as lieutenant-colonels commandant for many old and meritorious officers, who otherwise must have sunk under the influence of climate, without the means of leaving India;

India; and likewise in giving the rank of regimental captain to some subalterns, after a dreary service of sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen years; yet I cannot agree that it has added to the efficiency of the army generally; as the number of officers in each corps of infantry remains just what it was. It is true the efficiency of the cavalry branch is much increased; for the liberality of the honourable Court has allotted to their regiments of eight troops only, as many officers as to the regiments of infantry of ten companies.

The third subject of your correspondent's letter relates to "irregular corps of horse and infantry, and Sebundy corps;" in which, I suppose, he means to comprise what are termed, in the phrase of the Bengal government, "local and provincial battalions, and corps of local and frontier horse." I shall not offer an opinion, whether such corps should have the proportion of officers which the writer of that letter mentions; but shall merely observe, that the system which now prevails, of taking officers from the weak list with corps of the line, to do duty with such local corps, without filling up the deficiencies so occasioned in the corps of the line, is a manifest injury and injustice to the army; and that, if such plan continue, a large increase of officers will be necessary to prevent "the regular corps" from falling short of that number of officers which your correspondent considers requisite to the efficient maintenance of even these "irregular corps."

This leads me to the consideration of the subject I had mainly in view in addressing you--the present state of the Company's army. I believe no one at all conversant with the subject will deny, that most corps of that army are in a state of lamentable deficiency with regard to European officers; owing to the great number withdrawn permanently from the regiments to which they belong, to fill situations which prevent their ever joining their regiments. These may be comprised under the following heads:

- 1st. Employed on the general staff.
- 2d. ——— garrison, district, and other staff.
- 3d. ——— in diplomatic and political situations.
- 4th. Doing duty with local and provin-

cial corps, with residents' escorts, the pioneers, and hill beldars.

5th. Employed in service of native princes.

6th. ——— as surveyors of roads, buildings, &c. &c.

7th. ——— in miscellaneous civil situations, many of them not in any way connected with the service of the army.

The number of officers thus withdrawn from their corps, leaves the proportion remaining for regimental duty much too small for the good of the service. Of this proof is not wanting in the wretched state of inefficiency of two detachments lately taken into the field against the Burmahs; a reference to the number of officers with the wing of the 23d, under Capt. Norton, and of a detachment of three companies of the 20th Bengal N.I., under Capt. Trueman, will fully illustrate this part of the subject.

It has been said that the principal objection to attempting a remedy of this defect is the difficulty of adopting any measure which would bear equally upon each corps. This difficulty, no doubt, does exist, in some degree, but not to such an extent as to prevent considerable relief being afforded, as I trust I shall be able to show.

In the first place, I would suggest that each regiment should be commanded by an "effective" lieutenant-colonel: by the term "effective," I mean an officer who has no appointment to prevent his joining his corps. To this effect, all lieutenant-colonels on the general staff, or in any other situation, to prevent their regiments deriving the benefit of their presence, should be supernumerary, or in excess to the number of regiments.

So far the service might be improved without causing any supercession; and the benefit would accrue to the state as well as to the individual: for a lieutenant-colonel, in permanent command of a corps, is likely to maintain a much more efficient state of discipline, and better internal economy, as well as to feel greater interest for the welfare of the men under his command, than a major, or a captain, who, though he may be fully as competent to, and as zealous in, the command of the corps, as an officer of superior rank; yet from the precarious nature of the circumstances in which he is placed, he

he cannot feel himself equally identified with its interests.

The next desirable object is to increase the number of officers, in such ratio as, after deducting those who are merely borne upon the strength of corps, will leave a sufficient number for "regimental duty," and put the "effective list" of regiments upon a respectable footing, which is not now the case. This appears to me not difficult to effect.

If, for instance, the Court of Directors determine, that for a regiment of ten companies (1,000 men) a certain proportion of officers is requisite, it will be easy, by ascertaining the aggregate number of captains and lieutenants now drawn from the line, to fill situations which deprive their corps of their services, to find out the average number furnished by each corps, and an increase of officers commensurate should be added to the establishments throughout the army.

Thus, by way of illustration: taking it for granted that the infantry of the Bengal army furnishes 140 captains and 280 lieutenants for staff duty and other situations, that infantry being divided into 70 regiments, it follows that the average furnished by each regiment is two captains and four lieutenants; and these should be added to the present establishment of corps, to keep up the effective strength. The complement of ensigns should also be kept up, *instead of being, as for the last ten years, incomplete*. Even at this time there are not cadets sufficient in Bengal by 100 to fill up the vacancies in the infantry; the East-India Register will bear me out in this assertion. I know that the number withdrawn is more than I have assumed; if it were not, the regiments would be more effective than they are. The fact is, they have often only one, seldom more than two, and in hardly any instance more than three captains present.

Were a measure of the kind suggested to be adopted, the existing evil would be greatly remedied, and the promotion caused would benefit corps equally. It is true, after all, the number of officers present with each corps would not (any more than now) be exactly the same; as the nomination of officers to staff appointments depends upon circumstances which no government can control, and would

happen unequally, taking more from one regiment than another; but this again might be remedied by officers being drafted to do duty with local and other corps (not of the line) only from such regiments as were strongest, after deducting those employed on the staff.

It appears that, when the army was newly organized and formed into regiments, some twenty-five to thirty years ago, the Court of Directors were of opinion that one half the number of officers apportioned to a King's regiment, was proper to be maintained with a Company's corps of equal strength; and 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, and 5 ensigns were attached to a battalion of 10 companies; and I have no doubt at that time such an establishment was ample for regimental duty. But then staff appointments were trifling in number, compared with what they now are; and few were taken from their corps in that or any other way. The same number of officers now exists; the only difference being the addition of a captain, and reduction of a lieutenant: but it exists *nominally only*; for, besides the immense increase of staff appointments, and other situations, many of them of a nature quite foreign to military employ, the corps of the line are still farther drained by officers being withdrawn from them to do duty with local and provincial corps, of which, under the Bengal government, there are fifteen or sixteen of each description, nearly equal to one-half the infantry of that army.

Whether such a system prevails under the other presidencies of the Indian government I know not, my experience being confined to that I have named; but if it does not, the Bengal army labours under this additional disadvantage, besides those which it is liable to in common with the other services.

The proportion of officers with the infantry regiments in Bengal has been still farther decreased by two late measures of the Government during the past year; one, ordering each corps to be increased 100 privates and 20 non-commissioned; so that, instead of 1,000 rank and file, as heretofore, they will now be 1,120 men: the other, directing four flank battalions to be raised from corps; the effect of which will be, that each corps furnishing a company to these flank battalions will

lost two officers with that company; and, in furnishing a grenadier and light company, four officers. The corps from which these companies are withdrawn are, notwithstanding the impoverished state of the list of officers remaining with them, to be completed to the full establishment, by raising supplementary companies of the new strength of 100 privates and 12 naigues and havildars, without any addition of European officers.

Whether the hon. Court will have as much cause to see the impolicy of this system of keeping the establishment of officers upon the present inefficient footing, as those who have been passing the best years of their life in subaltern drudgery have to feel its hardship, remains yet to be proved.

If I have more particularly alluded to

the Bengal army than any other, it is because, from long residence there, I am better acquainted with the state of things under that presidency; and that I believe some of the evils pointed out, if they do not apply exclusively to Bengal, yet apply to it in a far greater ratio than to either of the other establishments.

Your journal having already been the medium of bringing subjects of this nature before the consideration of those who have the power of remedying defects in the management of affairs in our Indian possessions, encourages me to hope that you will extend the same indulgence (if you think it equally entitled) to this letter as you have done to others.

I remain, &c.

Miles.

15th Feb. 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Having met with several articles of interest to the Indian army in your valuable miscellany, I am induced to request the favour of your insertion of the following remarks:

First, The Court of Directors are probably not aware of the great supercession many of their officers will sustain, by the late order they have sent out, and which has appeared in the Bombay Government orders of Sept 1824, deferring the brevet rank of captain until fifteen years after the date of their commissions, as 2d-lieuts., cornets, and ensigns, respectively. Many of the cadets who went to India twelve or thirteen years ago, were not promoted to ensigncies, &c. until two or three years after their landing in India; although "*de facto*," as much in the service of their employers, from the moment they set foot on ship-board to proceed there, as any officer of his Majesty's service. Unless this order therefore be repealed, instead of superceding, they will be superceded by, the King's officers two or three years, as well as by more fortunate individuals of their own service, whom the late alterations have brought to the verge of promotion, in some corps, while those who have been twice the time in the service remain third or fourth lieutenants, in others.

Secondly, In any alteration the Court of Directors think fit to make, regard should be had not to injure those officers, who,

having entered their service under the existence of different regulations, have a right to expect the observance of them to themselves.

Thirdly, I am induced to make this remark, because the Court have already once before altered the ranking of their cadets, from the date of the season of appointment to that of their leaving England; thus depriving every officer, not then a brevet-captain, of from upwards of a year to a year and a half's rank; but this new regulation defers it until an indefinite period: it may possibly be seventeen, eighteen, or even nineteen years, before some of the Bengal cavalry cadets of the seasons 1810 and 1811 attain the rank of captain by brevet; and, during the intermediate time, they will be every day superceded by those who have not been half the time in the service, but will unavoidably be more fortunate in getting the regimental promotion.

Fourthly, The leading principle of the Company's service has hitherto been understood to be, that a certain period of service shall put every individual upon an equality, so far as depends upon government, and independent of adventitious circumstances; but these repeated alterations are subversive of that principle, and make that service one of comparative advantage to one, and hardship to another class of their servants.

Fifthly, If the Hon. Court deem it expedient

pedient to assimilate their service to that of his Majesty, let the assimilation be complete; not only in such particulars as are prejudicial to their own officers, and particular classes of those officers; let them rank as his Majesty's officers do, from the period of their actually entering the public service. Until such is the case, do not take from them the operation of rules under which they entered that service, which only put them on an equality with King's officers. At all events, if the Court determine that they shall rank only from the date of their first commission, let the operation of such a rule be suspended for two or three years, when it will not be attended with its present hardship; until it shall affect only those whose landing in India and appointment as ensign, cornet, or 2d Lieut., was contemporaneous; which has been the case with those who went out since 1814. Those of later years have, in some instances, had commissions of even prior date to their landing in India; but let it not prejudice those whose misfortune has been sufficient in being kept out of that rank long after their landing, from circumstances not depending on themselves. If any one whose perusal this should meet will refer to some of the cavalry regiments of each presidency (particularly to the 4th regt. Bengal Cavalry), they will become sensible of the great hardship that the

army generally will sustain, and to obviate which (in some degree) the brevet was originally given.

Sixthly, So unequally as the lieutenants of the Company's army now stand, in different regiments, with reference to their actual period of service, the practice of the Court should revert to the original regulations in use prior to 1820, as the only means of affording some relief to those who are unfortunate in their present standing, and who have enough to deplore in not being promoted by regimental rank, without the mortification of being deprived of the benefit of that usage, which would prevent their being commanded by boys. The latter will have quite sufficient solid advantages, in coming into receipt of regimental pay and allowances as captains, long before their seniors, without the invidious distinction of being put over their heads by the operation of an *ex post facto* regulation.

In the hope that the hon. the Court of Directors may become acquainted with the operation of this late regulation, and that, if so, they will feel disposed to grant the redress in their power, I have ventured to address you, and solicit you to oblige me, by giving publication to this letter.

I remain, &c.

Z.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: After the excellent letter of a "Bengal Retired Officer" which appeared in your Journal for last month, on the subjects of the new rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant, and the small number of European subalterns with the native regiments, there is little for me to add on those subjects.

With respect to the nondescript rank above-mentioned, there can be but one opinion, I think, or, at least, a very few exceptions. It may be very well for a London pastry-cook, or man-milliner, at the head of a corps of "home-bird" volunteers; but it is much to be regretted that such a rank should ever have been introduced into our regulars.

Every word that the "Bengal Retired Officer" has said about the subaltern rank is perfectly true; only he has overlooked the circumstance of flank companies hav-

ing two lieutenants (at least in the muster rolls) and not one lieutenant and one ensign; I ought to say, it was customary in the coast army, as far as my recollection carries me.

I was never fortunate enough to obtain a staff appointment, consequently I always remained with my corps, one of the happy few, doomed to bear all the toils of guard, drills, and all the drudgery of regimental duty. I am sorry to give any portion of the military service such an ignominious term as drudgery; but when a corps is reduced, by the fortune of war, from twelve to four officers, and kept so some years, with all the same duties to be performed, it falls particularly heavy on the few, and justly deserves the appellation.

This month brings us the saddest news from Calcutta I ever heard, and I am more grieved at the punishment our poor
sepoys

sepoys have met with, than at the cause: for I feel too well convinced that a bit of the old leaven has been at work, which some years since agitated the heads abroad, and caused dissatisfaction and mutinies. I allude to that baneful hankering for saving money, clipping, cutting, and retrenching. You must know, Mr. Editor, that we used to be harassed, year after year, with threats and rumours of stopping our tent allowance; and now I understand, by the newspapers, that they wanted to make an inroad on the old custom of our poor sepoys having carriage to remove their baggage from one station to another; but I will not pursue this subject.

Our Governments, I believe, are organizing militias, which are to be officered from the line: this is an additional reason for the necessity of increasing the subalterns of the native regiments. The number of officers also volunteering from the line for the Burmese war, and the ravages

created by that war, will much diminish the useful subaltern arm; and it behoves us to be well provided for such contingencies, which, the longer delayed the greater the urgency, and ultimately the worse for the army: for it requires a few years to make an officer.

I beg to suggest that the complement of officers for every native regiment in the service ought to be—five captains, twelve lieutenants, and eight ensigns.

The consequent little promotion of two ensigns per regiment, to be lieutenants, would be hailed with gratitude by the army; and the addition of three more to the present number of five ensigns would be a great aid towards regimental duties, without affording cause for the well-known *despair of promotion*, which attends a ninth and tenth ensign.

I remain, &c.

A MADRAS RETIRED OFFICER:
Colchester, March 21st, 1825.

THE SEA-SIDE.

To my lost spirit there's a holy charm
In wandering on the lonely sea-beat shore,
At evening's quiet, calm, and pensive hour,
Far from the cares of life, to meditate
Wherefore and whence existence on me dawn'd;
Or if, when this delusive scene is o'er,
The thinking principle survives, and in
Some happier spot, 'midst ether's wide expanse,
'Midst stars, and suns, and planetary orbs,
A glorious immortality enjoys.

There is in Nature's deep serenity,
The dark blue, heaving, solitary main,
The murmur of its ceaseless billows' roll,
The plaintive breeze that dies along the shore;
The placid moonbeams' melancholy light;
The distant hills, half fading from the view,
And seeming with their woods wrapt in repose,—
Heaven's azure cope, with worlds on worlds begemmed,
In tranquil brightness smiling down on us:
There is, in this blest scene of calm delight,
A spell to soothe the grief-perturbed mind,
To purify the heart from base desires,
And raise the soul above this gross terrene.

THE ORDERS OF SOCIETY.

MR. BURKE has, wittily, as some think, and elegantly, in the opinion of others, described a certain class under the figurative designation of "The Corinthian Capitals of polished Society." Hence, probably, must be derived the epithet "Corinthian," which, in a too fashionable vocabulary, is applied to a person of elevated station who condescends to mix in, and partake of, the amusements of the licentious vulgar: a practice, which affixes a disgraceful distinction to the character of the present age.

How far the phrase thus tropically employed by the orator could safely be submitted to the rigid test of criticism, it is not my present object to inquire. I quote it merely to introduce a striking analogy which it has suggested, betwixt the *orders* of architecture and the *orders* of society; which will serve to explain and illustrate a term frequently employed, when we speak of a civilized portion of the human race in the aggregate;—namely, "The Social Fabric."

The reader shall be spared an investigation into the origin of the art of architecture; I will not consume his patience by endeavouring to decide whether the leaves of the *acanthus* really suggested the ornaments upon the capital of a Corinthian column; and whether the *abacus* was or was not a *tile*. I will carry my compassion still farther, by shunning the use of the obscure terms by which architects distinguish the various parts of a building. It would seem, indeed, that as this art was the original cause of the confusion of tongues, the muse, or goddess, who presided over it, took especial care that the language appropriated to its peculiar service should exhibit a distinct evidence of the event, by being what Hudibras calls "a Babylonish dialect."

The orders of architecture may be strictly reduced to three: the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian. The first is chiefly distinguished by solidity, strength, and simplicity. In the severe examples of this style, every approach to unnecessary ornament is studiously avoided. The second, which retains much of the substantial character of the former, deviates from it essentially in one particular; namely, by admitting a considerable share of external embellishment. The third order abounds with decoration: strength is postponed to grace, and dense solidity is exchanged for gay magnificence.

In the construction of an edifice, where all the three orders are combined, the Doric is placed below, where it supports the upper portion of the building, for which purpose it is adapted by the characteristics it has been already shewn to possess. There is something in the very appearance of a Doric pillar which shews that it is designed to bear a great weight; and a spectator, ignorant of the rules of architecture, who saw it mounted aloft, would think it out of its place.

It requires few words to shew how happily the character and use of the Doric order coincide with those which belong or should belong to what is termed the lower order of society. By this term is not meant the very lowest, the *tag-raggery*, the rabble, the *canaille*; a class which exists, of course, in every society, and may be compared to the rubbish of the foundation. It refers to the mass of individuals, constituting the largest proportion of all nations, and consisting of the labouring and industrious classes. They form the basis of society; and their character approximates to perfection in proportion as it includes the distinguishing traits of their prototypical order, strength of body, and simplicity of manners.

A man cannot ascend at once from the lowest to the highest rank, without exhibiting a very unseemly spectacle. A ship-chandler may, as in a certain comedy,

comedy, become in reality a lord, as Christophero Sly was in imagination ; but the "scent" of his origin will "hang round him still." Let it not be inferred that this observation implies the existence of a perpetual barrier between the two ranks. A Doric column, by the aid of the chisel, may be transformed, according to circumstances, into an imperfect, or a perfect, specimen of the true Corinthian.

The converse of the case may be more easily brought about by neglect or accident. The most exquisite example of an architect's skill in either of the upper orders, when bruised and battered, degraded from its position, torn from its base, and robbed of its capital, affords no index to its proportions whereby it can be distinguished from the plainest Doric.

The Ionic order, as before observed, is improved, or deteriorated—for it is difficult to determine which is the most accurate expression—by acquiring a certain share of ornament. Its proportions, too, are different from those of the former. Still, however, it is less remarkable for elegance than for strength. It takes a superior degree in the edifice, being placed above the Doric, but below the Corinthian. Hence we may assimilate the Ionic to the middle order of society ; that class of persons who aspire to some degree of taste in their pursuits, and elegance in their mode of life. They nevertheless should not altogether forsake the example of the other ; that is to say, they desert their true characteristics when, in aiming at refinement and luxury, they make an entire sacrifice of simplicity of manners. All those who possess wealth, without rank or title, are comprehended in the class which occupies that situation in the social fabric, which in the *unsocial* is assigned to the Ionic order.

The Corinthian style is the symbol of that exalted class which *supereminet omnes*. From the slender proportions of this graceful order, it is obvious that it was never designed for the support of a lofty massive building. An example of a Corinthian portico placed beneath a range of huge Doric columns would furnish as grotesque a spectacle as a nobleman in his coronation-robes carrying a sturdy coalheaver, or an archbishop in *pontificalibus* crouching beneath the weight of a drayman.

It happens, occasionally, that architects, not having the fear of Vitruvius and Palladio before their eyes, consult their own convenience rather than the rules of their art ; or, perhaps, out of regard for that axiom of the schools, *exceptio probat regulam*, disregard the rules for the sake of demonstrating the existence of them. Impelled by either of these motives, they sometimes confer upon one order the proportions of another ; thereby creating an order, or rather disorder, of their own. The reader may see an example of this hallucination in the building which is the residence of the Board of Admiralty, where an Ionic portico is supported by columns prolonged to a ridiculous excess. And so unhappily, in the social fabric, the arbitrary will of an unskilful builder places individuals in posts disproportionate to their capacities, where they invite scorn and contempt. Accident sometimes co-operates to make a more glaring disclosure of their unfitness ; as the Semaphor, on the summit of the building referred to, attracts observation to the absurdity conspicuous below it.

The parallel may be further illustrated by remarking, that a confusion of orders would be equally fatal in both cases. A building projected to be supported by columns of different height on the same level, would be in a more perilous condition than the absurd portico represented in one of the pictures of Hogarth's *Marriage à la mode*. On the other hand, what a lamentable spectacle does that society offer, where the subordination of ranks has ceased to be maintained !

From this last reflection, let a serious lesson be extracted. Those who are adapted by the accidental circumstances of birth, or by causes less independent of their own control, to fill a superior rank in the structure of society, should be scrupulously apprehensive of weakening their claims to the respect of their inferiors. The familiarity engendered by an association of men of rank and title with the vulgar in low and brutalizing pursuits, is calculated to prepare the way for that derangement of the orders, which may end in the total subversion of the SOCIAL FABRIC.

E. A.

THE LION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Two varieties of the lion are found in South Africa, namely, the yellow and the brown, or (as the Dutch colonists often term the latter) the blue or black lion. The dark-coloured species is commonly esteemed the strongest and fiercest. I doubt, however, whether there is any real or specific distinction; for the mere difference of colour may be either altogether accidental, or the consequence of a variation of food and climate in different districts.

The lions in the Bushmen's country, beyond the limits of the colony, are accounted peculiarly fierce and dangerous. This is doubtless owing to their acquaintance with civilized man, the possessor of the formidable *roer* or rifle, and still more perhaps to their natural awe of mankind having been extinguished by successful rencontres with the miserable Bushmen. These poor savages, though they possess the assagai, or Caffer javelin, are deficient in address or courage to use it, as the Caffers do, with effect upon this powerful beast of prey; and their light arrows of slender reed, though often effectual in ultimately destroying the largest and fiercest animals, by the infusion of a deadly poison through the slightest puncture, yet afford no available defence against the direct attack of this ferocious and headlong antagonist.

It is said, that when the lion has once tasted human flesh, he thenceforth entirely loses his natural awe of human superiority. It is at least too certain, that when he has once succeeded in snatching some unhappy wretch from a Bushman kraal, he never fails to return regularly every night in search of another meal; and often harasses them so dreadfully as to force the horde to desert their station; and will even follow them like a vampire

throughout their wanderings, till they either succeed in destroying him, or till he has finally devoured the whole band.

From apprehensions of such nocturnal attacks from the lions, these wretched hordes are said to be in the habit of placing their aged and infirm nearest the entrance of the cave or covert where they usually sleep, in order that the least valuable may first fall a prey, and serve as a ransom for the rest.

The prodigious strength of this animal does not appear to have been overrated. It is certain, that he can drag the heaviest ox with ease a considerable way; and a horse, heifer, hartebeest, or lesser prey, he finds no difficulty in throwing upon his shoulder, and carrying off to any distance he may find convenient. I have myself witnessed an instance of a very young lion conveying a horse about a mile from the spot where he had killed it; and a more extraordinary case, which occurred in the Sneeuwberg, has been mentioned to me on good authority, where a lion, having carried off a heifer of two years old, was followed on the *spoor* or track for fully five hours (above thirty English miles), by a party on horseback; and throughout the whole distance, the carcass of the heifer was only once or twice discovered to have touched the ground. Many examples, not less remarkable, might easily be added, which would fully prove the lion to be far the strongest and most active animal, in proportion to his size, that is known to exist.

Mr. Barrow has represented the lion of South Africa as a cowardly and treacherous animal, always lurking in covert for his prey, and scampering off in shame and fear if he misses his first spring. I apprehend, that that intelligent traveller has in this, as in some other instances, been

been led to draw an erroneous conclusion, by reasoning too hastily from limited experience or inaccurate information. The lion, it is true, not less now than in ancient times, usually "lurketh privily in secret places," and "lieth in wait" to spring suddenly and without warning upon his prey. This is the general characteristic of every variety of the feline tribe to which he belongs; and for this mode of hunting alone has nature fitted them. The wolf and hound are furnished with a keener scent and untiring swiftness of foot to run down their game: the lion and leopard are only capable of extraordinary speed for a short space; and if they fail to seize their prey at the first spring, or after a few ardent and amazing bounds, they naturally abandon the pursuit from the consciousness of being unequal to continue it successfully. The lion springs from nine to twelve yards at a single leap, and for a brief space can repeat these bounds with such activity and speed, as to outstrip the swiftest horse in a short chase; but he cannot hold out at this rate in a long pursuit, and seldom attempts it. The monarch of the forest is, in fact, merely a large cat, and he must live by using the arts of a cat. He would have but a poor chance with the antelopes, were he always magnanimously to begin roaring whenever a herd approached his lair. He knows his business better, and in fact generally couches among the rank grass or reeds that grow around the pools and fountains, or in the narrow ravines through which the larger game descend to drink at the rivers; and in such places one may most commonly find the horns and bones of the animals which have been thus surprized and devoured by him.

Even in such places, it is said, he will generally retreat before the awe-inspiring presence of man, but not precipitately, nor without first calmly surveying his demeanour, and apparently measuring his prowess. He appears to have the impression, that man is not his natural prey; and though he does not always give place to him, he will yet in almost every case abstain from attacking him, if he observes in his deportment neither terror nor hostility. But this habitual deference is not to be counted upon under other circumstances, nor even under such as now described, with entire security. If he is

hungry or angry (and the latter mood of mind is supposed to be the unfailing accompaniment of a craving stomach;) or if he be watching the game he has killed, or is otherwise perturbed by rage or jealousy, it is no jest to encounter him. If he does approach, the traveller must elevate his gun and take aim at the animal's forehead before he comes close up and couches to survey or spring upon him; for in that position, though he may possibly give way to calmness and self-possession, he will tolerate no offensive movement, and will anticipate, by an instant and overwhelming bound, any attempt *then* to take aim at him. These observations are advanced, not in the confidence of my own slight experience, but upon the uniform testimony of many of the back-country Boors and Hottentots, with whom I have often conversed on such subjects to dissipate the *craai* of a dreary journey, or an evening *outspann* in the interior.

The Bechuana chief, old Peysho (now in Cape Town), conversing with me a few days ago about the wild animals of Africa, made some remarks on the lion, which perfectly correspond with the accounts I have obtained from the Boors and Hottentots. The lion, he said, very seldom attacks man if unprovoked; but he will frequently approach within a few paces, and survey him steadily; and sometimes he will attempt to get behind him, as if he could not stand his look, but was yet desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances attempts either to fight or fly, he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient presence of mind coolly to confront him, without appearance of either terror or aggression, the animal will, in almost every instance, after a little space, retire. But he added, that when a lion has once conquered man, he becomes tenfold more fierce and villainous than he was before, and will even come into the kraals in search of him, in preference to other prey. This epicure-partiality to human flesh in these too-knowing lions, does not, in Peysho's opinion, spring either from necessity or appetite, so much as from the "native wickedness of their hearts."

The overmastering effect of the human eye upon the lion has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted by travellers; but from my own inquiries among

lion-hunters, I am perfectly satisfied of the fact; and an anecdote which was related to me, a few days ago, by Major Macintosh (late of the East-India Company's service), proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted exclusively to the lion. An officer in India (whose name I have forgot, but who was well known to my informant) having chanced to ramble into a jungle adjoining the British encampment, suddenly encountered a royal tiger. The rencontre appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt—earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire-arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle for life with such an antagonist. But he had heard, that even the Bengal tiger might be sometimes checked by looking him firmly in the face. He did so. In a few minutes the tiger, which appeared preparing to make his fatal spring, grew disturbed, slunk aside, and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly upon the tiger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but darting into the thicket and again issuing forth at a different quarter, it persevered for above an hour in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till at last it fairly yielded the contest, and left the gentleman to pursue his *pleasure-walk*. The direction he now took, as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents at a double-quick time.

Poor Gert Schepers, a Vee boor of the Cradock district, was less fortunate in an encounter with a South African lion. Gert was out hunting in company with a neighbour, whose name, as he is yet alive, and has been perhaps sufficiently punished, I shall not make more notorious. Coming to a fountain, surrounded, as is common, with tall reeds and rushes, Gert handed his gun to his comrade, and alighted to search for water. But he no sooner approached the fountain, than an enormous lion started up close at his side, and seized him by the left arm. The man, though taken by surprise, stood stock still, without struggling, aware that the least attempt to escape would ensure his instant destruction. The animal also remained motionless, holding fast the man's arm in his fangs, but without biting severely, and shutting his eyes at the

same time, as if he could not withstand the countenance of his victim. As they stood in this position, Gert collecting his presence of mind, began to beckon to his comrade to advance and shoot the lion in the forehead. This might have been easily effected, as the animal not only continued still with closed eyes, but Gert's body concealed from his notice any object advancing in front of him. But the fellow was a vile poltroon, and in place of complying with his friend's directions, or making any other attempt to save him, he began cautiously to retreat to the top of a neighbouring rock. Gert continued earnestly to beckon for assistance for a long time, the lion continuing perfectly quiet; and the lion-hunters affirm, that if he had but persevered a little longer, the animal would have at length relaxed his hold and left him uninjured. Such cases at least, they maintain, have occasionally occurred. But Gert, indignant at the pusillanimity of his comrade, and losing patience with the lion, at last drew his knife (a weapon which every back-country colonist wears sheathed at his side), and with the utmost force of his right arm, plunged it into the animal's breast. The thrust was a deadly one, for Gert was a bold and powerful man; but it did not prove effectual in time to save his own life; for the enraged savage, striving to grapple with him, and held at arms-length by the utmost efforts of Gert's strength and desperation, so dreadfully lacerated the breast and arms of the unfortunate man with his talons, that in a few minutes the veins and muscles were torn to shreds, and his bare bones laid open. The lion fell at last from loss of blood, and Gert fell along with him. The cowardly companion who had witnessed this fearful struggle from the rock, now, however, took courage to advance, and succeeded in carrying his mangled friend to the nearest house; where such surgical aid as the neighbours could give was immediately but vainly applied. Poor Gert expired, on the third day after, of a locked jaw. The particulars of this story were related to me by my late neighbour, old Wentzel Koetser, of the Tarka, and by other respectable farmers in that vicinity, to whom both Schepers and his friend were well known.

The circumstances of the following anecdote,

anecdote, which was related to me in the Landdrost's house, at Beaufort in the Nieuwveld, are very similar to the preceding, though not equally tragical. A boor of that district, of the name of De Clerque, one day riding over his farm, had alighted in a difficult pass, and was leading his horse through the long grass, when a lion suddenly rose up before him at a few yards' distance. He had in his hand only a light fowling piece, loaded with slugs; and hoping that the beast would give way, he stood still and confronted him (the plan universally recommended in such emergencies); but the lion, on the contrary, adventing and crouching to spring, he found himself under the necessity of firing. He took a hurried aim at the forehead, but the slugs lodged in the breast, and did not prove instantly mortal. The furious animal sprang forward, and seizing de Clerque on either side with his talons, bit at the same time his arm almost in two, as he mechanically thrust it forward to save his face. In this position he held him a few seconds, till his strength failing from loss of blood, the lion tumbled over, dragging the boor along with him in a dying embrace. De Clerque, however, escaped without any fatal injury, and had recovered and visited Beaufort a few days before I was there, in 1822.

The hero of the following story is a Hottentot of the Apter Sneuwberg. I have forgot his name, but he was alive two years ago, when the story was related to me at Cradock, in that neighbourhood. This man was out hunting, and perceiving a buck (antelope) feeding among some bushes, he approached in a creeping posture, and had rested his gun over an ant-hill to take a steady aim, when observing that the creature's attention was suddenly and peculiarly excited by some object near him, he looked up, and perceived with horror, that an enormous lion was at that instant creeping forward and ready to spring upon himself. Before he could change his posture, and direct his aim upon this antagonist, the savage beast bounded forward, seized him with his talons, and crumbed his left hand, as he endeavoured to guard him off with it, between his monstrous jaws. In this extremity, the Hottentot had the presence of mind to turn the muzzle of the gun, which

he still held in his right hand, into the lion's mouth, and then, drawing the trigger, shot him dead through the brain. He lost his hand, but happily escaped without further injury.

I shall close this paper with an anecdote of Lucas van Vuuren, a Vee boor, residing on the late Colonel Graham's farm of Lyndoch, and for two years my next neighbour at the Bavian's river. It shews that even our colonial lions, when pressed for a breakfast, will sometimes forget their usual respect for "Christian men," and break through their general rule of "let-a-be for let-a-be." Lucas was riding across the open plains, near the Little Fish river, one morning about day-break, and observing a lion at a distance, he endeavoured to avoid him, by making a wide circuit. There were thousands of spring-boks scattered over the extensive flats; but the lion, from the open nature of the country, had probably been unsuccessful in hunting. Lucas soon perceived, at least, that he was not disposed to let him pass without further parliance, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter; and being without his roer, and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaintance, he turned off at right angles, laid the sambok freely to the horse's flank, and galloped for life. But it was too late; the horse was fagged, and bore a heavy man on his back; the lion was fresh, and furious with hunger, and came down upon him like a thunder-bolt. In a few seconds he overtook, and springing up behind Lucas, brought horse and man in an instant to the ground. Luckily the Boor was unhurt, and the lion was too eager in worrying the man to pay any immediate attention to the horse. Hardly knowing himself how he escaped, he contrived to scramble out of the fray, and made a clean pair of heels of it till he reached the nearest house. Lucas, who gave me the details of this adventure himself, made no observations on it as being any way remarkable, except in the circumstance of the lion's audacity in pursuing a "Christian man," without provocation, in open day. But what chiefly vexed him in the affair was the loss of the saddle. He returned next day with a party of friends to search for it, and take vengeance on his feline foe. But both the lion and saddle had disappeared, and nothing

nothing could be found but the horse's clean-picked bones. Lucas said he could excuse the *schelm* for killing the horse, as he had allowed himself to get away; but the felonious abstraction of the saddle (for which, as Lucas gravely observed, he

could have no possible use) raised his spleen mightily, and called down a shower of curses whenever he told the story of this hair-breadth escape.*

T. P.

* Abridged from the South African Journal.

THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: A connected and concise description of the topography and history of the Burman empire would be a suitable article to accompany the accounts of the progress of the war, in the Asiatic Journal. I flattered myself to have seen it 'ere this, as the subject must excite a lively and universal interest; and the extensive circulation of the Asiatic Journal must carry it into countries and situations too remote for Europeans to procure easily books treating of it. I have been some years in the Indian army, and can say I very seldom had it in my power to procure books; I am, therefore, sure that some topographical and historical description of the country we are contending with, in a periodical work of such a wide range as the Journal must have, would be highly acceptable to my old friends and acquaintances in India. With the view of contributing my mite to the above subject, I present you the following extract from an early traveller, giving the ancient account of those countries, now the seat of war, or bordering thereon, which may afford entertainment to those of your readers, who, as well as myself, feel an extraordinary interest in every thing connected with the services of our Indian army. I have given the ancient spelling with all its faults; and should you think this communication worthy of insertion, I hope it will excite some abler hand to take up and pursue the subject. Some of my brother officers, now in that country, may have the best of opportunities of collecting materials for such a work; and I would hint to them not to let them pass unprofitably.

The extract referred to is from Vincent Leblanc's *Travels*. His veracity is much questioned at the present day; but as a brother traveller and myself have found him correct in as far as our own travels enable us to judge, we are inclined to think more favourably of him. The book was printed in 1660, and is entitled, "The World Surveyed: or the famous Voyages and Travailes of Vincent le Blanc, or White, of Marseilles; who, from the age of fourteen years to threescore and eighteen, travelled through most parts of the world: viz. The East and West-Indies, Persia, Pegu, the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, Guinny, and through all Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope into Alexandria, by the territories of Monomotapa, of Preste John and Egypt, into the Mediterranean Isles, and through the principal provinces of Europe, &c. &c. Originally written in French, and faithfully rendered into English, by F. B. Gent."

OF BENGAL.

Bengale is bounded eastward by the province of Edaspa, that joins to the Kingdom of Aracan; one of its limits southward is Castigan, or Catigan (Chatigam or Chitigong), at the third mouth of the Ganges, over against the kingdom of Verma, or Barma, where are the mines of chrysolites, sardonix, and topases.

Verma (Burma) hath formerly belonged unto the kingdom of Bengale: the people are very civil, and given to trade. Catigan (Chitigong) belongs to the kingdom of Bengale, which reaches over 400 leagues of land; and the Lordship of Aracan, a kingdom

kingdom between Bengale and Pegu, stronger by sea than land, and wages often war with Pegu, and some years since (they say) hath swallowed up Pegu, but ruined by neighbours, and therefore the king is called King of Aracan, Tiparat, Chacomas (Cachar?), Bengale, and Pegu.

OF SIAM.

The town of Siam stands upon the fair and large river of Mekan, that springs from the famous lake of Chiamay: it is stately walled, and contains 30,000 houses, with a castle strongly walled, built upon the water, as Venice. Chiamay lake is 200 miles about; whence many great and famous rivers arise; as Ava, Caypumo, Menan, Cosmin, and others; they overflow like the Nilus. This lake is bounded eastward with vast forests and impassable marshes and fens. The kingdom of Siam hath formerly suffered many changes, some few years before we were there. It was subject to continual revolutions, till Bramas, King of Pegu, took occasion to besiege Odias; but leaving his life in the siege, his successor utterly demolished the town, and obtained the white elephant I spoke of; since then, Siam hath revenged herself upon Pegu.

OF MARTABAN.

From Siam we came to the kingdom and town of Martaban, sometime subject to Pegu, but since to the kingdom of Siam. There is plenty of rice and other sorts of grain; mines of mettals, rubies, and other stones, and the aire is very wholesome. The capital town is Martaban, sixteen degrees north; it hath a good harbour, scituate upon the river Caypumo, or rather an arme of the sea, where the tide runs strangely towards Pegu; for, whereas ordinarily it flows by degrees, with an easy motion, without violence; but here it fills that arme of the sea or river on a sudden, and flows with such fury and impetuosity, as it were mountains rolled up in water; and the most rapid torrent in the world doth not parallel this in swiftness; and, by three passages, fills the harbour with a most fearfull force and rapidity. Martaban joins to the territories of Dougon, the remotest town of Pegu. At Martaban, some years before we made our travails there, a rich and potent king, named Chaubaina, was besieged by Bramna of Pegu. That inhumane tyrant of Pegu put him to a cruell death, and sack't that flourishing town: this town had twenty-four gates.

OF PEGU.

We went from Martaban to Pegu, four small dayes' journey distant by land, and no more by sea, although 'tis much further; but their frigates swift sayling bring all to one; and putting forth with the tyde, if your ship strikes upon a rock, and is able to bear the shock, it glides over like a baloon; for no arrow flies fleetly. I have not seen the like fury of the seas in any place of the world as at Martaban and Pegu; for there is a gulph of water, and the tyde taking her course, meets with those waters; the one rolling against the main body of the sea, there is a terrible conflict, they withstand each other for a time, at length the weakest must yield, the two bodies separate with such swiftness and vehemency, that it seems a great hill overturned; nor is there a courage so great it daunts not; and where before a hollow was seen empty and dry, covered over with ships on a suddain, the surges are so violent, you would believe the infernal powers were all united to toss those ships.

The kingdom of Pegu is one of the largest, richest, and most potent of the Indies, next to the Mogul (Mogor) and China, but to the two last are lately happened strange revolutions; they are extremely fallen off from their state, and have been dismembered by the kings of Tangu (Tongho) and Aracan, who had in my time the possession of the white elephant, that bred so much contention in Siam.

This kingdom, in my dayes, contained many others; viz. two empires, containing twenty-six crowned states. Southward, Pegu confines upon Martaban and Siam, eastward, upon Bramas, Camboya, and Cauchin Chine; northward, upon Ava, Taxatay, and Aracan; westward, upon the gulf of Bengale. The town of Pegu is very large, and square, five gates at every side, encompassed with a deep work or trench, full of water-crocodils. The walls are built of wood, with watch-towers of rich work and gilt,

gilt, repaired every tenth year: the houses are stately edifices. At New Pegu the King keeps his court: the streets are exactly streight and large. About the heart of the town you discover almost all the streets, which is a gallant curiosity. Old Pegu is built after the same model, and there the merchants inhabit.

In new Pegu the streets are set with palm-trees, and cocoas loaden with fruit: the new town was framed and built by the line, near a forest of palmes, towards the north, in a large field. In the trenches (filled with water by the river that washes that coast) there are certain baths accommodated purposely. The towne is as bigge as Fes. The king's pallace stands at the farther end of new Pegu, sheltered from the north wind by a little hill: there grow all sorts of trees, five sorts of palm trees, inclosed with a wall like a park. From Pegu to Siam 'tis sixty-five dayes' journey by camels. You hear for what reasons the King of Pegu waged war with Siam, that bred so much ruin and desolation—for a white elephant only; a fatal and unhappy beast that hath cost the lives of five kings, as it happened to the last King of Pegu, who had it lately taken from him by the King of Aracan.

The king's pallace is built square, with a dosme: at every corner stands the statue of a gyant of polisht marble, who, Atlas-like, upheld this goodly fabrick; and are represented with such tortions of face, you would think they complain of their load. The stone 'tis built with is smooth, and resplendent as glasse: 'tis environed in with a deep trench. You enter over a draw-bridge, through a gate of excessive height and strength, where are the figures of a gyant and his wife, each of a piece, and of a mixed coloured marble: the pavement is of the same. They spare neither gold nor azure, and in galleries you shall see carved the histories of all their wars. From thence you descend some steps of marble into a lower court, encompassed with ballisters or rails, where there is a pleasant fountain, whence the water is conducted into severall gardens by pipes; the gardens are fenced with strong walls, one of them is three miles long; the river Caypumo runs through one end of the garden, westward: there are many other gardens and palaces nearer hand, built of marble and porphyry, and a lake a mile about. One of these palaces is allotted the queen and her court, which joyns to a park stored with exquisite and rare beasts. In the lake belonging to the king's palace are seen all sorts of water-fowl; and near this palace there is another park stored with tame beasts and birds. There is also a park for lions, tigers, and other fierce beasts; and 'tis a sad and dayly sight to see criminalls devoured by them.

The kingdom of Pegu is rich in mynes of gold and silver, rubies, saphyrs, garnets, and other precious stones: these daily augment the king's treasures. In one court of his pallace at New Pegu, there is such store, that 'tis little esteemed, not one man to guard it, nor the dores kept shut. There stands a figure or statue of a proper tall man, all of beaten gold, a crown upon his head of the same, enriched with rubies; and round it four statues more, of youths, all of gold, which seem to be idols. In another court is represented a gyant sitting, of silver, with a crown of the same, but far richer set with rubies. In other courts stand statues made of gause, a mixture of many metals: the crowns of these latter are richer than the others, with rubies and saphyrs.

The Peguans go all clothed alike, in cottons, linnens, and silks the best; and all are barefoot ever, whether walking or riding. Their buildings are costly, carved and wrought, sparing neither gold nor azure. When the king or any nobleman builds a palace, he provides himself with the purest gold to gild it. At Old Pegu are many refyners, and gold and silver-beaters, who work it into leaves (as we do) for the ease of the gilders; for they gild the very walls and towers, and their houses, after the Persian fashion. New Pegu is almost all so built, and nothing spared to make up a sumptuous splendid structure. Merchants, and other tradesmen, and shop-keepers, live in strong houses well-built, of stone or brick, close shut with strong gates and locks, and call ~~these~~ houses, godoms.

The kingdom of Pegu is cut through in many places by that great river, called (by the higher Indians) Amoucherat; and by the natives, the river of Pegu, or Caypumo, the Marahan, that runs by several branches through the level, and fertilizes the soyle. This river rises at the lake Chinay, passes through Brama, or Brama, washing it with
her

her waves refined gold. She runs through the kingdom of Prom, where are the famous towns of Milintay, Calamba, and Amirandou (Amirapoor?), those two cities joyn Ave; then to Boidia (Camboja?), called by the higher Indians, Siam; then to Berma, or Verma, whereof the capital is Carpa, and thence upon Tasatay, and the kingdoms of Pandior and Muentay. The King of Pegu subjected the kingdom of Berma two years after he conquered Siam. Then there are Vilep, Abdiare, and Caypuma, whereof the chief is Canarene.

The king, by his lieutenant, hath conquered many other countries, who subdued all the provinces of Siam, Berma, Javay, Manar, and others, unto the kingdom of Perperi, Tarnassarim, Maragouri, Guertale, Langoura, Nigrane (Negrais?), and Joncolan (Jonkseylon?), that touches Malacca. Winning Siam, he got Ben (Bancock?), Ploan, Odian, Macaou, and others, conquered before by the King of Siam.

The town of Dagon (Dougou?) is two dayes' journey from Pegu: Martaban is four: Guzan, two days journey from Caponin, where begins the great gulph of Saharie, at the mouth of the Caypuma. This river, with that of Ava and Siam, overflows like the Nile, from mid May to mid August, which improves the country very much.

The climate is so temperate that 'tis green all the year long; the people are rather whites than blacks, and well shap'd; women, gay and neatly dress'd, but all wear white.

Some years before we arrived, there was in the country a king of the ancient royall race, who had many deputies in the countrey of Berma, towards the lake Chiamay; amongst the rest, one in the kingdom of Tangu, that rebelled against him, defeated and slew him, and made himself King of Pegu. They called him the Brama of Tangu, a great and potent tyrant, who, by force of armes, joyned many kingdoms to his empire; as Prom, Melintay, Calcam, Bacam, Mirandu, Ava, Martaban, and others. He afterwards was put to death by a Peguan lord, called Xemin, or Zatan, who made himself King, but was defeated and slain by another, called Xouindoo, who likewise, being made king, was not long after defeated and put to death by Chaumigren, of near alliance to Braman, who became one of the most powerfull kings that hath reigned in Pegu, who brought totally under the empire of Siam, with twelve other great kingdoms more.

The king that reigned in Pegu in our time, called Brama, was, as I think, the son of this Chaumigren, afterwards hard enough dealt with by the kings of Tangu, Aracan, and Syan. But it is time to advance to the provinces and towns of high India, subject or confining, and neighbours to Pegu; as Abdiare, Vilep, Canarene, Cassubi, Transiano, Tasatay, Mandranella, Tartary, and others.

Persevering in our traffick through the towns and provinces of this great empire of Pegu, we came to the town of Abdiare, and Vilep, a kingdom in high India, subject to the Peguan. We parted from Vilep with a good company, and within three hours came to the descent of a hill, exceeding shady, near a pleasant fountain, where the whole company stayed for refreshment. Proceeding on our way, at length we took to the river Jiame, and in three days came to the village called Tanza; and, on the morrow, to Canarene, a faire town, rich and flourishing as any in India, the capital of a kingdom of the same name; confining eastward on the country of Tasatay, south on Carpa, and northward on Moantay, a great kingdom. The town is seated betwixt two great rivers, Jiame and Pegu; it is in circuit about foure leagues, magnificently built. In customes and conditions, the people differ much from those of Pegu, for they never go barefoot. The king of Canarene is potent and wealthy in mines of gold and silver; he hath also one of emerald, and some mines of turkesses (turquoises).

The cold is so sharp and rigorous here in the monsoon winds, that travellers lose their toes. From the town of Canarene we made some dayes to the Mandranella, a faire town, fifty leagues from Tasatay, upon the Zingis, a large and deep river, that bears great vessels. They traffick with the Chineses, and the people of Bugazan come thither for all necessaries. From Mandranella we went to Cassubi, both a kingdom and a town (sometime subject to the King of Bengale), where we first discovered a most high mountain, and then the town. The town of Cassubi is faire, great, and of good

traffic; the men of good stature, and something tawny; the women very beautiful and kind; and the aire there is likewise temperate.

The town is environed by high mountains, garnished with pure fountains, and fruit trees of all sorts, but chiefly quinces: here grow, likewise, excellent grapes. Upon the trees there is abundance of manna, which they gather diligently before sun-rising; for it dissipates and vanishes so soon as the sun-*rayes* come upon it. They sell it very cheap, though it is very purgative. I remember that gathering some once of a tree that resembles our *sallows*, I thought I had taken *scammony*.

The town is crossed by the great river *Paroget*, stored with merchandizes of all sorts: There is a vast space encircled with walls, in the middle whereof stands the *palace royall*, where there is kept a great market of all sorts of merchandizes, thickly *ermynskins*, and martins of three kinds. We made some stay at *Casubi* to sell and truck our merchandizes.

From *Casubi* we took our way towards *Macharana*, a daye's journey and a half from thence, which I may reckon about fifteen leagues, and came to a village entirely surrounded with *palisadoes*, close by a pleasant river.

Still, as we travelled through these parts, we were every where troubled with apes and monkeys. 'Twas our custom, in the fields, to erect a little tent of cotton cloth, with a pole in the middle, and cords to hold it; and having made our repast, we went to rest, while two of our company stood sentinel, to see that our horses or beasts of carriage strayed not away. The author travelled from *Casubi* to *Transiane* with a numerous convoy of all nations—*Moors*, *Gentops*, *Malabates*, and others—because there is no other travelling through these forests, repleat with tigers and other fierce beasts. The town of *Transiana*, which is likewise the name of the kingdom lying between the towns of *Sian* and *Tinco*, is the last in subjection to the empire of *Pegu* towards the north; having westward the province or kingdom of *Tazatay*; northward, the kingdom of *Carforan*; south, *Pegu*; and eastward, *Cauchinchine*, situate upon a pleasant river that comes from the lake *D-Aracan*. The country is temperate enough, except in the extreme heats of summer, when they must of necessity travel by night.

Here they have a myne of diamonds, besides those of gold and silver in abundance. The people are insolent and proud; of make and fashion, like the *Persians*. The prince is very powerful, and is provided with a thousand elephants. The country hath the fairest and most fertile herbage in the world, and abounds in all sorts of commodities. As we travelled through the country, we came one day to a mountain of extraordinary height, called *Culma*, or *Columa*, grown over with all sorts of trees, as *sandal*, *danum*, *ebony*, *palmes* of all sortes, and others. These mountains have a resemblance to the *Cordilleras* of *Peru*, of a long extent.

West of *Transiana* lies the kingdom of *Tazatay*, otherwise called the *Red Kingdom*, or the *Land of Liarrean*, or *Hiarcan*. Leaving the town of *Transiana*, after three dayes' traivale we came on the top of a mountain called *Brasisir*; here we had convenient accommodation that night. In the morning, going down, we crossed a river, and came to another great mountain; having ascended, we arrived at *Tamboo*, and alighted from our beasts. We found plenty of provisions for our refreshment, and a good old man and his wife gave us freely of what they had. Beyond this mountain was another, which the author visited, and from thence returned to *Pegu*, where he took shipping for *San Thomase*, on the *Coromandel* coast, and *Goa*.

I include no extracts about *Tartary*, or rather *Tibet*, or *Boutan*, as the author candidly acknowledges all he has written about that country was from the report of other merchants he met at *Pegu*.

Of *Aracan*, he says "betwixt *Pegu* and *Bengale* there is a kingdom called *Aracan*, the prince whereof is very potent, rather by sea than land, and often wars upon *Pegu*."

I am, Sir, &c. T. J. M.

[The expectation of speedily receiving from India much new and accurate information, has induced us to suspend the publication of a succinct historical account of the Burman empire, for which we have collected materials.]

EAST-INDIA HOUSE DEBATES.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Why, really, Mr. Editor, you must be half-ruined by the mass of paper you have given us this month for our two shillings and sixpence; and all owing to the long-winded speeches by our India-House orators. I am sometimes forced up to that sink of corruption, and centre of elegance, London; and there, among other tedious things, I hear these same speeches; and when dressed out by you, in your Journal, I am sure I read them quite a different thing from what they sounded in my old ears in the uncouth room where I saw, the other day, much squabbling in selling that promoter of scandal and disturber of sleep, *ten*, which, in our next charter, we must, somehow or other, contrive to sell cheaper.

We country-proprietors are impressed with the most exalted ideas of the transcendent talents and merits of the Marquess of Hastings. We think that he has done more for the Company than all former governors, great as the merits of some of them may have been. He got through two wars of unprecedented difficulty, with consummate talents and address. He has doubled our revenues without committing the integrity of the British public character. He served his friends, probably, less than any former governor-general. No specific charge of mal-administration, and much less of corruption, is brought against him. His whole administration, in difficult times, was a complete model of good government. Though possessed of absolute power, who can say, and much less prove, that he abused it? By able combinations, and judicious foresight, he brought to a happy conclusion, a war, that at one time threatened the annihilation of British power in India. Had he remained there, the savage Burmese war had never happened. If forced on him by the rude barbarian, whose *white elephant is suckled by twelve females*, he would have made a diversion on the side of Rangoon, while the main army would have entered on the north-west side, and would have got to the capital. Thus, the war would have been terminated without the disaster at Chittagong, and the consumption of life in the swamps of Rangoon. As things are, Mr. Editor, we shall add

three millions to our debt, and be forced, ultimately, to add to the British oriental empire the territories of the king of the white elephants; as they are, by much, too near our capital to be allowed to remain, without check or control, in the hands of a malignant and desperate enemy. Those who are most conversant in the affairs of India, have, on the soundest principles, invariably maintained what recent experience strengthens and confirms into a standing political axiom; which is, that at all times, the Governor-General of India ought to be a high military character of known talents and repute. As often as we deviate from this rule of true wisdom, the risk is incurred of losing an empire held by public opinion and the sword.

Much useless expenditure arises frequently from an idle practice among our proprietors and members, in too often calling for the printing of papers, of which little or nothing is heard afterwards. These papers, however, evince at once, the splendid political and military talents of Lord Hastings, and the able and vigilant superintendence of the Court of Directors, in an efficient discharge of their vast duties. Lord Hastings, like all human beings, may have his amiable weaknesses; and in the strongest minds, this *milk of human nature* is most prevalent; but, at the same time, there breathes not a character of higher feelings of honour, or of more unspotted integrity. We, ignorant and rusticated proprietors, were utterly astonished at the long debates about nothing, and without any rational object in view. We were still more surprised to see a question brought to ballot that had little more to do with the late Governor-General than the Emperor of China. We owe a great debt of gratitude to this distinguished nobleman, and let us discharge it, in part at least, by speedily granting to him the pension of five thousand a year. I, old as I am, will readily take a long journey to vote what was never better merited. I would act from feelings of justice, having never received any favours from this beneficent nobleman, who has not been well-treated, however unintentionally.

THREE STARS IN THE HOUSE.

A PICTURE OF THE MORAL AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF GREECE IN THE YEAR 1824.

By MICHAEL SCHINAS, A NATIVE OF GREECE.*

DESCENDANTS of those to whom Europe is indebted for its knowledge and its civilization; reduced to servitude by the followers of a barbarous and intolerant creed, the Greeks took up arms to rid themselves of the yoke: *pro aris et focis*, was their motto; deliverance or death, was their prospect. The anarchy which prevailed in the different parts of the Ottoman empire, and the symptoms of decay which it manifested; the war between the Turks and the Persians, and their broils with a great northern power; the proximity of the Bulgaro-Servian and Wallacho-Moldavian people, who were Christians, and ought to make common cause with the Greeks; the interests duly appreciated of common and general policy; and, finally, the support of Christian Europe, and especially of that preponderating power, for whose objects Greece has so many times been sacrificed: these were the foundations of their hopes. Nevertheless, experience soon proved to the Greeks the fallacy of the calculations which had seduced their imagination. The pachas might have grounds of complaint against the sultan or his ministers; they might raise the standard of revolt; but the standard was ~~not~~ that of the prophet, and they never assist infidels who endeavour to ~~withdraw~~ themselves from the sacred authority of the caliph. The people of the Save and Lower Danube, comprising a population of nearly two millions, remained inactive. The incapacity of those who had the management of affairs in Wallachia wonderfully assisted the schemes of certain foreign agents, labouring upon the spot to maintain the ancient order of things. The monarchs of Europe, in the last place, and especially their ministers, prepossessed with the danger attending sudden and unforeseen innovations in politics, hurled their solemn anathemas against the enterprize of the Greeks. They conceived themselves bound to regard it in the same point of view as the commotions in the west; whereas it was but a legitimate defence of man's social rights: and this deplorable misapprehension, springing from a false system of politics, restrained them from aiding a generous nation, whom, on the contrary, they abandoned to its fate.

Such were the circumstances under which the insurrection burst forth in the Morea, in the Spring of 1821. To stifle it in its infancy would have been the work of energy combined with prudence. But rage took possession of the sultan's mind; he meditated a massacre like that which the Roman historians charge upon Mithridates†. The sword of vengeance, in the hands of a ferocious people, ~~flashed~~, though indistinctly, over all the Greeks. The eastern church was decimated; its temples were overthrown or profaned. Families lamented their supporters, whom, exiles and wanderers, they beheld languishing in banishment and misery. Constantinople, Smyrna, Cydonia, Salonica, Cyprus, offered to the nations of Europe, aghast with horror, the spectacle of the slaughter of thousands of unarmed Greeks. Thenceforward all compact was at an end. The flames spread far and wide: Candia, most of the isles, Livadia, part of Epirus, struck up the hymn of liberty. Despair created resources; every thing was converted into a weapon,—men marched to sieges with clubs,—

and

* A literary character, now resident in Paris, and one of the co-adjutors of the *Revue Encyclopédique*, from whence this article has been translated and abridged.—Ed.

† Plutarch mentions 150,000, and Appian 80,000, Romans, men, women, and children, who in one night were slaughtered throughout this monarch's dominions.—Ed.

and necessity revived, as it were, the heroic times. Individuals opened their purses to defray the expenses of the war; the people offered their arms; the merchant-vessels of the islands braved the fire of the tyrant's proud fleets, which they soon began to handle roughly under the command of Toubasi. Every man of influence became a chief; every Greek, a soldier. The people, strange to the use of arms, and to the air of freedom, commenced their military education in skirmishes, and a war of partizans. Their blows were uncertain: often terrified by the phantom of tyranny, the images of whose rod and fetters were perpetually before their eyes, they were on the point of laying down their arms. But unlooked-for success reanimated their courage, and re-inspired them with confidence; and they completed their education in this salutary conflict. Soon afterwards, the insurgents got possession of Malvasia, Navarin, and Tripolizza. Corinth capitulated towards the close of the year. The representatives of the people then assembled under the presidency of Alexander Mavrocordato, and proclaimed, upon the ruins of ancient Epirus, the independence of Greece. Laws were required: they promulgated a provisional constitution, and formed a central government, which they swore to defend. The executive was vested in a senate, composed of deputies from the provinces, in conjunction with a council of five members. A supreme tribunal superintended the conduct of those of a subordinate rank. The government was to continue always national; that is to say, its object was to be always the good of the greatest number; but, in peace, it was to admit modifications which experience sanctioned. Months glided away. Greece, scarcely informed of the unseasonable insurrection at Chios, learned the catastrophe of that flourishing country. The succour despatched by the national government arrived too late. But Canaris flew from Psara (Ipsara) with the torch in his hand; he fell upon the Barbarians at Chios; and the Capitan Pacha found a grave in his blazing vessel. The hero of Psara afterwards attacked the enemy's fleet in the port of Tenedos, and forced it to fly to the Dardanelles. Nevertheless, the fall of Ali Pacha, and the wealth furnished by his treasury, had driven the Albanian hordes towards the rocks of Suli. The Suliots, after a resistance almost preternatural, capitulated through want of succours, and quitted their country with the honours of war. The battle of Peta was lost. Acarnania and Ætolia were invaded; but the bravery and resolution of the immortal Bozzaris and of Mavrocordato saved Missolonghi, besieged by the Turks, as well as Peloponnesus, and frustrated all the projects of the enemy. The citadel of Athens had surrendered to the Greeks, whilst discord raged in Livadia. Favoured by the disputes between Odysseus and some of the members of government, a corps of 30,000 Turks penetrated into the northern part of the Morea, surprised Corinth, and dispersed the government, which did not rally till on board a national flotilla, then cruising into the Argolic gulph (the Gulph of Napoli). Hypsilantis, Colocotronis, and Nikitas, opposed their own courage and that of a handful of brave men to the torrent of invasion, and the Morea was saved. The enemy perished in detail; Napoli de Romani opened its gates, and Corinth followed its example. At the beginning of 1823, a general meeting assembled at Astros, on the confines of Laconia, and the Argolis, and the offices of the government were refilled, in the terms of the constitution. Peter Mavromichalis was named president; Theodore Colocotronis, Sotiris Charalampis, Andrew Zaimis, and Andrew Metaxas, composed the executive council. A misunderstanding, however, soon discovered itself between the senate and this body, who wished to get rid of the shackles of law and to act separately. Whilst these transactions were taking place, the Pacha of Scodra, at the head

of 20,000 men, marched against Western Greece. Bozzaris met him at Carpenissi (Karpenish), repulsed him, and died gloriously. The Pacha penetrated into Ætolia with fresh reinforcements, and besieged Anatolica; but the heroism of a feeble garrison forced him to retire, and to evacuate all this portion of the Greek territory. The Morea presented a very different scene. Dissension broke out amongst the constituted authorities. The senate separated from the executive council, quitted Tripolizza, and returned to Cranidi, a little town situated towards the extremity of the eastern entrance of the Argolic gulph. Conformably to the terms of the law, a committee of nine senators was appointed to investigate the subject of their retirement. This committee, in a solemn report to the senate, charged the majority of the executive council with trampling the laws under foot; with a desire to govern despotically, and with a view to private interest; with appropriating to themselves the public revenue; and with giving themselves up to every species of disorder. The senate, consequently, declared the retired members to have forfeited their office. This was to them the signal of revolt. New elections took place; and George Condouriotis, of Hydra, was called to the presidency; Panniotis Botassiss, of Spezzia, was made vice-president; J. Colettis, A. Spiliotakis, Nicolas Londres, were their colleagues; Theodoret, Bishop of Bristhenes, presided in the senate, composed of nearly fifty deputies. Such were the first occurrences in the year 1824.

The troubles attending this intestine discord consumed the time and means necessary for opening the campaign. The Greeks, therefore, far from acting on the offensive, were fortunate in incurring as little loss as possible from an enemy who presented himself under the most menacing aspect. Tripolizza, Corinth, Napoli, were in the hands of the malcontents. The government, weary of negotiation, and certain of the people's support, decided upon energetic measures. They established themselves at the wind-mills, two leagues from Napoli; from whence they declared the malcontents enemies of their country, and adopted measures to reduce them to obedience. The malcontents were blockaded, and beaten in the environs of Argos, Tripolizza, Calamata, and wheresoever they appeared. The people every where declared for the laws. Soon after, the garrison of Corinth sent in its submission; and Theodore Colocotronis evacuated Tripolizza. Napoli opened its gates, after a three months' siege, and the government made its solemn entry therein towards the end of June. Uniting moderation to firmness, like every wise and national authority, they healed the wounds of the country by proclaiming a general amnesty. Having tranquillized interior feuds, and closed the hideous gulph of civil war, they turned their attention towards the enemy, who had already exerted upon different points the fury of his ravages. Towards the south, Candia had been invaded, and a part of its population carried into slavery. The courageous efforts made in the isle of Cussos (Caxo) could not preserve it from the exasperated attacks of an enemy who effected its ruin. To the north, the Capitan Pacha, having failed in a descent made upon the Thessalian isle of Skiatho, succeeded in throwing supplies into the places on Negropont. His fleet having retired to Mitylene, disgorged thousands of murderers upon Psara; and this little islet, a scene of the sublimest devotion, became the tomb of the victors and the vanquished. This terrible stroke opened every eye. Far from dispiriting the Greeks, it powerfully excited their courage. The sentiments of the people, as well as of the rulers, became exalted in proportion to the events, and measured the gravity and extent of the danger with the calmness of general resolution. "To be, or not to be; that was the question." Maritime operations

operations were those upon which, from the plans pursued by the enemy, the fate of this campaign, and even of the whole war, seemed especially to depend; and the Greek marine was immediately put upon a respectable footing. Psara was retaken, its fleet was saved, and the rock abandoned. The enemy was beaten before Samos, Cos, Chios, always by an inferior force. His fleets were no longer burnt by night, and whilst in port; but under full sail, and in open day. At length he sustained new losses in the sea of Candia: this last victory affords reason to hope that the Greeks of this important island, who still defend themselves in the positions of St. Roumeli, Trypiti, Mirabello, and Lassidi, will hasten to desert them for offensive objects, and to deliver their brethren from the yoke of a satrap of Egypt. If we cast our eyes over the continent of Greece, we perceive, every where, the same perseverance, and the same success. In the east, the invincible Goura repulsed the barbarians on the field of Marathon. Dervisch Pacha, the commander-in-chief, completely beaten at Gravia and at Anplani, in Phocis, fled, and left all his baggage behind him. In western Greece, Mavrocordato, the director-general, adopting seasonably the most efficacious measures, disconcerted the plans of Omar Pacha, who flattered himself with the hope of being able to invade Acarnania and Ætolia for the third time. Besides which, the Greeks, acting on the offensive, penetrated to the walls of Arta.

Such are the military results of this year. Amongst the difficulties of all kinds which seem to be multiplied, by a deplorable fatality, to the prejudice of the weakest, the Greeks make complaints against the agents of certain Christian powers employed in the Archipelago. It would be easy to tell what nations these agents belong to, and to cite their names and nations: documentary evidence in this respect is not wanting. But we should be drawn into discussions foreign to our purpose, and to the nature of this paper. Let us now examine the internal condition of the country.

Greece, whilst under the yoke, furnished many millions to the sultan's treasury, and to the wealth of the nobles and of individual Ottomans.* Restored to itself, it was without resources. This poverty is merely apparent and transient; it was owing to the want of a firm and regular administration, which could prevent the pillage of the public property. Moreover, the ravages caused by the invasions, of which the Morea and the trans-Isthmic provinces were the theatre in 1822 and 1823, paralyzed agriculture, and suspended all private transactions. A wise and vigilant authority has already removed in part the traces of these misfortunes, and it is fully competent to maintain and to perfect its work, if, as it is rumoured, its powers be prolonged for a second year. The impost already, distributed in just proportion, begins to find its way into the national coffers. The state property is publicly confirmed: this immense territory, the fruit of the progressive rapacity of the conquerors, seems to have been deposited in their hands to recompense one day the courage of the emancipated people: they ought to receive back what belonged to them from time immemorial. Urgent necessity dictated the sale of a portion of this territory, in the beginning of the year; but favourable as this project was to the increase of the number of proprietors, as well as to public prosperity, it is now deferred until a calmer period. A severe responsibility is introduced into the expenditure. A loan contracted under advantageous conditions has laid the foundation of national credit. The confidence which is now appearing, tends

* The imposts paid by Peloponnesus alone, amounted to more than thirty-five millions of Turkish piastres.

tends to encourage industry of every kind, and to cause the circulation of the representative sign of value. Commerce is reviving. Absorbed by the efforts of an unequal contest, the Greeks seem, during three years, not to have been the same people who came round to offer Europe, when at war, the products of their hazardous speculations. Foreign tonnage supplied, in its turn, aid to them during their contest. But last year, the hospitable ports of Ancona, of Leghorn, and of Marseilles, beheld Greek vessels once more bringing the productions of their country under the independent flag. We have seen this flag cruising about, welcomed every where, coasting the peninsula, passing the pillars of Hercules, and floating even to the banks of the Thames.

Every thing in Greece puts off the dull hue of slavery, and assumes the brilliant uniform of liberty. Judicious regulations of the police now prevent or extinguish the germs of a destructive disease, which the stupidity of the late government conceived it almost a duty to protect. Public health being guaranteed, the facility of communication can be provided for; and post-offices are established on several of the principal routes. Inspectors are appointed to the ports. Military administration is not abandoned to the will of the chiefs, whose attention is engrossed by the cares of their commands. Special officers are nominated to superintend the various wants of the camps; and a better order is beginning to prevail throughout all the departments of the public service. The government has resumed the organization of the corps of regular troops, instituted in 1821, and dissolved in 1822, owing to imperious circumstances. The military code of France is adopted by Greece. The distribution of justice is in the most approved forms. The judicial hierarchy has been already established according to convenient gradations: there is a first tribunal and a chamber of appeal at Missolonghi. Arbitrary power is banished; a citizen can be arrested only according to legal forms; he is tried immediately, and is acquitted or condemned in open court. Thought is free; and the public mind has full exercise. Four Journals appear twice a week: at Missolonghi, *The Greek Chronicle*, and *The Greek Telegraph*: at Hydra, *The Friend of the Law*, the government journal: at Athens, *The Ephemerides of Athens*. All four are edited in an excellent spirit, that of the genuine national interest. If any complaint is to be made against the editors of these excellent papers, it is that they do not always place themselves within the reach of the people's comprehension. Time will doubtless improve the works destined to popular instruction, and the cultivation of public taste; but one thing is worthy of remark, and deserving of eulogium: the government, in order to familiarize the people with discussions of general interest, and to lay the foundation of their political education, gives every facility to the reading of these journals, of which they cause, from time to time, a certain number of copies to be distributed *gratis*. The establishment of booksellers' shops and reading-rooms is announced at Syra, Hydra, Napoli, and Missolonghi. The temple of the Muses is re-opened. Public instruction emerges from a chaos wherein it had been plunged during the first years of the war. Schools, libraries, printing-offices, instruments, all have been swallowed up in the abyss dug by the scimitar of the descendants of Omar! A school of ancient Greek and French is in full activity at Missolonghi: it is under the direction of Demetrius Paul, a young professor of considerable attainments, and full of patriotism, who studied at Paris. Missolonghi, a miserable hamlet before the present revolution, and which subsisted only by the produce of its fishery, seems to have risen from beneath the sea, with which it is on a level, and to be aspiring to become a flourishing city. After opposing its courage to the shock of two formidable invasions, it is at length

length defended by an enclosure of solid walls, provided with regular fortifications, constructed by a Greek engineer. It has become the adopted country of the illustrious Byron, whose cenotaph is placed beside the tombs of Kyriacoulis, Normann, and Bozzaris.

Athens possesses a primary school, according to the mutual method, introduced by Dr. Anargyros Petrakis, who has travelled in France. A lyceum is about to be established, which is consigned to the direction of George Gennadiou, a very zealous scholar, who has been professor at Bucharest and Odessa: this lyceum will occupy one of the convents of Athens. The *Society of Philo-muses*, dissolved by the late storms, are rallying again; they propose to publish a journal, to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of this part of Greece. A priest of Salamis has planted upon his own estate an establishment for the mutual instruction of the children of the island. The priests of Greece are fathers of families. The bishops took the lead in the revolution. If the patriarch be at Constantinople, the church is wherever the faithful are found. Families, church, state, blended together, make consequently one common cause.

In the month of July, the senate charged a committee of five members to present a general plan of public instruction. The committee proposed the establishment of *elementary schools* for districts; *lyceums* for the provinces, where Greek, Latin, and French, might be taught; and a *national university*, comprehending the four faculties of philosophy, civil law, medicine, and theology. The complete execution of this plan having been deferred for a time, it is hoped that it may be modified and matured by reflection. Meanwhile, a *model-school of mutual instruction* has been opened at Argos on a vast scale. Gregory Constantas, a venerable deacon, professor of philosophy and belles-lettres, and deputy of Thessaly, has been nominated director of public instruction.

It is here we should mention the sacrifices of John Yavvakis for the good of his country. He was a native of Psara, and having participated in the exposition of Orloff against the tyrants of Greece, he was forced to retire, whilst young, into Russia, where, upon the banks of the Don, he acquired, by his active industry, considerable wealth. Far from forgetting his native country, he has constantly contributed to its progress in instruction. At the cry of liberty, he forwarded magnificent presents. He did more: though eighty years of age, he quitted estates, honours, repose, and came to offer Greece his person and his property. He learned, on his journey, the catastrophe of the island where he was born; he shed tears, without giving way to discouragement; he embarked, landed, after fifty years absence; he saluted Greece, free, gathered up the wrecks of his country, and became the founder of a new Psara on the territory of Malvasia. He is at present (Dec. 1824) employed in founding hospitals, and has deposited a sum of 200,000 *talaris* (more than a million of francs) for the establishment of an university, to the offices of which he has appointed Comnas, Vamvas, and other professors eminent in Greece. Thus, a single individual has undertaken what the efforts of many persons combined, or those of governments, accomplish elsewhere. We shall soon, therefore, behold, upon the soil of Greece, governed by its own laws, an institution, the rival, but not enemy, of that which is in exercise at Corfu, under the enlightened auspices of Great Britain. The Ionian islands are part of Greece; the hearts of their inhabitants have always beat for the glory of the same country; both seek instruction with the like ardour. The distinguished professors of their university,

Piccolo, Asopius, Philitas, Politis, &c. will feel their emulation redoubled, and will know how to direct it in a cause so noble and patriotic.

In this great movement, where the mother of the arts, left to herself, sought to recover her rank as a nation at the price of her blood, it is at once just and consoling to consider the aid which respectable persons, and associations formed in civilized countries, hastened to supply continually. Germany and Helvetia distinguished themselves by courageously setting the first example. France contributed to the entertainment and the return of the expatriated Greeks. The presents of M. Firmin Didot excite admiration in Greece towards the art of topography, and make its wonders be prized. Holland, America, and India, opened phil-hellenic subscriptions. Emulation excited the generosity of the British nation. A principal committee diffused its precious services over the whole expanse of Greece. Corporations, universities, rivalled each other in zeal, and the magistrates seconded the popular ardour. Bentham adopted the son of Bozzaris. Ten young Greeks arrived in London, to complete their education amongst the British people. Lord Guildford and many of his fellow-countrymen lavished their munificence at the city of Athens. * The liberality of Murray contributed to the fortifications of Missolonghi. At length Byron arrived, devoted himself wholly to Greece, and disappeared like a brilliant meteor.

NECROLOGY.

No. IV.

M. DU VAUCEL.

ALFRED DU VAUCEL, after having served in the French armies, and distinguished himself at the siege of Antwerp (where he was aide-de-camp to General Carnot, and obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honour), upon the restoration of tranquillity, renewed his studies in natural history, in which he had the advantage of being aided by the celebrated Cuvier, his father-in-law. After some interval he was sent out by the French government as *Naturaliste du Roi*, and arrived at Calcutta in May, 1818, where he was associated with M. Diard in the office of investigating the natural history of India, and collecting specimens for the Museum of Paris. They were occupied in the vicinity of Calcutta till the end of 1818; and in that short time, were able to send, amongst other things, a skeleton of the Gangetic dolphin, the skull of the Chowritailed cow, a description of the tapir, two horned pheasants, and a male shawl-goat. The latter animal continued to thrive perfectly in France, where considerable pains have been taken to rear this animal.

From Bengal the two naturalists pro-

ceeded, with Sir Stamford Raffles, to Sumatra, where they reaped a rich harvest up to the end of 1819. The results of their labours were forwarded to England, under an engagement with Sir S. Raffles to that effect. Amongst a vast number of curious objects thus remitted, was a specimen of the dugong, the nearest approximation to a genuine mermaid yet discovered. A description by the French naturalists was inserted by Sir E. Home, in the second part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1820.

In 1819, MM. Diard and Du Vaucel quitted Bencoolen; the former continued his inquiries to the eastward, and is now on his way back from Cochin China: M. Du Vaucel returned to Bengal. Four extensive consignments of specimens and preparations were received at Paris in the course of 1820-21, and deposited in the galleries of the museum.

In 1821, M. Du Vaucel set out to explore the forests of Sylhet; he penetrated beyond the frontier, travelled through part of Cassya, and was the first European who visited the immense cave of Bhuvana.

His

His exposure to the unhealthy climate of Sylhet brought on a jungle fever, which compelled him to return to Calcutta, bringing with him a vast number of animals and birds, either new to zoology, or of great local and general interest.

The next object of his inquiry was the country of Nepal. Circumstances prevented the gratification of his wishes, and he was obliged to content himself with exploring the country along the foot of the hills. He spent a great part of 1822-23 in Benares and Goruckpore, and made immense additions to his zoological treasures. Fatigue and exposure, however, with the effects of the former fever, rendered further exertion impracticable; and M. Du Vaucel returned to Calcutta.

The collection which he brought with him consisted chiefly of birds, the animals having been previously sent away. There was also a considerable number of alligators, lizards, snakes, insects, and minerals. The number of specimens amounted to many hundreds.

He continued to languish some months after his return from the upper provinces without any amendment; and, as the only remaining hope, was prevailed upon to go

to sea. He accordingly left Calcutta, towards the close of last rains, for Madras; but it was then too late, and he arrived at Fort St. George only to breathe his last. He died in the house of Herbert Compton, Esq., the Advocate-General, the latter end of August 1824, at the premature age of 31.

M. Du Vaucel was not merely a collector of specimens; he was a lively observer of national peculiarities, and an intelligent describer of the objects of his immediate pursuit, or those which arose from its prosecution. His description of the cave of Cassya, and the extracts from his letters in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, afford sufficient proof of his merits in the latter respect; and his communications to the Asiatic Society evince both his knowledge and love of natural history. His last paper, which is in the current volume of the Asiatic Researches, is a proof of his talent also in the acquirement of languages. He arrived in India with a very limited knowledge of our tongue, but the paper in question, on the Hippelaphus of Aristotle, is written in English, and was so written by himself.

TRANSACTIONS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

PUBLIC attention in India is so absorbed by the war on the Eastern Peninsula, that the events which are taking place in the north-western frontier of our territories seem to provoke but little curiosity. The movements of Runjeet Singh, the enterprising rajah of the Sikhs, have lately been of rather a suspicious character; but the details received are meagre and imperfect.

For some time past Runjeet has been threatening an advance into the Afghan territories. The prince of Cabul, Mirza Shuhabuddeen, is endeavouring to gain possession of the throne, which is usurped by his brother. The Sikh rajah professes to support his pretensions, and has placed a body of troops at the prince's disposal, who, however, makes no progress. He is now at Attock, waiting the result of an application to Runjeet respecting the latter's invasion of Cabul.

By an account from Umritsur, dated in September last, it appears that the Maharajah, Runjeet, had visited that holy city, and directed its fortifications to be put in complete repair; announcing his intention of immediately proceeding to Cabul. He told the Sikh chiefs that "if that kingdom should submit to his authority, he would do every thing they might expect from him, or even more." A subsequent account mentions his arrival at Lahore, with the whole of his army, from whence he marched to Vizierabad, on the Chunab (Accessines), where, according to the Lahore Ukhar of the 7th October, he was encamped.

Meanwhile, a serious disaster has befallen a portion of his army. The

zemindars of Durbund having risen, to the number of 10,000 horse and foot, three Sikh sirdars marched to attack them near Gúndghur. The insurgents were defeated; but re-assembling during the night, whilst the Sikh forces were unprepared, they surrounded a body of 1,000 Sikhs, and routed them, killing two of the sirdars and 800 of their men. The Maharajah has, in consequence, put his troops in motion to join the beaten army; and as the scene of these transactions is upon the verge of our frontier, some apprehensions are expressed in the Calcutta papers, that Runjeet intends to cross the Sutlej, and thereby violate the Company's territory. It is probably on this account that the Commissariat Department in Bundelcund is busily employed in arrangements which favour the opinion that a body of British troops will proceed in that direction.

Yar Mahomed Khan, the governor of Peshawur, under the Sikh rajah, seems to be fully employed in defending his province against the assaults of the various tribes around him. The governor of Chowpanee assembled a large army with the intention of marching against Peshawur; but he has been defeated by Yar Mahomed, and has retreated to Jalalabad. The Eusofzyes, the bravest and most independent of the Afghan tribes (according to Mr. Elphinstone) make serious inroads upon Peshawur, plundering and wasting the territory.

The governor of Moulton is likewise in continual conflict with the Jutee tribes, who, it is acknowledged in one of the Ukhbars, succeeded in surprizing the Moulton camp.

Thus the Lahore prince has full employment on every side. Meanwhile, intimations are given in the native papers that Russia is preparing to interfere. The *Jami Jehan Nooma*, of July 14, states that "copies of two letters (intercepted, we presume) from Mirza Camran (at Cabul) were enclosed for the perusal of the Maharajah; and it is a public report that a large body of troops are procured in the kingdom of Russia." The same paper adds, that Mr. Walker* presented a letter from Russia, and acquainted the court (of Runjeet) with the intention of that government contained in the letter.

We are not disposed to place much reliance upon these vague statements; but the mere mention of Russia in these transactions is a fact not to be overlooked.

* Runjeet Singh has some troops in his service commanded by European officers; two of whom are named Jones and Walker.

S O N N E T.

TO FANCY.

MYSTERIOUS agent of omnipotence,
 Author of good and ill, of joy and woe;
 At thy behest, rich streams of gladness flow,
 Or sorrow's bitter flood,—no matter whence.
 Thou know'st the secret links 'twixt mind and sense,
 And at thy will bright visions come and go.
 Spring's grateful breath, the melody of sound,
 Love's thrilling touch, and beauty's radiant smile,
 Derive their chiefest charms from thee:—meanwhile,
 The cells, where raging frenzy bites the ground,
 Thy votaries fill.—Thus evil, rank and vile,
 Poisons the good which in this world is found.
 The cypress here beside the laurel grows,
 And the rude thistle near the blooming rose.

E. R.

IMITATION OF HORACE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : The accompanying *jeu d'esprit* was written by a gentleman in the civil service, in consequence of the late lamented Mr. Ross recommending the establishment of a school in the zillah of Cuddapa (or Kurpa), of which he was Collector, for the education of native children intended for the public service; especially with a view to their moral improvement. The author gave copies of it to some of his friends, but I believe it has never appeared in print. Perhaps you may think it worth that honour in your Journal.

Madras,
November 5, 1824.

Your obedient servant,
PHILANGYRUS.

CARMEN.

IMITATIO Q. HORATII FLACCI. LIB. I. CAR. 2.

Ad Robertum Carolum Rossum, occasione scholæ in Kurpæ zillâ, pro publicorum nativorum-ministroꝝ, præcipuè Brachmanum, educatione, se monente, instituendæ.

Jam satis terris sceleris patravit

Quisque natus tacitè minister;

• Dexterâ et plenas peculatus arcas

Terruit Aulam.⁽¹⁾

Terruit Reges,⁽²⁾ grave ne rediret

Sæculum fraudis nova monstra questum ;

Cum rapax nummum cumulum edit altum

Bencolinorum ⁽³⁾

Termitum mirè stimulata turba.

Esca⁽⁴⁾ formicis nihil æstimata

Tunc fame pressas⁽⁵⁾ revocare vires

Duxit odore.

Vidimus flavum spoliū, retorto

Cardine ærato violenter arcæ,

Ire constructum monumenta Vishnu,

Templaque Brachmæ.

Se mali Rossus nimium frequentis

Jactat ultorem : vitium parentum

In scholâ languens soboles queretur

Cæsa flagellis.

Audiet patres spoliasse cistas

Quis graves Pinni⁽⁶⁾ melius perirent ;

Parce,⁽⁷⁾ clamabit, metuende loro,

Parce, magister.

Quis manum et vires adhibebit omnes,

Pellet e Brachmæ pueris scelestis

Furta, commenta, insidias, rapinas,

Perfidiasque ?

Cui dabit partes scelus extrahendi

Elliot? tandem venias, precamur,

Indicis linguis satis erudite,

Archiminister.⁽⁸⁾

Sive tu mavis, Olivere⁽⁹⁾ ridens,

Quom jocus circumvolat et canones :

Sive neglectis⁽¹⁰⁾ melius Latinis

To juvat, Otto,⁽¹¹⁾

Jam nimis Græcis satiate libris.

Sive te, O summe studiosus Eljis,⁽¹²⁾

Cui placet Sanscrit, veterumque verba

Fauciclaonta.⁽¹³⁾

Sive

Sive mutatis, Carole, institutis
 Parvulos curans imitatus almi
 Newcomi⁽¹⁴⁾ natum, cupiens vorari
 Criminis ultor.
 Serus expectet tumultus, diùque
 Inclyto intersis operi libenter ;
 Neve te tantis vitis iniquum
 Ardua lædant.
 Indolem pravam exuere est molestum.
 Parce nil virgis, pueros⁽¹⁵⁾ flagella :
 Neu sinas patres peculare inultos,
 Te duce, Rosse.

Cochin,
 Tertio Nonas Junii, 1816.

ANNOTATIONS.

(1) Aulam, Anglicè, the government house ; pro Aulæ dominum, the Right Honourable Hugh Elliot.

(2) Reges, Anglicè, the Directors. "Reges, a word which Horace uses for men of wealth and rank."—*Dr. Parr on Sallust* 1, 2, 86.

"Βασιλευ; ἀντρ does not mean a king, but was a common expression among the Greeks to denote a person of distinction. Similar to this was Rex in Latin."—*Beloe's Herodotus*, 1, 142.

(3) Bencolinus, of or belonging to Bencoolen : poeta relata refert.

(4) Escæ formicis nihil æstimata. Muribus et corvis solis. "Nunciatum erat Cumis mures in æde Jovis aurum rosisse."—*Livius*, lib. 27, c. 23. "Aurum in capitolio corvi non lacerasse tantum rostris crediti, sed etiam edisse. Mures Antii coronam auream adrosere."—*Lib.* 30, c. 2.

(5) Revocare vires :

"For strength consists in spirits and in blood,
 And those are ow'd to gen'rous wine and food."

Pope's Iliad, ix, 826.

(6) Pinni, the Pins, or Pindarries.

(7) "Parce Liber :

"Parce, gravi metuende thyrsos."—*Hor. Car.* 2, 10, 6.

(8) Archiminister, Græcè, Ἀρχιδιακονες; Anglicè, archideacon ; scilicet, Archdeacon Mouseley, unus e prefectis collegii Madrasensis.

(9) Hic etiam est unus e prefectis supradicti Mad. Col. et Register to the Court of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawlut. Aptum est igitur "quem jocus circumvolat et canones : " "jocus" indolem, "canones" occupationem designans.

(10) Ne tiro erret, ordo est : Latinis (libris) neglectis melius juvet, &c.

(11) Unus e Mad. Col.

(12) Unus e Mad. Col.

(13) Αφαυ et κλαυ frango derivatum. Anglicè, jaw-breaking.

(14) Richard Newcome, scholæ Hackneiensis olim magister, Poetâ magni æstimatus.

(15) Haud ignobile quidem munus. Vide Q. Curtium, lib. 8, cap. 6. : "Mos erat principibus Macedonum adultos liberos regibus tradere, ad munia haud multum servilibus ministeriis abhorrentia. Excubabant servatis noctium vicibus proximi foribus ædis, in quâ rex adquirecebat. Per hos pellices introducebantur alio tantum quam quem armati obsidebant. Idem acceptos ab agasonibus equos quum rex adacensurus esset admonebant ; comitabanturque et venantem et in præliis ; omnibus artibus studiorum liberalium excolti. Præcipuus honor habebatur, quod licebat sedentibus vesci cum rege. Castigandi verberibus eos nullius potestas præter ipsum erut. Hæc cohors vetus seminarium ducum præfectorumque apud Macedonas fuit."

FROM THE PERSIAN.

WOULD'ST thou pass through the world without anguish and woe,—
 This precept obey, 'tis worth more than a jewel :
 Despise not, though abject or humbled, thy foe ;
 And trust not thy friend, if he's haughty and cruel.

R.

DISPUTES IN THE TEA TRADE.

WE have received a letter, which enters at some length into the circumstances of the war which rages amongst the brokers and others concerned in the tea trade. The matters in dispute arise from two sources: the monopoly of seats in the East-India Company's sale-room by the senior brokers; and the printing of the marked catalogues (which represent by conventional signs and symbols the character and qualities of the teas put up to sale) which has hitherto been performed by the trade, and for which the Company make an allowance, we believe, to the amount of £1,000 per annum.

As it is obvious that only one bidder can be pronounced the buyer of a lot of tea; and as its exact value is in general tolerably well known in the sale-room, the individual who can so place himself as to be the first to attract the observation of the presiding director, may buy just as much as he pleases; whilst another who is perched aloft, or on one of the *subsellia*, and depends upon strength of lungs or violence of gesticulation, must often chew the bitter cud of disappointment. In consequence of this circumstance, seats came to be considered as property; and those placed close to the director were purchased, and conveyed to descendants as regularly as *heir-looms*, by the wealthy brokers. The monopoly was long felt as a grievance; and on the 2d March, the juniors took possession of the advantageous seats, and refused to quit them without some pledge or understanding that a new order of things should be introduced.

The difficulty in this case is to get rid of the pretensions of the purchasers of seats, who have been allowed for years to enjoy the privileges attached thereto. The only expedient is to remodel the sale-room; and accordingly a plan has been submitted to the Court, which, if adopted, will place the director opposite to where he now sits, and the brokers' benches on each side of him, as those of the members in the House of Commons.

The other cause of disquiet is a desire, on the part of the London tea-brokers, to desist from printing the marked catalogues, on account of the facility which they offer to individuals to sell tea, by means of them, in the country at lower prices than the brokers think fair.

It is not less from a sense of justice, than of policy, on the part of the East-India Company, that they refuse to sanction the measure desired by the brokers; and have intimated to them, that if they discontinue issuing the marked catalogues as usual (which they are at liberty to do), the Company will undertake the office themselves.

PROFESSOR LEE'S REPLY TO THE REMARKS
ON HIS VINDICATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As you were so good as to indulge me with the insertion of an article in your Journal, on a former occasion, I hope you will not refuse me on this, when I assure you, that I have no controversial feeling to gratify, the only object of my communication being public good.

My former communication was in reply to a review printed at Glasgow; my present remarks are intended to answer the main part of about 100 pages more by the

same author, lately published at the same place. I then confined myself to the principal articles in the review, and I now intend to adopt the same plan; taking for granted, as I did then, that no good end can be answered by dwelling on what appears trifling, and of no public interest.

The first argument I shall notice in this second publication, is one which is intended to shew, that the Arabic grammar is unnecessary to the Persian student. The argument

argument is briefly this. If the dictionaries will supply all the irregular Arabic plurals, the student need not study the principles of the Arabic language in a grammar. But the dictionaries do supply these irregular plurals: *ergo*, the grammar is unnecessary. One of the words chosen

for the discussion of this question is **دار** *a house*, which is said to have *ten* forms of the plural number; only *two* of which, it is also said, are to be found in the alphabetic order of the first edition of Meninski. I remark: In this case, then, allowing the assumption of our author, *eight* forms of the plural may occur, which the student, ignorant of the Arabic grammar, will have no means of finding.

But, our author has discovered, in consequence of my former remarks, that the second edition of Meninski is the best now in use. Let us turn to it (for I happen to possess a copy, contrary to our author's expectations). Here then we find only *nine* forms of the plural; and, in the alphabetical order, we have only *seven* of them, which leaves a deficit, from the original number, of *two*. Now, if we turn to Golius, Castell, and the Kamoos, we shall find that *eleven* broken plurals of this word are given; and further, that there is a slight difference in these authorities as to some of the forms. And here we find, that the best dictionary is deficient in *three* forms of the plural of this word. Let us now turn to Richardson, which, according to our reviewer, is the dictionary now in use. Here, then, we have *two* forms only of the eleven above-mentioned. Now, in these cases, what is the student to do, allowing our author every thing he has asked for? The answer must be, I suppose, "he must do as they do in France, as well as he can!"—But, if he has given one week's consideration to the Arabic grammar, the whole difficulty vanishes. He has only to look for the root in a good dictionary, Golius or Costell, for example, and all is plain.

But the far most amusing part of our argument is yet to come. Our reviewer has argued, that, allowing Sir William Jones to have expressed an opinion in his day, that a knowledge of the Arabic language was necessary to the due understanding of the Persic, the case was now altered, because Meninski's dictionary was not the *one* now in use. My reply was, by this reasoning it might be shewn, that as the times are changed, we must not now cite the opinion of Sir William Jones as his opinion. Certainly not, answers the reviewer; it would be degrading to his understanding to suppose he would hold any such opinion now. But, continues he, it should have been said, the *circumstances* of the times, not the times, are changed. If then we adopt this amendment, we arrive, at the rule, that, whenever the circumstances

of the times are changed, the opinions expressed by writers before this change took place, have also undergone a change. This is a sort of logic, which I think needs no comment. Our author seems to have had some misgivings on this point; for at page 16 the question is given up, in a way no less logical. "In both cases," it is said, "the conclusion is unsupported by the premises, since a change of circumstances does not change the opinion of a man now dead," &c. How a conclusion is supported by premises, it is perhaps hard to say; but that the conclusion had nothing to do with the premises, there can be no doubt.

In pages 11 and 12, Dr. Wilkins experiences a slight rebuke, for having inserted the indicatory syllable *part.* before certain participles beginning with **مت**;

because, it is said, great confusion must be the consequence. By informing the student, therefore, that a certain word is a participle, which, upon our author's principles, he could have no means of knowing, must necessarily puzzle him! Let us try an example or two: **متابع** may be either a verbal noun or masdar, or a participle in the feminine gender, and may occur as both in the same sentence. Now, in this case, how is the student, ignorant of the Arabic grammar, to ascertain the construction of such passage, particularly if the part of speech, to which these words belong, has not been marked in the dictionary? He must trust, of course, to unassisted nature; and conclude his studies just as he began them, perfectly ignorant of the Persian language. Our author thinks, therefore, that the principles of the Arabic grammar may be learned from the dictionary; a position, I will affirm, entirely his own: but when the dictionary makes the slightest advances towards this desirable end, he objects and blames the editor.

But he has stumbled upon another difficulty: he wants to know how the student is to understand the derivation of participles from nouns, adjectives, and other participles, as given in Richardson's dictionary. I answer, I have not yet been able to find any of these participles derived from participles or adjectives: but I do know, that it is regular and right to derive participles from nouns; and if he will look again through Mr. Lumsden, he will no longer find any difficulty on this subject.

Let us now pass on to page 15 of the remarks. I had said in my last communication, that the examples mentioned by M. de Sacy, as exceptions from the rule, respecting the application of the article to the last only of two nouns in construction, were to be resolved by the introduction of the preposition **من**, and consequently, that those exceptions fall properly under another

another rule. The reply we now have to notice is: "Let the professor try the effects of this his art of grammatical transmutation upon the phrase **الضارب العبد** the striker

of the servant, which is also adduced as an exception by de Sacy."

This is a fair question, and I will endeavour to give it a fair and satisfactory answer. It gives me pleasure, Mr. Editor, to meet such a question as this; because I am sure it will be answered in such a way as will be serviceable to my friend, and probably to his pupils. In the first place, M. de Sacy does not cite this phrase as an exception to his rule. It is true, it is found at page 147 of the second volume of his grammar; but there it occurs under a different rule, as the merest tyro will perceive: **الضارب** being considered as a participle or adjective with the article, and **العبد** as its complement.

In page 110 of the same volume, this construction is given under what M. de Sacy terms "*l'annexion imparfaite*," and it is there laid down as analogous with the phrase **حسن الوجه**. Now, if we

make our author's phrase definite by prefixing some such word as **زيد**, it will be necessary to affix the article to the adjective or participle, and we shall have **زيد الحسن الوجه**, a phrase which we shall also find in M. de Sacy's grammar.

Suppose, then, we say **زيد الضارب العبد**, will it now follow, that these last two nouns are in construction? I believe not, and I have no doubt our reviewer will be of the same opinion.

I could wish our author now to turn to page 128 of my edition of Sir William Jones's Grammar; he will there find

تقد العالمة الزوج. How does it happen, that when he reviewed this grammar, he did not discover the last two nouns to be in construction?—That, notwithstanding his spirited appeals to the classical authority of *Black-eyed Susan*, and the *Yellow-haired Laddie*, he is still to be informed of the real import of this construction?

He will reply, perhaps, that the learned Frenchman labours under certain prejudices; and that we are both wrong. Let us see, then, what the native grammarians say on this construction; and, as our friend informs us, that he never reads

them, because Mr. Lockett has told him that they are useless, I will translate my extract. In the Commentary on **كأنه** of Ibn Uthājīh, published at Calcutta by Sheikh Ahmed, we have the following remark on the phrase **الضارب الرجل**, which, our author will allow, is perfectly analogous to his phrase **الضارب العبد**.

After stating that this phrase could not be allowed by analogy on the supposition of these being nouns in construction, the author of the Commentary proceeds,

لكنه جاز حملا علي الوجه المختار في المحسن الوجه, "but it is allowable when referred to the approved principle (exemplified in the phrase) **المحسن الوجه**."

We may now, perhaps, dismiss this question without the fear of being troubled with it any more.

Let us now proceed to the question next in importance. The reader will recollect, that I had referred the student to the dictionary in order to inform himself what vowels were proper for the middle radical letter, both in the preterite and future of Arabic verbs; and that, in doing this, I had followed the example of Mr. Lumsden. Our reviewer, in the first instance, denied that Mr. Lumsden had recommended any such practice; and, strange to say, he denies it still, notwithstanding my having cited Mr. Lumsden's own words to that effect: but, what is still more strange, he challenges me to produce one word from Mr. Lumsden to the point. He then cites Mr. Lumsden's words himself; and, forgetting that he had denied that any such passage existed, he next challenges me to prove the truth of Mr. Lumsden's assertions! Let the reader take it in his own words (p. 21): "We challenge Dr. Lee to produce this rule from any part of Mr. Lumsden's writings." Moreover, the Doctor quotes from Mr. Lumsden as follows, "I have already stated, that the form of the aorist is very generally determined by the arbitrary authority of prescription alone." We then have challenge the second: "*We challenge the Doctor to verify this assertion of Mr. Lumsden*," &c., which need not be further noticed.

The next step taken by the reviewer, which is to prove the inefficiency of my rule, and the falsehood of Mr. Lumsden's assertion, is this: he actually counts a considerable number of the roots in *Goliush*, and determines, with a precision scarcely

scarcely human, how many roots have not the medial vowel of the aorist marked in that dictionary; and the conclusion arrived at is, that my rule is a *lex inanis*. In the next place, he argues with great earnestness in favour of the rules usually given for finding this vowel: and finally, the reader is presented with a list of roots, forty-seven in number, in which this medial vowel is marked, a piece of information, it is asserted, not to be found in the *Lexicon of Golius*. A few remarks on this exquisite piece of grammatical inquiry shall suffice.

Among the native grammarians, the Arabic roots are classed under six conjugations, as follows: verbs having *fathah* for the medial vowel of the preterite, and *zamma* of the future, are assigned to the

first conjugation; as pret. ^{فَعَلَ}نَصَرَ, aor. ^{يَنْصُرُ}يَنْصُرُ.

Those which have *fathah* in the preterite, but *kesra* in the aorist, belong to the second

concl. as ^{فَعَلَ}يَقْرَبُ, ^{فَعَلَ}ضَرَبَ. Those of

the form of ^{فَعَلَ}يَمْنَعُ, ^{فَعَلَ}مَنْعَ are of the third;

^{فَعَلَ}حَسِبَ, of the fourth; of ^{فَعَلَ}يَعْلَمُ, ^{فَعَلَ}عِلْمَ of

^{فَعَلَ}حَسَنَ, of the fifth; and of ^{فَعَلَ}يَحْسِبُ

^{فَعَلَ}يَحْسِنُ, of the sixth.* In the three first

of these conjugations *fathah* is the medial vowel proper for the preterite, while that of the aorist is respectively *zamma*, *kesra*, and *fathah*. Let us now suppose that the student happens to know (which, however, is impossible, without recurring to the dictionary) that some root which may occur, ought to have *fathah* for the medial vowel of the preterite; how, in the next place, is he to discover, whether *zamma*, *kesra*, or *fathah*, is the proper vowel for the aorist? Our author will perhaps inform us. "Our rule, then, for the formation of the aorist from preterites in *fathah* is, that such verbs will have a *zum* or a *kesra* for the medial vowel of the aorist. When this rule is infringed upon, *fathah* must then be the medial vowel of the aorist; and this only happens when a guttural is the medial or final letter of the root" (page 37 of the Remarks).

Verbs having *fathah* for the medial radical letter of the root, will therefore have a *zum* or a *kesra* for the medial vowel

of the aorist: ^{فَعَلَ}نَصَرَ, for example, will

have *zum* or *kesra*, i. e. ^{فَعَلَ}يَنْصُرُ or ^{فَعَلَ}يَنْصِرُ.

Are we to understand, that either of these vowels may be used at pleasure? or only some one of them? This the rule forgets to tell us. But let us allow that it only means one of the two. In this case, how is the student to know which is to be preferred? Here, again, our rule is silent! After all, then, the student must go to the dictionary; for, without it, he cannot determine the medial vowel for either tense!

We are told, in the next place, that when this rule is infringed upon, *fathah* will be the medial vowel of the aorist. But how is the student to know when this infringement takes place? Our author tells us, that "this only takes place when a guttural is the medial or final letter of the root." And, a little lower down: "as every verb, however, having a guttural for its medial or final radical, does not rank under the exception, but, on the contrary, many such verbs follow the general rule, the number of exceptions is considerably diminished." It has been shewn, that the *general rule*, here appealed to, does not determine the medial vowel either in the preterite or the aorist. But, allowing that it did, how is the student to know, in the next place, when such verb comes under the exception or the rule? On this question, also, our rule is silent; and the student must at last turn to the dictionary to settle the point. Our reviewer, therefore, leaves the matter just as he found it, saving only, that he has thrown away his precious time in laying down a *lex inanis*.

But he urges: the *Lexicon of Golius* will not supply the student with this medial vowel, in a great variety of cases. In these cases, then, what is he to do? I answer: the student of the Peric will very seldom want to inquire; and, when he does, the *Lexicons of Golius or Castell* will, most likely, answer his purpose: and, as to the student of the Arabic, the question will but rarely occur, during the first stages of his progress; and, when he is further advanced, he may consult the *Kánoos*.

Let us now offer a few remarks on the list of roots already mentioned, and which, our author informs us, contains information not to be found in *Golius*. In some instances, however, the information is to be found in *Golius*; and, in most of the others, the *Grammar of Mr. Lumsden* will inform us, to whom the public is indebted for their first publication. In these instances, then, our reviewer has condescended to become "the slavish caterer of another man's stuff," contrary to his own professed principles; and, what is worse, has arrogated to himself the merit due to another.

* This is the order given by Guadagnoli.

The first example we shall notice is

بَعَدَ, which he gives pret. بَعَدَ, aor.

يَبْعِدُ. But it also occurs بَعَدَ, يَبْعِدُ.

The author of the *Kámoos* says فَعْلًا

كُكْرَمَ وَفَرِحَ. Similar defects are observable in most of the others.

In the 8th example we have pret. يَسْرُو

aor. يَسْرُو. But in Golius we are told, that this root has fut. O. and mediâ *kesra*, fut. A. and also that it has *tanima* for the medial vowel of the preterite. After all, then, Golius informs us, that both يَسْرُو

and يَسْرِي are found as aorists to this verb! It will not be necessary to examine this list any farther; suffice it to remark, that what has been noticed has not been selected as the worst part of it.

Let us pass on to the exceptions attached to the second list. "Among verbs of the perfect and regular class," it is said, "there are only two exceptions to our

rule, *ni*. حَسِبَ he reckoned, and نَعِمَ

he was happy, which preserves the *kesra* in the aorist." Here we are as far from the truth as ever: but it is fortunate enough for us, that we are able to point out the source of the error. Mr. Lumsden has, in page 128 of his Arabic grammar, cited these two words as exceptions to verbs

of the measure فَعِلَ in the preterite, and

فَعِلَ in the aorist. But Mr. Lumsden has not said, that these are the only exceptions. Our author has imagined, that because no other regular verbs are cited, there can none exist, notwithstanding Mr. Lumsden's admonition, that there are many examples of the same kind. In our sketch of the conjugations, it will be remembered,

حَسِبَ and يَحْسِبُ were given as a

paradigm, upon which a whole class of verbs are conjugated. Surely the grammarians would never have done this for the sake of two verbs only. Upon turning over the *Kámoos*, I find the roots طَسِمَ, عَرِمَ, قَطَمَ, and نَصَبَ, with *kesra* for the medial vowel in both tenses. It is true, many of them

are also found with other vowels: but this is also true of the words حَسِبَ and

نَعِمَ. They form exceptions to the rule, therefore, just as good as those chosen by our author. The fact is, the greater part of the verbs found in this conjugation are also found conjugated in the fourth. The value to be set on this part of our author's lucubrations need not now be discussed: I would only remark, that they are perfectly of a piece with the luminous rule considered in a former communication.*

Let us now consider an example or two of his third list of roots; and, I have no doubt, we shall find that he does not become any more accurate as he proceeds. The first example that he gives (page 38) is

يَأْثُرُ pret., aor. يَأْثُرُ. But Golius gives أَثَرَ

pret., aor. يَأْثُرُ; and the author of the

Kámoos, يَأْثُرُ pret., aor. يَأْثُرُ and يَأْثُرُ.

According to the *Kámoos*, then, this is a verb of the fifth conjugation, and, therefore, to be added to the exceptions above-mentioned: besides, he gives no example of this root with *fathah* on the middle radical of the preterite. It is probable, therefore, that our reviewer is again wrong.

We now come to the third example,

يَجِبُنَ he was a coward. aor. يَجِبُنَ.

Golius gives جِبَنَ and جِبِنَ. The au-

thor of the *Kámoos* جِبِنَ and يَجِبُنَ

only. According to Firozabádi, therefore, *fathah* is not the vowel proper for the medial letter of the preterite. In both these examples, therefore, our author is wrong in the preterites; and in one he has given only one form of the aorist, when the verb has two, one of which is found in Golius.

Now for the fifth example, pret. جَزَا

he subdued, aor. يَجْزُو. But the author

of the *Kámoos* gives جَزَا pret., and aor.

يَجْزِي; and even in Wilmet we have

تَجْزِي.

تجزى. In every example which has been considered, therefore, our author's rules have failed him; and, even with Golius and the Kāmoos at hand, he has blundered to an extent hitherto unequalled by any reviewer, if we except our friend of Glasgow. But, after all, why have these examples been given, if the rule above-noticed will suffice? Is not this a tacit acknowledgment that it will not suffice?

I am very sure, Mr. Editor, it never will be expected that I should follow out nearly 100 pages of grammatical dogmatizing such as this: but, as it may be amusing to some of your readers, to see how learned reviewers cast about when detected in error, I will merely notice an effort or two of this kind, and then conclude.

Our author, when writing his review, had occasion to cite Alting as the author of an Arabic grammar. I suggested, in reply, that Alting never wrote one syllable on the subject. In the Remarks, we are referred to Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica, and Orme's Bibliotheca Biblica, in order to prove that he was right. And what do we find there? Why, *mirabile dictū*! that *Otho*, and not *Alting*, was the author of the grammar, just as I had stated. But, fearing that this might not be deemed satisfactory, another proof is offered. I had mentioned Santes, in my tract against Henderson, as having made a translation of the Hebrew Bible. Our reviewer replies: "We have read of the versions of Santes Pagninus, &c.; but Santes is the proper name of neither." Santes is the name, then, but it is not the proper name, without the addition of Pagninus! Might it not as well be argued, that *Otho* is not the name of *Otho*, we must say *George Otho*! and that *Alting* is not the proper name of *Alting*! But, my objection was not about a name, but a fact; and, disguise Alting how you will, still he was not the author of the grammar in question. A little further on, however, the reviewer takes the hint, and very properly cites *Otho*, not *Alting*: but still, he forgets to cite him by his proper name, *George Otho*.

In another instance, the reply is, that he spoke in a popular way, which every mechanic in Glasgow could explain; and, in another, instead of confessing at once, that he had written an unintelligible sentence, we have a long metaphysical account of the constitution of certain minds; and the conclusion, I suppose is, that a man is at liberty to write like a madman, as long as he can find madmen for his readers. We have also a most infelicitous defence of the exquisite rule given in the review, on the conjugation of concave verbs: but this I dare

not notice. Again, it was asserted in the review, that the word جزا, pointed as a

verb, was not to be found in any dictionary. I admonished the reviewer of a failure in his eye-sight; and he has discovered his mistake. But he returns to the charge, and boldly asserts, that what occurs in the Koran as a noun cannot occur in the dictionary as a verb; which is a truism, and what no one would think of denying. This is not all, however: he proceeds farther,

and says, that the phrase جزا الاحصان as pointed by me, is a violation of the principles of grammar; i. e. a verb followed by its nominative is a violation of the principles of grammar!

In my former communication I had said, that the reviewer was known to me. I am sorry to find, that my allusions have not had the desired effect. I shall now speak more intelligibly, to him at least. Soon after the appearance of my edition of Sir William Jones's Grammar, a very inaccurate, and not very good-natured review of it appeared, to which I replied. At the same time I informed the author, that he was personally known to me. This produced an explanation, which, it should seem, did not satisfy him. Upon this he commenced the review already noticed, which appeared about a year after at Glasgow. In this he reviewed his own review, professing himself to be an independent writer, but joining most cordially with his former self, in degrading and abusing the reverend editor. To this I replied in your Journals of July and August last year; and, in consequence, I have been favoured with the remarks now noticed. Upon the spirit of these works I shall offer nothing more at present. The reviewer professes, indeed, to have been actuated by a love of literature, and by a sincere regard for the interests of the Bible Society. I may remark, literature can gain nothing by such lucubrations as these; and, as to the Bible Society, were it not well known that he has no kindly regard for its interests, his own review may be cited as a sufficient proof on the point. Such professions as these, therefore, I treat as "airy nothings." My good friend's name I shall not expose: I have no personal hostility to him. In future, perhaps, he will adopt a different course; but this I leave for his consideration. Hoping your goodness will excuse the length of this communication,

I remain, &c.

SAMUEL LEE.

Cambridge, April 12, 1825.

Review of Books.

Remarks on Professor Lee's Vindication of his edition of Jones's Persian Grammar, published in the July and August Numbers of the Asiatic Journal, 1824. Glasgow, 1825, pp. 95.

Dr. LEE's edition of Sir Wm. Jones's Persian Grammar was reviewed in vol. xv. p. 349 of the Asiatic Journal. The learned Professor was dissatisfied with some passages in that review: and our readers will find, in p. 577 of the same volume of this Journal, a letter from Dr. Lee, in which he defends and justifies his work, and complains of some animadversions in the Review, bestowed in a spirit far from "unkind" or "uncandid."

In a work published last year at Glasgow, entitled *Critical Researches in Philology and Geography*,* appeared an article in which Dr. Lee's work was examined at greater length: it displayed a familiarity with the subject of oriental grammar, but it was written in a tone of asperity. To this new assailant, Dr. Lee lost no time in replying through the medium of this Journal; and considering the article to be a "personal" attack upon him, and believing (though, as it appears, without reason) "the author and the motives to be well known to him," he wielded offensive as well as defensive weapons, and employed a style which, under any other circumstances, he would doubtless deem objectionable in a literary controversy. The writer of the article in the Glasgow work has put forth a replication in the publication now before us; and whilst we condemn the pointed and scornful style it displays towards a gentleman of great learning, it proves, we think, that Dr. Lee has much underrated his antagonist. The *Remarks* discover a very intimate acquaintance with the philosophy of oriental grammar.

He has, in our opinion, successfully demonstrated that there is no immutable law which requires that the Persian tongue should be taught through the Arabic. We have always entertained the belief that many unnecessary difficulties are thrown in the way of the English student, by Greek as well as Persian being accessible only through the medium of other languages than our own vernacular tongue. That the actual state of things obliges preceptors to follow the example of their predecessors is true; but to maintain that it is impracticable to teach the Persian but by the help of the Arabic is, as the Remarker observes, "to maintain a position which the industry of succeeding lexicographers will, we confidently hope, at no very distant date, shew to be false."

The intricacy of the question treated of, which we candidly confess ourselves hardly competent to decide *ex cathedra*, the fervid animosity which apparently actuates both parties, and, above all, the delicate situation in which we are placed, render it at least a matter of prudence to decline an investigation of the work before us, and to leave our oriental readers to form their own opinion of the merits of the controversy.

One passage, in reply to Dr. Lee's conjecture as to the character and motives of the person who attacks him, we deem it proper to insert:

"That we bear grudge to Dr. Lee, or have any personal pique at him, either on his own account, or on account of his literary celebrity, all our friends well know to be untrue. In short, no feeling of this kind has ever been entertained by us towards him, and we thought that it had been not indistinctly intimated, in more than one paragraph of our criticism, that motives of another nature had urged us to its publication. Dr. Lee may

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. xvii. p. 512.

may rest satisfied, that had it not been for the connexion subsisting between him and the principal Bible and Missionary Societies, we should never have troubled the public with any of our *trashy* lucubrations, as he has been pleased to designate them. Our aim was this, and we think it was not ambiguously expressed, to inform Dr. Lee and the public, that if he could not edit a correct edition of a grammar, of a language in which he was understood to be an adept, he was not, in our judgment, a fit person to be employed as editor of oriental translations of the Bible. This is still our belief, and a perusal of his Vindication has tended to confirm us more strongly in our opinion; so that it was by no means any personal consideration that induced us to attack him, but a regard to the best interests of the Bible-Society, and the cause of missions."

Since this article was written, the preceding letter from Dr. Lee has been received. We publish it most readily; at the same time expressing our regret, if the Professor's suspicions be well founded, that the public benefit, which may spring from this controversy, cannot be acquired without a sacrifice of private friendship.

Rollin's Ancient History, with a Life of Rollin, and Notes. By JAMES BELL. Vol. 1. Glasgow, no date—(stereotyped.) pp. 624.

This work has also issued from the Glasgow press. We are no admirers of the works of Rollin. His narration is prolix; his facts are ill chosen; his style is spiritless. The editor has furnished some very judicious and instructive notes. We should have been better pleased with his labour, if he had employed himself in condensing, or, in fact, *re-writing* the Histories of Rollin, for which task he appears to us to be well qualified; and we are confident he would have rendered a very acceptable service to the public.

The Poet's Pilgrimage, an Allegorical Poem, in Four Cantos. By J. PAYNE COLLIER. London, 1825. Small 4to. pp. 120.

The aspirant after poetical fame at the present day has fallen upon "unlucky times;" he has to vanquish a prejudice which now reigns with unlimited sway, and which is as old as the age of Horace:—

*"Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse
Compositum illepidève putetur, sed quia nuper;
Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et præmia posci."*

The public taste is besides cloyed and perhaps vitiated by the mechanical perfection to which English verse is now brought. Genius is not, however, to be daunted by these and other impediments; and, accordingly, we occasionally meet with, amongst heaps of trash, a work which discovers the genuine spirit of poesy. Of this character we think the work before us to be: the author appears imbued with the spirit of the great masters, enlivened by a ray of intelligence which it is not in their power to impart.

The allegory, like the stanza and language of the poem, is Spenserian; it represents the author (*Ignoto*) as meeting, in his pursuit of poetic fame, with a pilgrim who strives to dissuade him. The following passage, in his answer to the old man, is worthy of insertion:—

"He is not worthy of a poet's name
Who cannot scorn, and woe, and want despise;
Who cannot glory in his after fame,
And that dear hope above all blessings prize!
This is no life where day by day he dies—
This mortal span: he lives in after times,
When fate a hare, cold memory denies
To all who once contemn'd his powerful rhymes;
Unless they live for aye, immortal in their crimes!"

They then proceed together, and first reach the palace of Fortune, the description given of which, and of the persons and objects seen there, is very poetical. The travellers leave this scene, and journey through a fearful country, where Ignoto loses his old companion and meets with a young one, with whom he travels towards the vale of Disappointment and Despair, bounded by bleak and rugged rocks.

“ No vegetation on those rocks was seen,
Which so inclos'd the valley, that the sun
Could never cast his blessed beams between,
To change the noisome vapours dank and dun ;
And sign of living creature there was none.
A few black pines their mouldering trunks uprear,
To shew the triumphs antique time had won ;
And here and there lichens and moss appear,
To make this fearful vale more melancholy drear.

“ No mortal sound the dismal silence broke,
But all the hollow seem'd as still as death :
The wolf's hoarse bark, or raven's tuneless croak,
Would there have sounded cheerful. Not a breath
Of passing wind moan'd through the vale beneath,
As if the breath of life itself were dead.
Not one short word one to the other saith ;
Gazing we stand, as if the silence dread
Had power to freeze our tongues—save sight, all senses fled.”

The succeeding canto brings Ignoto to the cave of Neglect ; and the whole of this part of the poem deserves high commendation. In the fourth canto he is rejoined by the venerable pilgrim, by whose aid he skirts with safety the Gulf of Oblivion ; and in his approach to the drear abode of “ pining Poverty,” he finds the ancient pilgrim in a new shape — that of a lovely lady — the “ poet's muse,” who promised to abide with him during his forced residence there, and “ cheer his misery.”

We can say of the “ Poet's Pilgrimage,” that it is an elegant little poem. If Mr. Collier will continue to write for posthumous fame, we think he stands a fair chance of acquiring it ; but if he looks for any other species of recompense, he may perhaps find reason to acknowledge the justice of the following lamentation, uttered by an author with whom he appears to be well acquainted :—

“ *Duolmi di quei, che sono al tempo tristo ;
Quando la cortesia chiuse ha le porte,
Che con pulito viso, e macro, e asciutto,
La notte, e't di, vi picchian senza frutto.*

Orl. Fur. c. 35, St. 29.

The Practice of Courts-Martial, and also the Legal Exposition and Military Explanation of the Mutiny-Act, and Articles of War, &c. By CAPTAIN HUGH, 48th Reg. Bengal N. I.—Second edition. *The legal portion of the work revised and corrected,* by GEORGE LONG, Esq., of Gray's-Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Pp. 1000. £1. 6s.

An analysis of this valuable work appeared in our Journal for March (p. 270) : we add nothing more than a strong recommendation of it to our military friends, who will find, upon examination, that it amply deserves such a recommendation.

Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army, in the Years 1817, 1818, and 1819; with Observations on the System according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a Statement of the Improvements that [which] appear necessary. By EDWARD LAKE, Lieut. H. E. I. C. Madras Engineers. With an Atlas of Explanatory Plates. London, 1825. 8vo. pp. 255.

This is a work of great merit. To the military student destined for India, these Journals, illustrated as they are with plans, will prove invaluable; and we believe the oldest officers serving in that country, will collect the most essential information from the details which are given in them. Nor can this book be uninteresting to the European soldier: it will present him with the best view which has yet appeared of the progress of the art of fortification in India, and of the means which our countrymen have employed to subdue the strong holds of the natives, which they often defend with a valour and obstinacy which would do credit to any troops in the world.

The language in which this work is written is well suited to its character: it is concise and perspicuous. On the whole, this volume and its accompanying plates do honour to its author, and we can, without hesitation, recommend it to all our military readers.

FOREIGN WORKS.

GERMANY. *Reise nach Turkomanien und Khiwa, in den Jahren 1819 und 1820; i. e. Journey in Turcomania and Khiwa, in the Years 1819 and 1820.* By CAPT. M. N. MOURAVIEV, of the Imperial Russian Service. *Translated from the Russian.**

The important trade carried on by the ancients on the Oxus, the Caspian, and Black Sea was interrupted by that great commotion which caused Asia to send forth its numerous tribes of Barbarians against civilized Europe, and which banished all security for mercantile enterprise. That trade was, in some measure, revived by the Venetians; but they, too, were driven from those regions by the increasing power of the Turks, whose ambition never permitted them to cultivate commerce; and it seems now reserved for Russia to restore a trade which cannot but be profitable to the industry of this growing empire, and which may ultimately serve to civilize those regions of central Asia which, for so many thousand years, have been the seat of barbarism and violence. It was impossible that a genius like that of Peter the Great could have overlooked so important an object, to which the geographical situation of his country seemed peculiarly to invite him; hence his efforts to establish ports on the Caspian and Black Seas, and to unite them, by means of canals, with the Baltic. But he did more; he sent Prince Bekowitch with a small army to Khiwa, to open a commercial route through that country with the south of Asia. This ill-judged measure, however, failed as much on account of the natural impracticability of subduing nations, such as the Turcomans and Khiwese, in the midst of their deserts, as on account of the incapacity of the prince, who, suffering himself to be ensnared by the superior cunning of the Asiatics, was destroyed with all his troops. Since that period, Russia seems to have changed her system, by wisely endeavouring to obtain by negotiation that which her arms would never obtain. During her last war with Persia in 1813, an emissary was sent by the Governor-General of Georgia to the Turcomans, for the purpose of entering into a league with their Khan against that power. The Turcomans readily consented, and actually despatched an embassy to Georgia, which, however, arrived only just in time to witness the conclusion of peace between the belligerents.

In the year 1819 the Governor-General of Georgia, General Germaloff, despatched the author of the present narrative on a new mission to Turcomania and Khiwa, with the view of entering into treaties with the Khans of those countries, which might secure to the Russians the establishment of a factory on the east coast of the Caspian, as well as a general protection to their trade and navigation in those regions. The author embarked at Baku, a port from which a considerable trade is carried on with Astrakhan. Sailing along the coast, he perceived distinct traces of a superior height of the sea at former times, and was informed that the depth of the water increased and decreased regularly,

* A French translation of this work has appeared, by M. Cointe de Laveau.

regularly, within periods of thirty years. He landed to the north of Astrabad, near Cape Serehrenoi. The Turcomans, by whom this part of the eastern coast is almost entirely inhabited, lead a migratory life, and live, for the most part, on the produce of their herds and flocks, hunting, or fishing, few of them pursuing agriculture. They export salt and naphtha in large quantities, chiefly to Persia, whence they obtain, in return, corn, muskets and other weapons, cloth, and domestic utensils. They reside under tents made of felt, and follow but few trades: the carpets and jewellery of their manufacture are, however, described as being of a superior kind. In their character the author recognized nothing of that generosity and energy so conspicuous amongst the Circassian tribes; on the contrary, he describes them as being selfish, covetous, cruel, and prone to the basest actions for the sake of lucre. They have hereditary chiefs, but they generally show them but little obedience, unless they possess energy sufficient to exact it; otherwise, they follow any daring adventurer who takes a lead among them. Thus, even the authority of their Khan is very limited. They are Mahomedans of the sect of Omar; one of the principal causes of their inveterate hostility to the Persians, who are of the sect of Ali. Their language bears very great affinity to that of the Turks, with whom they are evidently of one origin. The author was very successful among them; the chiefs of the districts of Hassan Kouli and Balkan met him on board the Russian corvette, where a commercial treaty was agreed upon. Few could, however, write, and they signed in the names of the remainder, who, in order to signify their assent, passed their fingers, dipped in ink, over the paper.

This business being satisfactorily concluded, the author, leaving his ship at anchor before Krasnovodsk, proceeded on his journey to Khiwa. He, as well as his companions, rode on camels. They found, that wherever there was water, the country near it was carefully cultivated, and the people milder, and less inclined to plunder, than those near the coast. After a few days' journey, the author reached the desert which separates the inhabitable country of the Caspian, from Khiwa. This party had gradually been increased by Turcomans, who were going to buy corn at Khiwa; and the caravan now consisted of fifty people, and above two hundred camels. The mountains of Balkan, which stretch as far as the desert, gradually disappeared, and our travellers soon saw themselves surrounded by an ocean of sand. Not a living creature was seen in this dreary waste, in which the weary eye but seldom discovered a green spot on which it could rest. Now and then they met with a well of brackish water, near which the caravan halted, to rest and fill their water-skins: but, although shunned by every animal, man has made these deserts his abode, for there are several tribes of Turcomans who range over them with their flocks, and like the Arabs of their desert, plunder every traveller whom they think they can attack with impunity. Not far from the borders of Khiwa, the caravan fell in with the ancient bed of a large river, now dry, which, according to the tradition of the natives, was once filled by the Amoo-Daria (the Oxus of the ancients), in its course to the Caspian sea, and which was diverted, about five centuries ago, by a great earthquake, and forced to disembody itself into Lake Aral. That the Oxus formerly fell into the Caspian, is affirmed by Pliny, Strabo, and other ancient writers; and this tradition seems to confirm the fact beyond a doubt.*

The territory of Khiwa comprehends the valley watered by the many arms of the Amoo-Daria, and is about three hundred verst in circumference. This region, which is moreover intersected by numerous canals and aqueducts, is kept in the highest state of cultivation, and produces all the fruit and vegetables of the temperate as well as torrid zones. Suspicious, which seems to be the characteristic of all the eastern governments, was very high proving fatal to the Russian embassy. Mr. M. had committed the imprudence of taking notes in the presence of the natives, while on his way to this capital; and the Khan having been informed of it, and supposing him to be a spy, caused him to be arrested, with his whole suite, and shut up in one of the numerous castles with which the country seems to be studded, and which resemble the feudal castles in Europe. In this confinement he remained for forty days, when he was not only set at liberty, but also allowed to appear before his Khiwese majesty. He found the capital, which seems to be of an immense extent, enclosed within a vast number of beautiful gardens, the fresh green of which was beautifully contrasted by innumerable minarets and cupolas of an azure blue, towering above the high walls of the city. Mr. M. was solemnly received, and lodged in a splendidly furnished house, every room of which was laid out with costly carpets. A few days after his arrival, he was introduced to the monarch of Khiwa, who received him seated under a tent, erected in the middle of a large space, within three court yards, through which our author was led, before he reached the sublime presence. The Khan seemed in good humour; he acknowledged the advantages that would accrue to his country by a free, commercial intercourse with Russia, and declared his willingness to enter into a permanent treaty with that power.

Khiwa

* See the Nomenclator Ptolemaicus.

Khiwa proper consists of the great Oasis, formed by the Amoo-Daria before described, and which contains a great many towns besides the capital, whose inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with the Kirghees and other nomade tribes of the surrounding deserts, as well as with Persia and Bukhara. But the power of the Khan extends over a great part of the tribes of the desert, of which Khiwa forms the centre. The original inhabitants are Bukharians; but the present rulers of the country are Tartars (or, according to Mr. Klaproth's opinion, Turks) of the Usbeck-race. They are the hereditary defenders of the state, the holders of all public offices, and the class from among whom alone the Khan is elected. They call their vassals, *i. e.* the original inhabitants of the country, Oorgenetch, an appellation which recalls to our mind the English word Knight, and the German *Knecht*, both originally implying vassals. The country also contains many slaves, chiefly consisting of Persians, Russians, and Kurds, who, having been kidnapped by the Turcomans and Kirghees, are sold into Khiwa. The number of Persian slaves is said to amount to 30,000; that of the Russians to 3000. There are also many Jews, who have, however, for the most part, adopted the Mahomedan religion. The present Khan is endeavouring to level all distinctions among his subjects, and raise his authority on the overthrow of their individual privileges. The author found great difficulty in obtaining an estimate of the number of the inhabitants of Khiwa; however, he estimates those who live in fixed abodes at about 300,000, and the revenue of the Khan at about four millions of francs. He found the people more moral than the Turcomans. The Khan keeps a standing army of 12,000 men, mostly cavalry, who all pass for good soldiers; but in time of war he is enabled to increase their number to 50,000. Should the Russians succeed in forming a close alliance with this nation, it will be of great importance to them in a future war with Persia.

DENMARK. *De Originibus et Fatis Ecclesiæ Christianæ in India Orientali; Disquisitio Historica.* By MATTHEW HAQUIN HOHLENBERG. Copenhagen, pp. 165.

It is well known, that when the Portuguese arrived in India they found there certain Christians of the Nestorian sect, who were afterwards denominated Christians of St. Thomas, according to a tradition that St. Thomas preached the gospel to the Hindoos. This tradition has been treated by modern writers as a fable; but M. Hohlenberg agrees with Dr. Buchanan, who has defended the truth of the tradition in his *Christian Researches*. The Danish author examines the arguments against the tradition, and labours to prove that the Apostle was really the founder of the Christian church in India; he then traces the history of this church up to the arrival of the Portuguese. It is a great misfortune that the inscriptions which Dr. Buchanan has preserved have not been decyphered, as they might probably throw some light upon the subject.

NETHERLANDS. *Verhandelingen van het Bataviasche Genootschap, &c.; i. e. Proceedings and Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Batavia, in 1823.* Vol. ix. Printed at Batavia, 1824.

This volume contains, among other matters, four Memoirs. The first, by Professor Reinhardt, *On the Height and Natural Situation of certain Mountains in Java*,* has some curious remarks relating to the constitution of the atmosphere and to geognosy; and records some of the natural productions of those mountains. The second, by M. Van Sevenhoven, is a most interesting description of Palembang, under the respective aspects of its topographical, statistical, and political relations. The third, by Dr. Blume, a distinguished botanist, is a description of certain plants observed by him in a journey to Salak in 1822. The fourth Memoir is by the same author; it treats of certain oaks indigenous in Java. The Dr. describes ten different species under the names of *Quercus elegans*, *Q. depressa*, *Q. glaberrima*, *Q. angustata*, *Q. pseudo-Molucca*, *Q. Sundalica*, *Q. pruinosa*, *Q. rotundata*, *Q. induta*, *Q. gemelliflora*. The author is of opinion, that, for carpenters' work, the wood of some of these species is very little inferior in quality to the European oak.

FRANCE. *Dictionnaire Français-Wolof et Français-Bambara, suivi du Dictionnaire Wolof-Français.* Par M. J. DARD. Paris, 1825. pp. 32 and 300.

The Wolof language, which is almost entirely unknown in Europe, is spoken, according to the author, "throughout all Senegambia, and beyond the right bank of the Senegal; and it is, next to Arabic, the dialect, by whose assistance a traveller can be surest of making himself understood from the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Niger."

* See our present number, p. 683.

Niger." The service which any help to acquire this tongue will afford to travellers in Africa, cannot be too highly appreciated. We do not deem it necessary to say much upon the work before us, because a vocabulary and, we believe, a grammar (so called) of the Wolof language have been published in England (of which the French author seems unaware), under the auspices of a benevolent institution, set on foot by the society of Friends, to civilize the natives of Africa.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Saturday, April 16.

THE Society met at the usual hour; the Director, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary announced the following donations:

By John Reeves, Esq., a Chinese map of the province of Quang-tung (Canton), and a celestial planisphere, accompanied by a descriptive catalogue of the constellations.

By Thos. P. Platt, Esq., Librarian of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on their behalf, copies of the translations of the Holy Scriptures into various languages, made under the auspices, or at the expense of the Society. This magnificent donation amounted to upwards of one hundred volumes, handsomely bound. A few of the oriental translations were wanting, which the Librarian stated would be forwarded when the Society received them.

By the Rev. S. Weston, copy of an Arabic inscription upon a stone received by a gentleman in England, in a bale of goods from Smyrna, with a translation by the donor.

By M. Amédée Jaubert, a foreign member of the Society, three French works, by the donor.

A pamphlet on colonial trade was transmitted anonymously.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

The Secretary then read a communication from Thos. Pell Platt, Esq., accompanying copies of certain Abyssinian MSS. relative to the nature, constitution, and condition of the Christian church of Ethiopia, and including a calendar of its saints, obtained by the British and Foreign Bible Society, by means of the Rev. Wm. Jowett, resident at Jerusalem, and transmitted by him to the Church Missionary Society in London.* Mr. Platt observes, in the communication referred to, that the contents of these MSS. seem not to have been altogether unknown to learned men in Europe. The treatise of Jos. Scaliger, *De Emendatione Temporum* (lib. vii.) contains an article entitled *Computus Ecclesie Æthiopice*, which is an imperfect transcript of one of the MSS. Ludolf, likewise, in his *Commentarius Historiæ Æthiopice*, avowedly borrows from one of the MSS.; but he has derived his information from an imperfect copy, or through an inaccurate channel.

Thanks were voted for this communication.

The Secretary then resumed the reading of Mr. Ross's Essay on the Life and History of Firdousi, the conclusion of which was again deferred.

The following gentlemen were elected members this day: James Disney, Esq.; John Melville, Esq.; Capt. Melville Grindlay, and Dr. James M'Donnell.

It was omitted to be stated, that Patrick Percy, Esq., was introduced and admitted at the last meeting.

Adjourned till May 7th.

* Translations of some of the prayers of the Abyssinian church, transmitted by Mr. Jowett, may be seen in the Register of the Church Missionary Society for March last.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Sitting of Feb. 7. The following persons were admitted members:—MM. Leon Bezout, Brosset, G. Desmichels, and Conrad T. Haesler.

A letter from the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Geographical Society accompanied the transmission of the first memoirs published by the society, and expressed a desire to see its labours and those of the Asiatic Society mutually illustrate each other. The secretary was charged to transmit to the committee the thanks of the council, and to communicate the Asiatic Society's wish to concur in the promotion of geographical knowledge.

A note from M. E. Coquebert de Montbret, jun. was read relative to divers MSS of Ibn Khaldoun, which are supposed to exist in the different libraries of Europe.

Extracts relative to M. de Meyendorff's journey to Bokhara were communicated.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BENCOLEN.

At a meeting of this society held at the court-house, Bencoolen, 19th May 1824, J. Prince, Esq., acting-resident, Fort Marlbro', in the chair.

Dr. Tytler, secretary, opened the business of the meeting.

A paper, by Mr. Hamilton, was read, containing notices of tin ore supposed to exist in the sand, found at the mouth of the Bencoolen river; it also contained remarks upon the geological situation and history of the metal generally.

A paper, by Dr. Tytler, was read on the nature of diseases attacking European and native constitutions, with a description of the principal maladies during the last six months, affecting the patients in the General Hospital of Fort Marlbro'. It appears that the most important disease noticed there is a formidable species of gangrene, in its symptoms closely allied to the Ergot of the French, and respecting which some interesting remarks are contained in the Philosophical Transactions for 1762 and 1765. The Ergot has been ascertained to proceed from the use of grain as food, previously vitiated by rain and other causes; accordingly the proposal for altering the food of the natives in the hospital has been attended with the most signal success; and a disease, formerly deemed unconquerable in the settlement, admits of being cured by regimen, aided by the exhibition of external remedies and medicines.

It is further stated in the paper, that at Bencoolen, within the period alluded to,

the extent of mortality has been considerably less than could have been expected, and more inconsiderable than at any station of equal magnitude on the continent of India; and that only one patient died in the hospital during the month of April last. It is also the author's opinion that no particular insalubrity is inherent either to the climate or situation of Fort Marlbro', and that on the whole, in point of healthiness, Bencoolen is equal to any station in India.

A second paper was read by Dr. T. illustrative of the means adopted by him for diffusing medical knowledge amongst the native doctors and apprentices attached to the hospital, and explaining the plan upon which the medical school of Bencoolen is conducted. The pupils belonging to this institution, consisting of five Christian youths, three Hindoos and four Mussulmans, were then examined regarding their knowledge of anatomy; and the president and members were pleased to express their approbation of their attainments, and their high satisfaction at Dr. Tytler's success.

A paper was then submitted by Mr. Baskett, containing a motion on the part of the members of the society, engaged in the cultivation of nutmegs, that an agent be appointed in London to superintend the progress of the petition forwarded to the proper authorities at home, praying for a mitigation of the duties exacted upon the importation of nutmegs, the produce of this settlement into Great Britain.

Resolved, that Mr. Scott of London be appointed agent for this society, and carried *nem. con.* that Mr. Scott be elected an honorary member.

A quantity of nutmegs of very superior quality was laid on the table by Mr. Cursetjee; as also a bottle of powdered Mace, and specimens of cinnamon, by the same gentleman, the produce of his plantations.

A specimen of pepper from the plantation of Dr. Lumsdaine, was presented by Mr. Neish.

A specimen of granite, or quartz-rock closely allied to granite, discovered in the neighbourhood of Benteering, was presented by Dr. Tytler.

Dr. Tytler submitted his work on *Morbus Oryzeus*, or disease occasioned by the use of noxious rice for food, and also a copy of the new Nosological system for the classification of diseases, published by him.

A specimen of the culinary vegetables, cultivated in the gardens of Bencoolen by the Chinese inhabitants, was likewise placed upon the table by the secretary; and

and two living specimens of different kinds of *Buceros*.

A very fine specimen of *Siamang*, or *Simio Syndactyla* of Sir Stamford Raffles; and a specimen of red monkey, named *Simpe* by the natives, were also exhibited at the time; and a stuffed specimen of alligator, found at (name of the place illegible), given to the museum by the same gentleman, together with ichthyological subjects, &c. and two samples of the artificial wax candles formed from vegetable oil, invented by Mr. J. Tytler, garrison surgeon of Moughyr, in Bengal.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Prince, and Dr. Tytler; the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

THE LATE MR. RICH'S COLLECTION.

This valuable collection has been purchased for the public; it consists of Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Syriac MSS; gems and other antiquities, from Babylon and Nineveh; and coins, Oriental, Greek, Roman, &c.

The report of the parliamentary committee, to whom the petition of the trustees of the British Museum was referred by the House of Commons, is printed, with the opinions of various learned men as to the nature and value of the collection; it is a very interesting document.

With regard to the MSS. Professor Lee states that, taken on the aggregate, they are the best he had seen collected by any one man. Dr. Lee represents the Syriac to consist of 68 volumes; there is one copy of the Philoxenian version of the Gospels which is valuable; he only knows of one other copy, which is at Oxford. There are copies of the Nestorian and Jacobite editions of the Peschito version of the Scriptures, there being no other complete copy of the Nestorian edition in any of our libraries. The Nestorian and Jacobite sects separated as early as the year 500, and continued their editions in their own churches; the collection of them may be important on certain disputed passages. Some of the copies are a thousand years old; they are not all perfect, but as much so as they are generally found. There are two copies of the Gospels and two of the New Testament perfect, with the exception of the Apocalypse. After having examined more particularly the collection, Dr. Lee stated, that the MSS. are much less mutilated than he had before supposed. There is a History of the Persecutions of the Nestorians, which he believed to be unique, and an old Chronicle, which he considers a very curious historical document; it is written in Syriac and Arabic, in parallel columns, the Arabic in the Kufic character; it gives the dates of the bishops, and various persons of the Syriac churches, of the Persian kings, and of the dynasties of the East and West. With re-

spect to the remaining part of the collection, he has examined accurately a fourth part of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., and which he believes to be a fair specimen of the whole; they are extremely valuable, because they are the best books in those languages. They consist of history, poetry, and grammar, commentaries on each, and commentaries on the Koran; there are also works on geography, mathematics, and on the sciences generally. There is also a copy of the Koran in the Kufic character, which is, perhaps, the only copy in Europe. This collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. he thinks, cannot be worth less than £5,000.

Mr. Hine, Mr. Rich's assistant at Bagdad, knew that Mr. R. had paid between £6,000 and £7,000 for the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. alone.

With respect to the coins and medals, Mr. Marsden states that there is one coin, a Kufic Derham, represented to have been struck in the 79th year of the Mahomedan era, which he believes to be worth £100; there is only one other similar which is known, belonging to the Royal Academy of Sweden. The value of the collection, independent of the Greek and Roman part, he estimates at £1,000, including the Parthian and Sassanian coins.

Dr. Wilkins had examined this Kufic Derham; he believes the coin to be genuine, and agrees with Mr. Marsden as to its value.

Mr. Mathew Young, dealer in coins, observed the Kufic Derham; it is in fine preservation; believes it to be struck, not cast—such coins have never in this country sold for more than a guinea. He observed particularly a Thracian coin, considers it to have been cast, and worth only a few shillings; a genuine one, in fine condition, would be worth £100. He estimates the whole collection, according to what he is in the habit of charging for such coins, at £840.

Mr. William Bankes, a member of the committee, considered the Thracian coin as a cast, but being doubtless an exact impression from a true coin of extreme rarity; it may as such be worth £90 to complete a series.

Mr. Francis Palgrave observed, that the appearance of a coin being cast, was not a proof of its being a modern forgery, ancient moulds and ancient furnaces for casting coins have been often found; the reason for employing these moulds has not been satisfactorily explained.

With regard to the antiquities, Mr. Edward Landseer thinks them very valuable, and that the study of the hieroglyphical part of these gems may throw light on the inscriptions in the arrowhead character. He considers the cylinders to have been signets, and that their impression was given by rolling; with respect to their pecuniary value,

value, he remembered one of a similar kind, found at Marathon, being valued at from 18 to 20 guineas; valuing the collection at that rate, it would be worth about £3,000.

Sir John Malcolm had looked over these Babylonish and Nineveh antiquities; thinks, from his own experience, that this collection has been obtained at great cost: upon a cylindrical brick being shown him, covered with the arrowhead character, he says it is the best specimen he had ever seen; he would give £50 for it; and he thinks Mr. Rich could not have expended less than £400 or £500 upon the remainder of this part of the collection, independent of the gems.

Mr. Francis Palgrave considered the collection of antiquities as very valuable, and thinks such a collection may lead to important results, when we see what Dr. Young and M. Champollion have done with regard to Egyptian hieroglyphics; he thinks the collection of gems and other antiquities may be fairly worth £1,000.

The committee submit to the house, that the sum of £5,500 is a fair and reasonable price for this collection of MSS., the sum of £1,000 for the coins, and the sum of £1,000 for the Babylonish and Nineveh gems and antiquities; and they recommend that the whole of the collection be purchased at those prices, making altogether the sum of £7,500, and that it be placed in the British Museum for the benefit of the public.

THE SEPOYS.

The first battalion of Sepoys ever raised in Bengal was that called the Lal Pultan, or Red Battalion, which distinguished itself in the battle of Plassey and on other great occasions; but in 1764 it mutinied on the pretext of some promises that were made to it having been broken. It was easily reduced to obedience; but Sir Hector Munro, who then commanded the army, thought a severe example necessary, and twenty-eight of the most guilty were tried by a Drum-head Court Martial, and sentenced to death. Eight of these were directed to be immediately blown away from the guns of the force then at Choprah. As they were on the point of executing the sentence, three grenadiers, who happened to be amongst them, stepped forth and claimed the privilege of being blown from the right hand guns. "They had always fought on the right," they said, "and they hoped they would be permitted to die at that post of honour." Their request was granted, and they were the first executed. There was not a dry eye among Europeans or Asiatics at the death of these fine fellows, no disturbance whatever caused. The battalion next raised was called Matthews's Battalion. In 1759, it

showed equal gallantry with the English soldiers, in storming the strong fortress of Masulipatam, defended by a French garrison. This battalion was one of three which mutinied in 1782, under an apprehension of being embarked for foreign service. The mutiny was suppressed, the battalion broken, and drafted into other regiments, and two native officers and one or two Sepoys were sentenced to death, by being blown away from the mouth of a cannon. The sentence was carried into execution in the presence of those troops which had mutinied, and of one other regiment only; and it was effected without the smallest opposition, or even a murmur. The same battalion had also mutinied in 1763, but was soon recalled at that time to its duty. The last instance that we shall mention is, the two celebrated one at Vellore. After the native garrison of that fortress had placed themselves in a state of open mutiny, the Madras native cavalry and the 19th regiment of English dragoons were sent against them; the gates of the fortress were blown open, and the native cavalry acted with quite as much decision and bravery, in attacking their misguided countrymen, as did the English soldiers themselves.

BURMESE ORDEAL.

The following mode of trial by Ordeal prevails in the Burman Empire: A certain quantity of wax is weighed in two equal portions, and formed into two candles, which are lighted at the same instant; one is held by the plaintiff, the other by the defendant, and the holder of the candle which first burns out is adjudged to have sworn falsely, and of course to have lost the cause.—*Singapore Chron.*

STOCKADES.

The Burmese stockades, of which drawings and plans have been sent to this country, seem to be formidable fortifications of the kind. For a considerable space round the first inclosure the ground is thickly set with bamboo stakes, bonding outwards, extremely sharp, and lying hid in the jungle grass. In their effect upon a person attempting to make his way through them, they are not unlike dog-spikes. Next comes a high palisado of stout bamboos, firmly set in the ground, and bound close together. Then another palisado, which one might call a counter-scarp. When this is surmounted, a broad ditch or space, also set with spikes; and within, a third palisado, which we might term the scarpment, through the interstices of which the Burmese level their muskets at the assailants. In the body of this kind of fortress is a large shed, under which the garrison live. The Burmese soldiers always carry several bamboos for the purposes

of fortification, and make a stockade in a night.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

A mendicant brought a bullock from Benares, which had three eyes; the third one was in the middle of the forehead. It had three horns, four ears, and a most curious beast it certainly was. A wealthy native purchased it, and kept it in his house; a great number of people constantly flock to behold this extraordinary animal.—*Native Newspaper*, Oct. 18.

VELOCIPEDES.

When these vehicles were first brought to India, the natives, who could not comprehend the pleasure of a carriage where the passenger did the duty of the horse, denominated them *Pangul ka Gharri* (a fool's coach).

A NATANT ARMY.

In a recent work on swimming, and its application to the art of war, M. le Vicomte de Courtivron, a French field-officer, recommends the formation of a company of swimming soldiers in every regiment, and describes the various important duties of which they would be capable; among which is that of conducting cannon placed on rafts to any desired position.

ANTIMONY.

We observe a singular caution given in the Penang Gazette against imposition in this commodity, resulting from an ineffectual attempt to reduce it on a common fire. It may be here noticed that the reduction of the ore of antimony is one of the most delicate and difficult operations in metallurgy, and never conducted successfully except in the great way, and with powerful furnaces and fluxes. Ninety-nine parts out of a hundred of the antimony imported into England, comes in the form of crude antimony, which is neither more nor less than the ore freed from stones, and other ordinary impurities, by the operation of melting on a common fire. The quantity of metal, which the ore so treated is capable of affording, is about 50 per cent; and the sulphuret, the only ore employed any where, does not appear to vary in its proportions.—*Singapore Chron.*, Sept. 30.

FOSSIL ELEPHANT.

The Journal of Lyons gives an interesting account of the discovery of a Fossil Elephant, on the hill which separates the Rhone and the Saone to the east of the city of Lyons. Some workmen digging a pit in a clayey marl, found, at the depth of seven feet and a-half, some fragments of bones, which were white and rather friable. They were surprised to see these

animals remain in what the gardeners call a virgin earth. I went to the place (says the writer of the notice), and soon recognised some of the bones of an elephant. Among the persons who were present, some pretended they were bones of a giant; others, not so ignorant, said they were the skeleton of a mammoth. Those who agreed with me that these large bones had belonged to an elephant, took it into their heads they were the remains of one of those belonging to the army of Hannibal.

CHINESE SAW.

A saw has been introduced into France and the colonies, which will saw the largest and longest trees when laid on the ground, and not placed on stocks as is the common practice. This instrument, originally of Chinese invention, has not been known; and though found already to be very useful, is susceptible of yet greater improvements.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

On the 4th of November (says an American paper) the President of Mexico published, by order, a decree of the Sovereign Congress, which authorized him to receive proposals for cutting open a communication between the two oceans, by the isthmus of Tehuantepec: and for rendering navigable the rivers of Alvarado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, Santiago, and Colarod of the West. The enterprise of thus uniting the Pacific and the Atlantic is of the greatest importance.

RICE PAPER.

The substance called rice paper, which is brought from China and much used for representing richly-coloured insects and other objects of natural history, and for making artificial flowers, is ascertained to be a vegetable production. On being exposed to the action of boiling olive oil it was made transparent, and thus its structure was ascertained. It consists of long hexagonal cells, their length being parallel to the surface of the film: when in its usual state these cells are filled with air, which renders it soft and well adapted to many purposes. It is said to be the membrane of the bread-fruit tree, the *artocarpus incisi-folia* of naturalists.—*Edinb. Journ. of Science*.

HEIGHTS OF PLACES IN FREANG (JAVA) REGENCY. MEASURED BY M. REINWARDT.

	English feet.
Buitenzorg	865
Megamendon	4,848
Salak	7,172
Gede	9,075
Pentjak Karang (dist. of Tjiboa) ..	2,774
Patocha (dist. of Tjisondane)	7,407
Tombak Ræijong (ditto)	6,291

Village of Tjwedonj (ditto).....	English feet. 3,572
Northern Peak of Tiloe (dist. of Banjaran)	6,425
Southern Peak of ditto (ditto)....	6,034
Kampong Lamadjam (ditto)	3,169
Kampong Malabar (ditto)	3,363
Mountain of ditto (ditto)	6,621
Village of Banjaran (ditto).....	2,534
Kampong Marajan (dist. of Tjiparay)	3,035
Kampong Nenkelien (ditto)	3,742
Head of the Tjitarum river (dist. of Mahahaja).....	4,645
Sumbong (ditto)	5,593
Tjikaraha (ditto)	4,017
Goenong Goentoer (dist. of Timanganten)	6,085
Telaga Bodas (dist. of Wanaradja)	5,497
Village of Trogong (dist. of Timanganten)	2,350
[Verhandel. v. het Batav. Genootschap.]	

EASTERN AND WESTERN BEAUTIES.

A correspondent in the *Bengal Hurkaru* states, as an incontrovertible fact, that the beauties of the west have greater attractions with the natives of India, than their aboriginal beauties. With the Mahomedan part, vanity directs the same preference; but their *west* is limited by the Mussulman empire. He adds the following fact: "Few people know that a ship which sails between this port and the Red Sea is secretly employed for the express purpose of gratifying the vanity of the eastern Omrahs of ingrafting a progeny on the genuine stock from the land of Mahomet. An annual importation of little nymphs is made from this favoured land, and the great are supplied with them according to their claims upon the consideration of the importers. Every attention is paid to the beauties on their transit to this country, and costly dresses, as well as jewels, are given them to enhance their worth with their future lords. A ship full arrived not long ago."

VOLCANOS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

A letter from Mr. Rupell, dated Ambukol, 3d May 1824, states that in Kordoufan, in Central Africa, there is a chain of half-extinct volcanoes, particularly Djebel-Koddagi, where a very lofty conical summit smokes constantly, and throws out hot ashes without intermission. The Editors of the *Bulletin Universel* state that Mr. Rupell never was in Kordoufan; and they contend that, admitting the truth of the above representation, it does not show that Djebel Koddagi is a real volcano. The flow of lava is the only certain evidence; and even then, it would prove only an exception to the general rule.

A letter from this traveller dated 27th July last, states that, in consequence of the commotions in Western Africa, he had

lost all his office's, instruments, and books, which he left at Ené.

WHITE COPPER.

M. Frick, a German chemist, has formed several alloys in imitation of white-copper, or the *Pakfong* of the Chinese. A mixture in the following preparations—

Copper.....	41.75
Nickel	32.25
Zinc	26.00

composed a greyish alloy, very little malleable when cold, not at all when heated; flattening with difficulty. Another, according to this formula—

Copper.....	50.00
Zinc	31.25
Nickel	18.75

produced a white metal susceptible of a beautiful polish, easily flattened, malleable when cold, unalterable by the atmosphere, and sonorous like silver. A third alloy, formed as follows:

Copper.....	53.39
Zinc	29.13
Nickel	17.48

approached still nearer to silver in colour and sound. It was harder than that metal, very tenacious, but also exceedingly ductile. Its sp. gr. was at 15° 4 of Reaumur. 8.556.—[*Bullet. Univers.*]

ENTOMOLOGY.

Dr. Afzelius, in a paper published in the 4th vol. of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, remarks upon the name given to the genus *Pausus*, that it signifies a *pause*, cessation, or rest; it being the last described by the great naturalist. A writer in the *Bengal Hurkaru* considers this etymology as erroneous; he observes that Linné knew but one species of this genus, and in giving it the generic name of *Pausus*, he simply alluded to the *paucity*,* or fewness of the genus then known. He adds: Two insects of this genus, with a non-descript species, were found in the splendid collection made by Dr. Wallich, at Nepal, and taken to England by Major-General Hardwicke.

TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

The Semaphoric plan of telegraphs is about to be introduced into Bengal. A model of a semaphor is now at Calcutta; and part of the machinery is preparing on a large scale for trial: the indices or hands are of sheet iron; the counter-balance is of equal length, also metallic; below these, there is an auxiliary short wooden arm. It is represented to be more complicated than the Admiralty semaphor in England. A communication with Madras, it is expected, will require only 48 hours.

NELSON'S

* It should then have been *Paucity*.—Ed.

BELZONI'S EGYPTIAN TOMB.

The Egyptian tomb explored by the late enterprising traveller Belzoni was opened to the private inspection of many noble personages and eminent literary characters, English and foreign, on the 31st March, previous to its public exhibition. Mrs. Belzoni, the traveller's widow (who has a peculiarly strong claim upon the generosity of the British nation), received the visitors. The chambers are formed exactly after the models made by Belzoni; the figures, symbols and hieroglyphics are copied with scrupulous fidelity; and the tomb is, in fact, a perfect fac-simile of the original. The story in the principal chamber is comprehended, with a little attention, by the most superficial spectator. It relates to the actions of Psammetichus, king of Egypt, and exhibits various records of his victories. One is extremely curious: it represents Persian, Ethiopian, and Jewish captives, in their genuine costume, and with their peculiar characteristics of person. A new chamber, particularly interesting to the student of Egyptian antiquities, is now added to the tomb as formerly exhibited.

SATELLITES OF VENUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In your Journal for this month, page 460, is an extract from the Calcutta *John Bull*, upon the discovery of two satellites near to the planet Venus, said to be distinctly observable by the reflection from a mirror, but not perceptible in the heavens by the naked eye. Had the person who made this discovery taken a little trouble before he propagated it to the world, he would have perceived that it was an optical illusion. I am at a loss to give a scientific elucidation; but let any of your readers examine the subject for themselves, and they will be satisfied that my assertion is true. By holding the mirror or looking-glass at right angles with the planet, two images will be observed, one on the right the other on the left of the reflected planet, thus Then, by turning the mirror, but still keeping it at the same angle, the images will appear to revolve round the planet; again, by allowing the rays of light from the planet to fall at a very acute angle upon the mirror, and the reflection from thence to fall in like manner upon the retina of the eye, the images will be multiplied or reflected six or eight times, thus, or with *comæ* ascending from the smaller dots, increasing in length with the distance from the planet's image. By turning the mirror, but still holding it at the same angle, and keeping the eye in the same position, the images will appear to revolve round the reflection of the planet, and in the opposite direction

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will appear in inverted order: all the images appearing at equal distances from each other. Query, do not these multiplied reflections occur in consequence of irregularities at the surface of the glass preventing all the rays from escaping by immediate reflection, and by refracting them at particular angles to the allured side, cause them to be again reflected, and become visible at various points? Perhaps these observations may attract some of your scientific readers, who may produce a solution of the problem.

I am, &c.

April 16, 1825.

X^r.

THE PEPPUL TREE.

The Peppul tree, or *Ficus religiosa*, often grows on old walls or houses. A writer in the *Hurkaru* says—"In a piece of waste ground in Clive Street (Calcutta) there stands an old post, in which some of the seeds of the *ficus religiosa* have been deposited, and which have produced a large tree, nearly equal in size to the post. On the roof of my godown, too, a tree of this description has taken foot, and has now attained to a considerable size; and so penetrating are its roots, that they have insinuated themselves through the roof, from whence they hang like a coarse red fringe. A few days ago some of these, having come in contact with the inside wall of the godown, had begun to shoot forth leaves, but I tore them off, being apprehensive of the consequences."

ASTRONOMICAL ERRORS.

It is said that, in consequence of the charge brought against the Greenwich Observations for 1821 (see p. 162), the subject has been agitated in the council of the Royal Society, and the publisher has been directed to sell no more copies of the work for the present.

REMEDY AGAINST THE BITE OF SERPENTS.

The shrub *guaco*, a sort of climber, or pliant willow, found in the warm and temperate regions of Santa Fé, about 45° north lat., not only possesses the property of neutralizing the venom of the rattlesnake, and other serpents, whose bite proves fatal in the course of a few minutes, but may be used as a prophylactic, and with such efficacy, that some doses of the juice of the pounded leaves, properly administered, will render a person invulnerable to the bite of these reptiles. M. Leguavel mentions several facts, attested by the local authorities, which prove that persons bitten by the most venomous serpents have been saved from ill consequences by the juice of the shrub *guaco*. We should like to know, from some of our botanical friends, whether the *guaco* is to be found in this country, and whether its properties are known.—[*Cal. John Bull*.

4 T

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Journal of the British Embassy to Persia, embellished with numerous views taken in India and Persia. Also, a Dissertation upon the Antiquities of Persepolis. By William Price, Esq., F.R.S.L., Assistant Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary for His Britannic Majesty to the Court of Persia. Vol. 1. Oblong Imperial 4to. £2. 2s.

Hindustanee Philology: comprising a Dictionary, English and Hindoostanee; with a Grammatical Introduction. To which is prefixed a copper-plate, exhibiting a comparative View of the Roman and Oriental Characters used in the Hindoostanee Language. By J. B. Gilchrist, Esq. Vol. 1. 4to. Re-printed from the Edition of 1810. £4.

Free Commerce with India: A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. President of the Board of Trade, with reference to his late Propositions in Parliament for the Improvement of the Colonial Mercantile Policy of Great Britain. By a Madras Civil Servant. 8vo. 1s.

Marianna: an Historical Novel of Palatine. 3 vols. 12mo. 11s.

The Songs of Greece, from the Romæic Text, edited by M. Fauriel, with Additions. Translated into English verse. By C. B. Sheridan. Esq. Vol. 1. Post 8vo. 13s.

Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales, containing an Account of the Surveyor-General's late Expedition to two New Ports, the Discovery of Moreton Bay River, with the Adventures for Seven Months there of Two Shipwrecked Men; a Route from Bathurst to Liverpool Plains, together with other Papers on the Aborigines; the Geography, the Geology, the Botany, &c., of New South Wales. Edited by Baron Field, Esq., late Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. 8vo. With Maps and Plates.

Observations on the Cholera Morbus of India: A Letter addressed to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company. By W. Ansell, M.D., M.R.A.S., late of the Medical Staff of Southern India. Post 8vo.

A Review of the Financial Situation of the East-India Company in 1824. By Henry St. Geo. Tucker, Esq. 8vo. 7s.

Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities. By the Right Hon. Sir W. Drummond. 2 vols. 8vo.

Some Important Advice to the World, or the Way to prevent and Cure Diseases, &c., with an Account of the Author's own case. By J. Morison, Gent., not a Doctor. 12mo.

A Letter to Ministers, suggesting Improvements in the Trade of the West-Indies and the Canadas, in which are incidentally considered the Merits of the East and West-India Sugar Question; Reasons in favour of the Independence of Spanish America; and a liberal and practical Plan of forwarding Slave Emancipation. By John P. Musson, Esq. 4s.

The Three Brothers, or the Travels and Adventures of Sir Anthony, Sir Robert, and Sir Thomas Shirley, in Persia, Russia, Turkey, Spain, &c. Printed from Original MSS. Post 8vo., with Portraits. 9s.

Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures: in Three Parts.—1. From the Geography of the East. 2. From the Natural History of the East. 3. From the Customs and Manners of Ancient Modern Nations. By the Rev. G. Paxton, Professor of Theology of the Associate Synod, and Minister of the

Gospel, Edinburgh. Second Edition. 3 vols. 8vo., with Portrait, and Map of Palestine. £21. 10s.

A History of the Christian Church, from its Erection at Jerusalem to the Present Time: on the plan of *Meuschen*. By the Rev. John Fry, B.A. 8vo. 12s.

Thoughts and Recollections. By one of the Last Century. Foolscap 8vo.

Fragments of Wisdom: a Cabinet of Select Anecdotes, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining, many of them not to be found in any former publication. With a beautiful and striking Likeness of the Rev. Rowland Hill, A.M., Minister of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars, London. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

In the Press, or Preparing for Publication.

A Succinct View and Analysis of Authentic Information extant in Original Works, on the Practicability of joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a Ship Canal across the Isthmus of America. By Robert Birks Pitman.

Memoirs of Zohr-ud-din Muhammed Baber, Emperor of Hindustan, King of Ferghana, Samarkand, Kabul, &c. Written by himself, in the Taghatal Turki, and translated, partly by John Leyden, M.D., Secretary to the Asiatic Society, and partly by William Erskine, Esq. With a Geographical and Historical Introduction: together with a Map of the Countries between the Oxus and Jaxartes, and a Memoir regarding its Construction. By Charles Waddington, Esq., of the East-India Company's Engineers. In 1 vol. 4to., price £2. 2s. The book is to be published by subscription for the sole benefit of Dr. Leyden's aged parents.

Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreations. By J. Howison Esq., of the East-India Company's Service, and Author of "Sketches of Upper Canada." 2 vols. post 8vo.

Reine Cauxiani: a Tale of Modern Greece. 2 vols. 12mo.

A Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Metasedimentary Geologies. By Mr. Penn. A New Edition. Revised and enlarged with relation to the latest works on Geology. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Dictionary to combine the Chinese and Modern Greek Languages, distinguishing words as common or peculiar to either, and a compendium of mere modern words. By Mr. Mitchell.

A Work from the pen of Mr. Fraser, Author of "A Tour in the Himala Mountains," is now in the press, which will introduce to the knowledge of the public some of the more distant countries to the north-east of Persia, a field hitherto untrod by modern travellers.—Mr. Fraser traversed the extensive province of Khorassan, while in a state of great disturbance, with the intention of penetrating into Oosbeck Tartary; and we hear that his work contains some curious accounts of the fixed, and wandering population of these remote countries, and will make a valuable addition to our geographical knowledge. We hear, too, that Mr. Fraser has interspersed his work with a variety of anecdotes, characteristic of the King, Court, and Government of Persia, which are likely to be amusing as well as instructive; and having been an eyewitness to the progress of that dreadful malady, the epidemic cholera, which appeared in Persia during his residence there, he has been enabled to give a particular account of its destructive effects in some of the chief cities of that country.

Burmese War.

London Gazette, March 25, 1825.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Secy. of Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 11th Aug. 1824.

[This despatch appeared in our Journal, pp. 294, 295.]

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Col. Kelly to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated camp, Rangoon, Aug. 8, 1824.

[*Ibid.* p. 295.]

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell to Geo. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 4th Sept. 1824.

Sir: The enemy in the Dalla district having of late become very troublesome by their predatory excursions, rushing from the creeks and nullahs, with which the country abounds, upon unarmed boats, and even fishermen from the garison, and having again established his head-quarters of these marauding bands in the stockades taken by Lieut. Col. Kelly's detachment on the 8th ultimo, much strengthened by additional works, I once more determined to drive them not only from the stockades, but permanently to a greater distance.

For that purpose, I directed Major R. L. Evans, of the Madras army, with a detachment of infantry, accompanied by two mortars from the brigade, commanded by Capt. Timbrell, and some howitzers from the Madras artillery, under Capt. Kennan, to proceed up the Dalla creek on the 2d inst., and shell the enemy from their position. Such was the excellent practice of the artillery and gun boats, under the immediate orders of Capt. Marryat, manned by the officers and crews of H.M.'s ship *Larne*, and H.C.'s transport *Molra*, that the enemy were soon forced to abandon their defences, with some considerable loss, and I am happy to say with only one man slightly wounded on our part.

On taking possession of the stockade, Capt. Marryat and Major Evans pushed up the creek, and succeeded in taking twenty-five boats and canoes from the enemy, who, seeing themselves closed with, jumped overboard, and escaped into the jungle.

Major Evans's arrangements for cutting off the retreat of the enemy were excellent; but the swampy state of the country, and thickness of the jungle, prevented their meeting with the success they so well merited. To him, and every officer and soldier employed, my best thanks are due.

I cannot do adequate justice to the sense I entertain of the ability and readiness with which I find myself at all times supported by Capt. Marryat, and the officers and crew of the ship under his command; nor ought I to omit mentioning that the officers and crew of the transport ship *Molra* are volunteers on every occasion when the enemy is likely to be met with.

I am, &c. A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy of Letter from same to same, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, Sept. 8, 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to forward, for the information of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council, the enclosed report from Capt. Marryat, of H.M.'s ship *Larne*, of an attack upon a small post established a short distance up the Dalla creek.

The gallantry and good conduct of all engaged in this first rencontre with the enemy's war-boats, affords me much satisfaction; and Capt. Marryat has particularly mentioned to me the steadiness with which Lieut. Wright, and a platoon of the 18th Madras N.I., received the enemy, both by land and water.

All accounts concur in bearing testimony to the resolute gallantry of Mr. Crawford, in defending his vessel, the *Kitty*, against very superior numbers, although wounded early in the attack; and I beg leave to bring his name to the favourable notice of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c. A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Marryat, commanding H.M.'s ship *Larne*, to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated off Rangoon, 8th Sept. 1824.

Sir: In compliance with your request for a detail

of the circumstances which occurred in the attack on the Dalla stockade, made by the Burmese on the morning of the 8th inst. I have the honour to inform you, that at midnight on the 8th, a straggling fire was heard in that direction, and shortly afterwards a rocket was thrown up, the signal previously arranged with the detachment in case of immediate assistance being required.

With the advantage of a strong flood-tide, the boats of H.M.'s ship *Larne* proceeded rapidly to the scene of contest, where a heavy fire was exchanged. As our approach could not be perceived from the smoke, we cheered to announce that support was at hand, and had the satisfaction to hear it warmly returned, both by the detachment in the stockade, and the crews in the gun-vessels.

It appeared that the attacks of the enemy had been simultaneous, the gun-brigs lying in the creek having been assailed by a number of war-boats, while the detachment on shore had been opposed to a force estimated at fifteen hundred to two thousand men.

Upon our arrival we found the enemy on shore had not retreated, but still kept up a galling fire; the war boats, which had endeavoured to board the *Kitty* gun-brig, had been beat off by the exertions and gallantry of Mr. Crawford, commanding that vessel, and were apparently rallying at a short distance up the creek, with a determination to renew the attack; but on perceiving our boats advancing a-head of the gun-brigs, they made a precipitate retreat.

Although from their superior speed there was little probability of success, chase was immediately given, and five of the war-boats which had been most severely handled, and could not keep up with the main body, were successively boarded and captured; many others appeared to be only half manned, but we could not undertake them, and the pursuit was abandoned about four miles above the stockade.

The spears remaining on the sides of the gun-brig, the ladders attached to her rigging, and the boarding netting cut through in many places, proved the severe conflict which had been sustained; and I trust you will be pleased to recommend the very meritorious conduct of Mr. Crawford to the consideration of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council.

Great praise is due to Mr. J. King, of the *Narcissa*, and Mr. Frances, of the *Tiger*, for the well directed and destructive fire which they poured into the war-boats, and I trust, as an eye-witness, I may be allowed to express my admiration of the intrepid conduct of the officer commanding the detachment on shore.

The loss of the enemy in this attack cannot be correctly ascertained; but from the number of dead in the boats captured, and the crippled state of many others, it cannot be estimated at less than two or three hundred men.

I have, &c. F. MARRYAT, Capt., H.M.'s ship *Larne*.

Extract Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secy. Committee of Directors of E. I. Company, dated Fort William, 12th Nov. 1824.

Since the date of our last address to your hon. Committee, we have received several important despatches from Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, copies of which we hasten to transmit for your information. From these despatches your hon. Committee will learn the particulars of the capture of Tavoy and Mergul, the most valuable possessions of the Burmese on the Tenasserim coast. You will also be apprised of a very brilliant and decisive attack on the 6th and 7th October, by a detachment of troops under the command of Major Evans, on the enemy's stockades near the village of Martaban, in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, where the Prince of Sarawaddy had pushed forward a part of his force, under the immediate command of the two principal ministers of state, named Koo Woongee, and Lykia Woongee.

[The succeeding paragraph of this despatch appears in pp. 402, 403, of this Journal.]

We also annex copies of despatches containing the latest intelligence from the north-eastern and south-eastern frontier. From the former quarter we learn that the Burmese in Cachar have evacuated the posts of Tiliway and Doodpattee. In that country, and retreated to Manipul. The party in Assam is said to have been prevented by the hill tribes from returning to Ava by the eastern route, and is supposed to have proceeded through the hills in the direction of Cachar, with the view of making its escape into Manipul also. In Arracan the Burmese are said to be strengthening their several posts, in expectation of an attack from our troops assembling in Ceylogong. A successful landing was effected on the island of Ramree, as reported in the letters of Capt. Barnes and Lieut. Col. Hampton, and we have no doubt that, whenever it may be convenient to detach a force to take possession of it, the place will fall without difficulty into our hands.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 1st Oct. 1824.

[See our Journal, p. 476.]

Copy of Report from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Fraser to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated Camp, Rangoon, 27th Sept. 1824.

[Ibid. pp. 476, 477.]

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 11th Oct. 1824.

[Ibid. p. 477.]

Copy of Report from Lieut. Col. Smith, C.B., to the Dep. Adj. Gen., dated Rangoon, 10th Oct. 1824.

[Ibid. pp. 477, 478.]

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 12th Oct. 1824.

[Ibid. p. 480.]

Copy of Report from Major Evans to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated Rangoon Heights, 11th Oct. 1824.

[Ibid. pp. 480, 481.]

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 15th Oct. 1824.

[Ibid. p. 479.]

Copy of Report from Brig. M'Craugh to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated Head-Quarters, First Division, 14th Oct. 1824.

[Ibid. pp. 479, 481.]

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 23d Oct. 1824.

[Ibid. p. 481.]

Copy of Report from Lieut. Col. Miles, C.B., to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated Tavoy, Sept. 27, 1824.

[Ibid. p. 481.]

Copy of Report from Lieut. Col. Miles to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated Mergui, Oct. 9, 1824.

[Ibid. p. 482.]

Extract Letter from Capt. Barnes, commanding the E. L. Company's frigate Hastings, to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Cheduba Roads, 21st Sept. 1824.

I have great pleasure in transmitting to you, for the information of the right hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General in Council, an account of a most daring, well-conducted, and successful attack made by two cutters, belonging to the H.C.'s frigate Hastings, under my command, on four boats, belonging to the enemy, on the coast of Ramree; and trust that my entering somewhat into detail will be excused, as I am anxious to do justice to the officers and men who so gallantly achieved the dispersion of the enemy, whose numbers were so disproportionate to their little force.

On the morning of the 18th inst., at daylight, the look-out at the mast-head announced three large boats to be in sight, close under the shore of Ramree, and about five or six miles distant from the frigate, sailing to the southward. I immediately directed the two 10-oared cutters to be manned and sent six marines in each, placing one boat under the command of Lieut. Harrison, and of the frigate, Mr. Graves, master's-mate, being in charge of one boat, with orders to bring them alongside, if possible. Some time after the cutters had left the ship, I observed a fourth boat,

and could plainly perceive they were all full of men; our launch unfortunately being absent water-lug, I manned and armed the two boats belonging to the pilot brig Meriton and Planet, with European seamen and marines, and dispatched them to the assistance of the cutters; but, owing to the start they had of them, and these being very heavy pulling boats, they were not able to assist in the capture, which I cannot better describe to his Lordship than by transmitting the very modest, but mainly successful, Lieut. Harrison, describing the affair. I should have the honour to send a list of the men captured, and understand a considerable quantity was lost in the boat that was bilged, and which was the largest of the four, and had their sidar on board it, who, it is believed, escaped.

List of Arms captured.

15 muskets, 1 bayonet, 130 spears, 93 swords, 1 swivel gun.

A large quantity of gun-powder, the major part damaged by water.

Some musket ammunition that had been taken from our troops at Ramoo.

A quantity of musket balls and flints.

Copy of Report from Lieut. Harrison to Capt. Barnes, dated on board the frigate Hastings, Cheduba Roads, 10th Sept. 1824.

Sir: In pursuance of your orders this morning, I proceeded with the two cutters under my command, in pursuit of four boats belonging to the enemy, as seen from the Hastings pulling along the Ramree coast, to the southward; after a smart pull of about six miles, I had closed with the chase so near as to enable the cutter, under the command of Mr. Graves, to interrupt the two sternmost boats of the enemy, while myself succeeded in turning the two boats in advance; they then seemed inclined to receive us warmly, by giving loud cheers, which were immediately returned by our seamen and marines with their accustomed spirit; a fire of musketry now commenced on both sides, and the enemy, perceiving our intention of laying them on board, immediately beached their boats; we pursued so closely as to enable us to do considerable mischief; three boats were captured and towed into deep water, six of the enemy made prisoners, and the fourth boat, I regret to say, was bilged and rendered useless; so precipitate was their retreat, that they left every thing behind, and amongst various articles a great number of arms, of all descriptions, have been captured.

I feel much pleasure in bringing to your notice the zeal and exertions of Mr. Graves, to whom the highest praise is due, as well as the satisfactory conduct of every body employed, particularly the seamen, whose great exertions in pulling deserves my best thanks, and although the second division of boats were not up at the commencement, I have every reason to suppose they aided in enabling me to effect my purpose without the loss of a man; as the enemy could not be estimated at less than four hundred effective men, their loss in killed and wounded I have no means of ascertaining correctly, but I should imagine it to exceed sixty.

I have, &c. G. B. HARRISON, Lieut.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Hampton, commanding at Cheduba, to Lieut. Col. Nicol, Adj. Gen. of the army, dated 23d Oct. 1824.

Capt. Barnes, of the H.C.'s frigate Hastings, having intimated to me his intention of making another reconnaissance on the enemy's coast with the frigate and gun-boats under his command, and having made a requisition for two hundred men of my regiment, I ordered the frigate company to be completed to that number, with the usual proportion of European commissioned, and native commissioned, and non-commissioned officers, under the command of Capt. Vincent, for the service, furnishing, at the same time, two European artillerymen for each of the gun-boats of the third division Rodia under Capt. Finckes.

The whole embarked on the 19th inst., on board the frigate and two vessels, Planet, and the H.C.'s surveying ship Investigator, proceeded the same afternoon to the point of attack.

I have the honour to transmit, for his Excy's information, a copy of Capt. Vincent's report.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Vincent to Lieut. and Adj. Margrave, dated Cheduba, 18th Oct. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to report the return of the detachment embarked under my command, for service on the island of Ramree, and to state, for Lieut.

Lieut. Col. Hampton's information, that, having, in conformity to his instructions, placed myself and troops at the disposal of Capt. Barnes, commanding the H.C.'s ships of war and gun-boats on this station, on the morning of the 16th inst., joined by one hundred seamen and marines, and soon after landed in front of a breast-work, which had been occupied by the Burmese during the morning, but evacuated immediately on our advancing to attack it. I then pushed on to the stockade, described by Lieut. Col. Hampton as being in an unfinished state, but found it completely destroyed, a few axles only remaining to mark its exact situation & bearing, however, from the guide, that there was a fortified village a short distance in front, I proceeded on till we came to a stockade, which we found totally abandoned, although capable of defence against any but a British force, without guns. As I had the advantage of your valuable services on this, as well as every other occasion, during the day, I must request that you will do me the favour to afford Lieut. Col. Hampton any information he may be desirous of obtaining as to the strength of this post, its peculiarity of construction, and description of buildings within it, the report itself being too unimportant to intrude any thing further on the Lieut. Colonel's attention; than merely to state the nature of the service on which the detachment was employed.

Conceiving it probable that the Burmese had returned to a stockade, which I understood was no great distance from us, I did not consider it advisable to delay longer than was necessary for the destruction of the buildings in and about that we were in possession of; and after a march of nearly a mile, had the satisfaction to find the guide's information correct; but although inferior to the other only in size, we were allowed to enter this second stockade, as usual, without resistance, the Burmese having fled in all directions on the appearance of the advanced guard.

As the abandonment of this last stockade evinced but little inclination, on the part of the enemy, to afford us an opportunity of doing more in that direction, I thought it advisable, after the whole of the buildings from many of which I had the satisfaction to see large quantities of powder exploded, to return to the beach and bivouac, near the breast-work we had possessed ourselves of on landing. I ought to have mentioned before, that we were joined in the morning by a party of the militia militia, doing duty on board the gun-boats; these men were stationed as a plique in rear of the line, the piquets of the regular native infantry being thrown out in directions whence a night attack was more to be apprehended; it appears, however, that between three and four in the morning, a few of the enemy had the temerity to advance on the sentries, and actually fired amongst them, wounding three privates, and one of them so badly as to render amputation of the right arm necessary; I am happy to add that the plique behaved with the greatest steadiness on this occasion.

Having made a march of about four miles to the northward, where it was reported some large boats were in a creek, and finding only one, which was immediately thrown out, the detachment returned to the beach, and re-embarked on board the boats held in readiness for that purpose.

Although this report has nothing to detail of a brilliant nature, it must nevertheless be gratifying to Lieut. Col. Hampton, that the conduct of every individual belonging to the detachment was such as to ensure, on any future occasion of greater difficulty, every possible advantage which bravery and devotion to its interests can bestow; and though it may be considered presumptuous in me to speak of the merits of any other branch of the service than that to which I immediately belong, I cannot, in the present instance, avoid bringing to the notice of the Lieutenant Colonel, the highly meritorious conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines of the H.C.'s *Indra*, *Indra*, and surveying-ship *Investigator*, who acted in conjunction with the troops, not only as regards their readiness to meet every obstacle which the nature of the service led us to expect, but likewise in their steady and prompt obedience to the rigid rules of discipline, which the peculiar nature of the enterprise rendered so essentially necessary to be observed.

I have, &c.

W. VINGENT, Capt. 25th N.I.,
late in com. of a detachment.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Innes, C.B., commanding the Sylhet frontier, to Lieut. Col. Nicoll, Adj. Gen. of the army, dated on the river near Bunderpore, the 25th Oct. 1824.

I have the honour, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to report, that information having been received from some of the hulkards of the intelligence department, that the Burmese army in Cachar were retreating towards Munnipore, I directed a reconnaissance this morning to be made; accordingly, a party under the command of Capt. Hawes, accompanied by Lieut. Fisher, of the quarter-master-general's department, proceeded up the Barrak river at day-break, attended by the flotilla to Jutrapore, where a disembarkation was effected, and the party marched across to Thoyan, which place was found evacuated, and the works partly destroyed; from the intelligence collected from the natives of Cachar, who had been captured with the Burmese, it appears that the main body of the army, which occupied a large station at Doctpalie, left, in progress to Munnipore, early yesterday morning, and the rear guard vacated Thoyan early last night; the same body is said to be now at Bankaldy, on the route to Munnipore, and distant from my present position four days' march in the dry season; but at present, I regret to say, the country remains so much under water, that it would be impossible to march regular troops across, consequently the enemy are now beyond pursuit.

Extract Letter from same to the same, dated on the river near Pungchuon, the 30th Oct. 1824.

[See our Journal, pp. 482, 483.]

Supplement to London Gazette, April 20, 1825.

India Board, April 20, 1825.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures; of which the following are extracts and copies:

Extract Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company, dated Fort William, 7th Dec. 1824.

We have received despatches from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, announcing the very gratifying intelligence of the capture of the valuable town and port of Martaban, by a detachment of Europeans and natives, under the command of Lieut. Col. Godwin, of H.M.'s 41st regt., and a party of British seamen of H.M.'s ships *Arachne* and *Sophie*. Copies of Sir A. Campbell's despatches are transmitted as numbers in the packet, and will, we are assured, be perused by your hon. Committee, with sentiments of great satisfaction.

We have received reports from the north-eastern frontier of various successes gained by our troops in Assam, over the Burmese governor and the small remnant of his army. The enemy in that quarter are obviously in a state of the greatest alarm, and anxiously endeavouring to effect their escape through the passes into Munnipore. The Burmese troops in Munnipore are said to have received orders to retire rapidly upon the capital, and reports from that quarter state that the interior of the Burman empire is in a very agitated and disturbed condition, in consequence of the Burmese having invaded it in great force.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 7th Nov. 1824.

Sir: For the last fortnight I remained under a very considerable degree of uneasiness at not hearing of, or from, the expedition I had sent against Martaban on the 11th ult., under the command of Lieut. Col. Godwin, of H.M.'s 41st regt., apprehensive that the strong currents that prevail on this coast on the change of the monsoons, might have driven them either past the port or out to sea, and the consequent deprivation of provisions and water; but the arrival at headquarters last night of my aide-de-camp, who accompanied Lieut. Col. Godwin, as a volunteer, dispelled all my apprehensions, and now enables me to transmit you, for the information of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council, the detail of an achievement, no less honourable than beneficial to the British arms, reflecting the highest credit on the able, judicious, and

and gallant officer that led, as well as every individual composing the force under his command. a have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig-Gen.

Extract further Letter from same to the same, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 7th Nov. 1824.

By this opportunity I have the honour to transmit you Lieut. Col. Godwin's report of the fall of Martaban, which will be read with interest, as evincing another proof of the impression our arms have made on the minds of the enemy. It will scarcely be credited, that upwards of four thousand men, well armed, and well prepared for the attack, from the unforeseen impediments the expedition met with in reaching its destination, and fighting behind defences of a very formidable nature, should be driven out of them by a mere handful of British troops. On this occasion you will be pleased to see the same manner in which Lieut. Col. Godwin speaks of the 3d Madras Nat. Lt. Inf., one of the corps which retired from the stockade at Keyloo.

Copy of Report from Lieut. Col. Godwin to Brig-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated Martaban, 2d Nov. 1824.

Sir: The force you did me the honour to place under my command for the capture of the town of Martaban and its dependencies, cleared the Rangoon river on the morning of the 14th ult.; but owing to the ignorance of the people acting as pilots, with calm and contrary currents, the expedition did not reach Martaban till the morning of the 29th.

It was my intention to have landed on my arrival at Martaban, but the tides which run rapidly here, rendered it almost impracticable, and the ships having it in their power to get nearer the defences in the evening, I deferred landing till the next morning at day-break. I took two opportunities this day to see the whole front of the place, with Capt. Waterman, assistant quarter-master general, and Capt. Kennan, commanding the artillery. Its appearance was uncommonly strong and commanding, and differed from any thing we have seen about here. The place rests at the bottom of a very high hill, washed by a beautiful and extensive sheet of water; on its right a rocky mound, on which was placed two-gun battery with a deep nullah under it. This battery communicates with the usual stockade of timber, and behind this a work of masonry, varying from twelve to twenty feet thick, with small embrasures for either cannon or musketry. The stockade runs along the margin of the water for more than three-quarters of a mile, where it joins a larger pagoda, which projects into the water in the form of a bastion. The defences thence continue a short distance, and end at a nullah, on the other side of which all is thick jungle. The town continues to run in an angle way from the pagoda for at least a mile, and terminates in the house of the Mayoon, close to a stockade up the hill. The whole defence is the waterline with its flanks protected.

The rear of the town and works is composed of thick jungle and large trees, and open to the summit of the hill: as we moved along the place all was silent, not a gun to be perceived, but a slight sapper-work to hide every thing behind the embrasures in the pagoda, and few men to be observed on the works. They never offered to fire on the boat, though rather close in shore. The second time we went to look at it, the same silence prevailed, so that we were induced to think the place abandoned. Shortly, however, after this remark, the ships had approached nearer the works, when a well-directed fire was opened on them from the fort on the height, and down the line a well-pointed gun, from the pagoda, with grape, was at the same time fired at my boat, and wounded a seaman of the Mohra, whose arm was amputated an hour after. I was prepared for a determined resistance by the quantities of boats filled with men crossing; as we went up the river, two chinkeys opened a smart but useless fire on us.—I made it a rule never to fire first.

All the night of the 30th there was a cannonade from both sides, and the excellent practice of Capt. Kennan, of the Madras artillery, commanding, assisted by Lieut. M. Gregor, of the Bengal artillery, in the bomb vessel, must have done great execution among the defenders of the works, whose repeated shouts informed us that their numbers were great.

I had made up my mind to storm the stockade immediately under, and to the left of the rocky battery on the enemy's right; and when in, to storm the battery itself, and then the business could be but easy, as we should take all the works in flank.

At five o'clock in the morning of the 31st, the men composing the first division, were in their boats. Ninety-eight men of H.M.'s 41st regt., exclusive of the 3d Nat. Lt. Inf., eight of the 3d Artillery, and thirty-eight seamen of the *Porpoise*; about two hundred and twenty men; were fully aware that these men would have been opposed to themselves, as I had no where to wait for the remainder of the force, and every boat was occupied. The advance sounded a little after five, and the boats rowed off, and soon came under a very heavy fire of all arms. On approaching the shore, I perceived there had been a misunderstanding, with respect to the spot at which I wished to land, and we had got on the wrong side of the nullah, as we could not carry the ladders through the mud. I ordered the boats to push off and put in at the place I appointed; at this time a heavy fire of artillery and musketry was on us, and the ladders would not face it. Lieut. Keele, of the Arache, commanding the naval force, with me, pushed on shore, and gallantly went to see if the nullah could be passed; he came back almost directly, and informed me, there was a boat in the nullah, over which the men could go, and the side of the rock to the battery appeared practicable. Trusting to the gallantry of the people with me, I determined to try it, and from the men getting on shore, there was not a halt till we had possession of it. It was stormed under a heavy fire of musketry, and the rock not high, but to appearance impracticable, and in the opinion of the enemy it was so.

The enemy did not leave the fort till we were within a few paces of them, and they even threw stones at us, when we were too much under the fort for the first to reach us. It is due to Capt. Burrows, of H.M.'s 41st regt., and Lieut. Keele, royal navy, to say they were in first. I now felt secure of the place, and after waiting till the men had recovered from the exertion, and to get them together, they marched down along the works, and cleared all before them. The 3d Lt. Inf. flanking us in the wood, I proceeded to the pagoda, near which they appeared disposed to stand; however, they only suffered the more by it. On entering the pagoda, I was surprised not to find it full, but on looking over the wall, they were in hundreds, rushing down, taking the water, and crossing the jungle. There were about one hundred and twenty musketeers on them, and their loss was very severe.

All opposition was now at an end, and on marching through the town it was, as usual, deserted, except by a great many women. The Woonghies had six elephants ready, and had escaped with, as I am told, a good deal of property. The emptiness of the houses showed every preparation had been made, if the place was captured, to prevent our getting any property. I inclose you a return of the guns taken, as also the ordnance stores, and the quantities of the latter immense, kept in stockade about half a mile up the hill, and a regular manufactory to make the powder. I had it blown up yesterday.

Our loss has been comparatively small, seven killed and fourteen wounded. Capt. Booth is not badly wounded. In this immense place, with so many facilities to escape, I cannot guess what the enemy's loss may have been; but from the prisoners, of whom we have a great many, and other sources, it must have been great, as allowing that two-thirds of the numbers reported were within this place at the attack, there must have been between three and four thousand.

Where every one expended honourably, it would be difficult to select for your particular notice. I must ask your best thanks, however, for Capt. Waterman, 13th Lt. Inf., assistant-quarter-master-general, for the advice and assistance I have had, and still have, from him; for Lieut. Cochrane, H.M.'s 41st regt., acting brigade major; for Capt. Kennan, Madras artillery, commanding; Capt. Hepburn, detachment 41st regt.; Capt. Williamson, 3d Nat. Lt. Inf., which regiment died in this attack with British courage; and Lieut. M. Gregor, of the Bengal artillery, who, among his men with muskets, and were distinguished in the attack; Lieut. Keele, of the Arache; Lieut. Bainton, of the Sophie, and their respective crews, behaved with their usual gallantry.

Lieut. Keele's unwearied exertions with this little

little force, as also the share he has taken in the fall of the place, together with the good understanding kept up between the services, I leave for you, Sir, properly to appreciate.

Your own, and aide-de-camp, Lieut. Campbell, of H.M.'s 38th regt., will present you this despatch, a volunteer on the expedition, whose gallantry and other qualities make me very sorry to part with him.

I have, &c.
HENRY GODWIN, Lt. Col.

Return of killed and wounded of a party sent under the command of Lieut. Col. Godwin, on the approach to and attack of Martaban, on the 30th Oct. 1824.

Martaban, 3d Nov. 1824.

Madras Artillery—1 gunner killed; 2 gunners wounded.

H.M.'s 41st Regt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

3d Lt. Inf.—rank and file killed; 1 havildar, 3 rank and file wounded.

Navy—1 mariner, 1 seaman, killed; 1 mariner, 1 seaman, wounded.

Row-boats—1 gun-boat lascar killed; 1 gun-boat lascar wounded.

Name of the officer wounded.

Capt. Booth, of H.M.'s 41st regt., slightly.
J. COCHRANE, Lieut. Act. M. B.

Return of ordnance and stores captured at Martaban by the troops under the command of Lieut. Col. Godwin, H.M.'s 41st regt., on the 30th of Oct. 1824.

Iron guns, &c. mounted on the works—4 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, 1 one and half-pounder, 2 one-pounders, 3 half pounders, 40 wall-pieces. The wall pieces destroyed.

Iron guns, &c. found in the arsenal—1 six-pounder, 2 one-pounders, 52 wall-pieces. The wall pieces and unserviceable guns destroyed. In the expense magazine—2,000 round iron-shot of different sizes, 300 grape-shot, 10,000 musket cartridges, 6,000 cartridges for wall-pieces, 500 lbs. loose gunpowder.

In the arsenal and magazine—5,000 round iron-shot of different sizes, 1,000 grape-shot, 26,000 lbs. gunpowder, 10,000 lb. saltpetre, 5,000 lbs. sulphur, 500 muskets, 52 wall-pieces, 20,000 flints, 100,000 musket-balls, 9,000 lbs. lead.

T. W. B. KENNAN, Capt.
Commanding Artillery at Martaban.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, to D. Scott, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General, on the north-east frontier, dated on the river, off Gowahatty, 15th Nov. 1824.

I commenced operations about the 20th ult., by detaching Majors Cooper and Waters, the former to Kullabar, and the latter to Rahachokey, with the intention of repossessing ourselves of the country west of Kullabar, which is as much as I can do, being without the means of marching a corps in the interior, which I consider absolutely necessary.

From the result of several successful enterprises, of which I have the pleasure to send you copies, I am happy to say this object has been accomplished; but as the Boora Rajah and his followers are still on the borders, I have sent orders and instructions to Majors Cooper and Waters to attempt their destruction, and I have every hope they will fall into our hands, or be obliged to try the road to Munnipore, in which case their annihilation is certain, as the Naghas will no doubt cut them up.

Copy of Letter from Major Cooper to Capt. Baylodon, Major of brigade in Assam, dated Kullabar, 31st Oct. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding the troops in Assam, that having obtained information of a party of sixty Burmahs being at Dickaree, in Chardone, under Cogcutie and Hillee Fookan, belonging to the Moogum Rajah, I detached a party of forty men there, under the command of Lieut. Watson (Chumparun Light Inf.), in three police row-boats, on the evening of the 29th inst., considering my detachment to be within one day's journey of Kullabar.

I have now the satisfaction of reporting, that Lieut. Watson's party succeeding in surprising the enemy yesterday afternoon in some huts at Dickaree, in which little affair Cogcutie Fookan

and six Burmahs were killed, Hillee Fookan and four Burmahs, two Doonahs, and thirteen women and children taken prisoners; also a small war-boat and nine inefficient muskets have been taken.

The surprise of the enemy, I am happy to state, has set at liberty two Christians (natives) in the employ of Mr. Bruce, of Juggy-gumai, named Henry Collins, and Frederick Swain, also a native merchant, named Shaik Sahagge, who was permitted, on paying a sum of money, to leave Jeor-haut eight days ago.

Lieut. Watson's party and prisoners joined me again to-day; he reports, that the men of the corps behaved in a steady and spirited style. I must, in a great measure, attribute their success to the judicious arrangements adopted by Lieut. Watson for the attack, and to the military ardour and zeal, for the good of the service, I have on all occasions observed in him to possess, and which I trust will, at some future time, meet with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's favourable consideration.

I have also to report, that the Chumparun Lt. Inf. and four gall-boats reached Kullabar this evening, and that the post is unoccupied by the enemy, who, I am informed, are principally collected at Nangong.

This detachment has been much longer in reaching Kullabar than I expected, owing to the easterly winds, strong current, and the tracking grounds being covered with strong and high reeds.

I have, &c.

G. COOPER, Major com. Chumparun Lt. Inf. and detachment.

Copy of Letter from Major Waters, commanding the Dhagepore Local Battalion, to Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, dated on the river Kullang, 20th Oct. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to report to you, that I arrived on the evening of the 27th inst., at a point of the river opposite the village of Moree Kullang, about one-third of the distance between Jagges and Haha (Chokey, where I received intelligence from Lieut. Neufville, of the quarter-master-general's department, of a party of the enemy, amounting to about two hundred and fifty men, being stationed at the village of Hautgong, a few miles inland on the north bank.

I determined on surprising them, and with that view proceeded at one o'clock a.m. yesterday morning, with a detachment of one hundred light infantry of the Dhagepore battalion, which I deemed sufficient, having ascertained that their post was open. After a very fatiguing march of seven hours we reached their position, and completely succeeded in effecting our purpose, the enemy having no intimation whatever of our approach; owing, however, to the thickness of the jungle, and the numerous outlets from the village, their loss has been comparatively small; we did not remain to ascertain the exact amount, but those found killed were chiefly Unseel Burmahs. Had a small party of cavalry been with the detachment, not a man could have escaped, as the enemy effected it with great difficulty, and only by abandoning their women and baggage. After continuing the pursuit some distance over very heavy ground and through grass jungle, and finding that I could not gain upon them, I returned to the village of Hautgong, and subsequently to my hosts.

I have every reason to be highly satisfied with the steadiness and cheerful exertion of the men in this fatiguing march of thirty-five miles, exposed to almost incessant rain, and through country mostly inundated; and feel particularly indebted to the officers who accompanied the detachment (all being on foot), Lieut. Neufville, deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, Lieut. Jones, of the 40th regt., temporarily doing duty with my corps, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. Stewart, for the relative assistance afforded me by them in every respect; and I beg further to add, that the correct information I received from the intelligence department, paved the way to ultimate success.

I have, &c.

E. F. WATERS, Major, com. Dhagepore Local Bat.

Copy of Letter from same to the same, dated Rahachokey, on the river Kullang, 3d Nov. 1824.

Sir: It is with extreme satisfaction that I have the honour to report to you the successful result attending an attack on this post, on the morning of yesterday.

On approaching Hachachokey, I had every reason to believe, from the information received from Lieut. Neufville, of the quarter-master-general's department, that my attack on Hantung had directed the attention of the enemy to the line of the great river, and that they were quite unaware of my advance up the Kithing, or that our attack had been made from that quarter.

I therefore again retained the expectation of being able to effect another surprise, which was confirmed by repeated intelligence in progress.

On the night of the 1st inst., I arrived at the situation, which was conceived the best distance from the enemy's post, from whence, to push on the detachment destined for the surprise, and having embarked one hundred men on the gun and light boats, I reached the place about two miles below the point of the river, which I reached, by this arrangement, at day-break.

Having rapidly reconnoitred the situation, I divided my men in two columns, placing Lieuts. Neufville and Jones, of the 1st B.C., to conduct the one by the right into the village, and proceeding myself, with Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stewart, with the other by the left through an unfinished stockade, which the enemy were throwing up.

The party under Lieut. Neufville immediately pushed on, and fortunately came first on the enemy's chief guard, all of whom were either bayoneted or shot; and the alarm being given, the body rushed out of their houses for the purpose of escaping on the opposite side, under a heavy fire; this threw them on my party, which had made a detour by the left, where they were received with great loss. The remainder were pursued nearly two miles, and left many killed and wounded in the jungles; their loss cannot be estimated at less than one-third of their number. I am happy to say no casualty occurred on our side, with the exception of one soldier wounded by a musket-ball.

I had previously been informed that a party of sixty Burmahs, from the main body at this post, had been detached the preceding morning in the direction of Hantung (for the purpose of ascertaining from what quarter the attack of the 28th ultimo had been made, and also to arrange themselves in the villages), and on my return from the pursuit I directed my attention towards them, as Lieut. Neufville had received information of their expected return to their head-quarters.

At mid-day their approach was announced, apparently in total ignorance of the defeat of their main body; and, in consequence, I proceeded with the officers and a party of forty men, with a view of lying in ambush. The plan was, I am happy to add, attended with complete success; and the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, amounts to nearly half their number, the remainder flying in the greatest confusion towards Nangong, after a feeble attempt at returning our fire.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have sent down those of the prisoners brought in from the jungles by the villagers, who are Usael Burmahs, to await your orders. The Doannees will be useful here in clearing our ground.

It is with just satisfaction that I again bring to your notice the active and zealous assistance I derived from the officers under my command (Lieuts. Neufville and Jones, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stewart); in the second affair Lieut. Jones contributed personally to the loss of the enemy.

The very steady and spirited conduct of the men was also very praiseworthy.

I have, &c.

E. F. WATERS, Major, com.
Dingapore Local Bat.

P.S. I had omitted to notice, that many of the enemy's arms were found in the guard-room and other places, consisting chiefly of old muskets and a great number of swords, of which some belonged to chiefs.

Copy of Letter from same to the same, dated Nangong, 8th Nov. 1824.

Sir: In continuation of my despatch, of the 3d inst., I have the honour to report, that early on the following morning information was given me, that the main body of the enemy, under the Boora, or Moggaum Rajah (the Burmese Governor of Assam), had quit the stockade, in which they had taken post at Nangong, and had moved to another situation, with the intention of retreating across the hills into Mumpipore; I accordingly ordered out a strong reconnaissance, in the hopes of surprising them, or at least of compelling them to re-

tire within their stockade; and having a sufficient party for the protection of the gun and fort, I proceeded with Lieuts. Neufville and Jones, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stewart towards Nangong.

After marching a few miles, I received intelligence that the enemy had commenced their flight towards the hills, leaving a Foshan and eighty Burmahs to cover their retreat; in consequence I pushed on, but was not able to cover the distance in the march, and after continuing it for twenty miles, bivouacked for the night. The next morning we advanced, and occupied the stockade, which the enemy quite evacuated by the enemy, who had given too much upon us to render a pursuit practicable by the cavalry. From the village I learnt that immediately on the alarm being given by the fugitives from Hachachokey, of our attack on them, and the loss sustained, together with the appearance of the wounded, the main body of this post were seized with the utmost panic and consternation; and the Boora Rajah and Foshans determined on instant and precipitate flight; this they effected, leaving behind them all their baggage, plunder, military stores, and heavy property, the greater part of the plunder was immediately seized and secreted by the villagers, and we found the stockade already much destroyed.

We have captured twenty iron guns, a number of boxes of powder, a manufactory of which had been established, and for which the materials captured are of superior quality, three war boats (one very large), the state boat of the Boora Chief, and a number of small ones.

From the appearance of the stockade, and the intelligence gained from the villagers, I am of opinion that our account of their numbers must have been correct, and that there were at least thirteen hundred in all, of whom four or five hundred were Usael Burmahs. The stockade is defended principally by stakes and spikes thickly set all round, but could not have held out if fully exposed, being clearly exposed to the fire of the guns, and also commanded from the opposite banks of the river. The enemy appear to have been totally unprepared for our rapid advance, as all their houses and works were in progress, in a very extended scale, as if for permanent residence. They have fled towards the hills, in a south-easterly direction; but I have not yet been able to ascertain whether they will attempt to cross, or whether they propose to skirt them, directing their flight towards their former positions at Mauroo and the eastward.

I am informed by Lieut. Neufville, deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, that a body of Saum and Unjphas is said to be at Jookauth; but as they are now opposed to the Burmahs, the latter must find themselves on every side beset with difficulties.

I have left a subadar's party, with the gun-boats, at Hachachokey. I have taken post for the present at Nangong, pending your further instructions.

I have, &c.

E. F. WATERS, Major, com.
Dingapore Local Bat.

London Gazette Extraordinary, April 24, 1825.

India Board, April 23, 1825.

Despatches have been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures, of which the following are copies:

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 25th Nov. 1824.

Sir: Since I had the honour of announcing the capture of Martaban by the troops under Lieut. Col. Godwin, I have received intelligence of the submission of Tenasserim, and the town and small province of Yeah; these places of their own accord requested our protection; and the whole Burmah coast, from Rangoon to the eastward, is now subject to the British arms. The enemy's troops, which fled from the captured towns, and assembled at Yeah, embarked there in forty boats, and I understand have since landed in the district of Dalia. The reiterated accounts I have lately received, from all quarters, of a numerous army collecting in the neighbourhood of Prome, for the purpose of expelling us from Rangoon, fully confirm me in the belief that the effort will be made. Maha Boodah is said to have been nominated to the chief command, and I make no doubt we shall, ere long, have the whole strength

strength and that of the enemy to contend with in the narrow boat, and that the British, with the assistance of the British gunboats, and the heavy and light boats, had succeeded in capturing the enemy's boats.

His Highness I have the honour of presenting a report to the British Government of the capture of a gallant little boat with the enemy's boats on the 24th inst.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gen.

Copy of Letter from Lieut. General commanding the R. I. C. to the British Government, dated 14th Dec. 1884.

Sir: I have the honour to report that on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 11 a.m. I left this ship in a row-boat, with a guard of six sepoy of the Bombay marine battalion, for the purpose of waiting on the senior officer at Rangoon. Aboard of a small creek, a little below Bassem Creek, six war-boats pulled out and stood up close along till abreast of Bassem Creek, where eight more boats, of the same description, joined them; they then came out and endeavoured to cut him off by pulling across the river, ahead of the row-boat; I kept up a constant fire from the 12-pounder and musketry, until two of the boats came alongside; I immediately jumped on board of them with the sepoy, and succeeded in bayoneting every man. In one of the boats there appeared to be a chief, whom I shot in the act of daring a spear at me. The other twelve boats were coming close up, but seeing the fate of the other two, made off towards the shore, upon which I kept a smart fire while within range. I am sorry to state that, during the action, one sepoy and one row-boat man were severely wounded, the former in two places; in each of these boats were from 20 to 40 men. I cannot conclude this report, without recommending strongly to your notice the gallant conduct of the sepoy of the Bombay marine battalion in leaping into the enemy's boats and for the destructive and well directed fire they kept up on the approach of the enemy, whereby great numbers were either killed or wounded before they came alongside. The conduct of the row-boat men deserves every praise.

I have, &c.

S. W. GREER, Lieut. Col.

H.C.'s cruiser Thetis.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 19th Dec. 1884.

Sir: The long threatened, and on my part no less anxiously wished for, event, has at length taken place: Maha Bundoola, said to be accompanied by the Princes of Tongho and Sarawaddy, appeared in front of my position on the morning of the 1st inst. at the head of the whole united force of the Burman empire, amounting, upon the most moderate calculation, to from fifty to sixty thousand men, apparently well armed, with a numerous artillery, and a body of Cassay herae. Their haughty leader had insolently declared his intention of leading us in captive chains to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch; but it has pleased God to expose the vanity of his idle threats, and crown the heroic efforts of my gallant little army with a most complete and signal victory.

The enemy had assembled his forces in the heavy jungle in our front during the night of the 30th ult., and being well aware of his near approach, I had previously made every necessary arrangement for his reception, in whatever way he might think proper to leave his impervious camp. The absence of Lieut. Col. Godwin, at Marabon, and of a strong detachment, under Lieut. Col. Mallett, which I had sent to display the British flag in the ancient capital of Pegue, had much weakened my lines; but I had been too long familiar with the resolute courage of British troops to have felt any regret that fortune had given me an opportunity of contending with Bundoola and his formidable legions, even under circumstances of temporary disadvantage.

Early in the morning of the 1st inst. the enemy commenced his operations by a smart attack upon our post at Kammeedine, commanded by Major Vane; and followed by the 35th Madras N.I., with a detachment of the Madras Europ. regt., supported on the river by as strong a naval force as could be spared. As the day became light I discovered numerous, and apparently formidable masses of the advancing enemy issuing from the jungle, and moving at some distance upon both our flanks, for

the purpose of surrounding us, which I allowed them to do, without however suffering us to be cut off from our base, and the enemy's advance was completely checked.

Bundoola had now fully opened his main plan of operations, and my first object was to prevent the enemy from adopting a plan of allowing, and even encouraging him to bring forth his numbers and resources from the jungle to the more open country on his left, where I knew I could at any time defeat him with advantage.

The right corps of the Burmese army, composed of the Dallah side of the Mangoon river, and in the course of the morning was observed in several divisions crossing the plain towards the shore of the village of Dallah, where it had been their intention to occupy the almost inaccessible ground on the bank of the river, and from which they soon opened a distant fire upon our position. Another division immediately moved on in front of Kammeedine, and for some time they tried in vain every effort that hope could suggest, but all failed, and the Burmese were obliged to retire, and the British troops, while the Burmese were in retreat, and crowds of war boats were every day employed in the equally vain endeavour to drive the shipping from their station off the place.

The enemy's right wing and centre occupied a range of hills immediately in front of the great Dagon pagoda, covered with so thick a forest as to be impenetrable to all but Burman troops, and their left extended nearly two miles further, along a lower and more open ridge to the village of Pusendoon, where their extreme left rested. They were no sooner thus placed in position than muskets and spears were laid aside for the pick-axe and shovel, and in an incredibly short space of time every part of their line out of the jungle was strongly and judiciously entrenched.

In the afternoon of the 1st, I observed an opportunity of attacking the enemy's left to advantage, and ordered Major Sale, with 400 men from the 13th Lt. Inf. and 10th Madras N.I., under Major Dennie, of the former, and Capt. Ross, of the latter corps, to move forward to the point I had selected, and I never witnessed a more flashing charge than was made on this occasion by Lt. M.'s 13th, while the 10th Lt. Inf. followed their example with a spirit that did them honour, carrying all opposition before them. They burst through the intrenchments, carrying dismay and terror into the enemy's ranks, great numbers of whom were slain, and the party returned loaded with arms, standards, and other trophies. Having correctly ascertained every thing I required, I now, as I originally determined, abstained from giving any serious interruption to the indefatigable labour of the opposing army, patiently waiting until I saw the whole of their material fully brought forward and within my reach. About sunset in the evening, a cloud of skirmishers were pushed forward close under the north-east angle of the pagoda, who taking advantage of the many pagodas and strong ground on our front, commenced a harassing and galling fire upon the works. I at once saw we should suffer from their fire if not dislodged, therefore ordered two companies of the 33rd regt., under Capt. Fyler (an officer I have often had occasion to mention), to advance and drive them back. Were it permitted on such an occasion to dwell upon the enthusiastic spirit of my troops, I would feel a pleasure in recounting the burst of rapture that followed every order to advance against their audacious foe; but it is sufficient to remark that the conduct of these two companies was most conspicuous; they quickly gained their point, and fully acted up to the character they have ever sustained. At day-light, on the morning of the 3d, finding the enemy had very much encroached during the night, and had entrenched a height in front of the north gate of the pagoda, which gave them an enfilading fire upon part of our line, I directed Capt. Wilson, of the 20th regt., with two companies of that corps, and one hundred men of the 35th Madras N.I., to drive them from the hill. No order was ever more speedily or handsomely obeyed. The brave sepoy, with their British comrades in forward gallery, showed the appalled Burmese no time to rally, but drove them from one breast-work to another, fighting them in the very holes they had dug, finally to prove their galls.

In the course of this day Col. Mallett's detachment returned from Pegue, having found the old city completely deserted, and gave me the additional

critical means of attacking the enemy the moment the time arrived.

During the 2d and 4th the evening carried on his business with his battery in the vicinity, and but for the inevitable practice of our artillery, commanded by Capt. Murray, in the absence, from indisposition, of Lieut. Col. Hopley, we must have been severely annoyed by the incessant fire from his trenches.

The attacks upon Kammandine continued with unabating violence; but the chivalrous spirit of Major Sale and his steady troops, although exhausted with fatigue and want of rest, baffled every attempt on shore; while Capt. Ryves, with H.M.'s sloop Sophie, the H.C.'s cruiser Teignmouth, and some flotilla and row gun-boats, mostly maintained the long-established fame of the British navy, in defending the passage of the river against the most furious assaults of the enemy's war-boats, advancing under cover of the most tremendous fire-raffs, which the unwearied exertions of British sailors could alone have conquered.

Capt. Ryves had no opportunity of coming in contact with the much vaunted boats of Ava, and in one morning five out of six, each mounting a heavy piece of ordnance, were boarded and captured by our men of war's boats, commanded by Lieut. Kellett, of H.M.'s ship Arctine, and Lieut. Goldfinch, of the Sophie, whose intrepid conduct merits the highest praise.

The enemy having apparently completed his left wing with its full complement of artillery and warlike stores, I determined to attack that part of his line early on the morning of the 5th. I requested Capt. Chadds, the senior naval officer here, to move up to the Puamdoon creek during the night, with the gun-flotilla, bomb-ketch, &c., and commence a cannonade on the enemy's rear at daylight. This service was most judiciously and successfully performed by that officer, who has never yet disappointed me in my most sanguine expectations. At the same time two columns of attack were formed, agreeably to orders I had issued on the preceding evening, composed of details from the different regiments of the army: the first, consisting of 1,100 men, I placed under the orders of that gallant officer, Major Sale, and directed him to attack and penetrate the centre of the enemy's line; the other, consisting of 600 men, I entrusted to Major Walker, of the 3d Madras native light infantry, with orders to attack the left, which had approached to within a few hundred yards of Rangoon. At seven o'clock both columns moved forward to the point of attack. Both were led to my perfect satisfaction, and both succeeded with a degree of ease their intrepid and undaunted conduct undoubtedly ensured; and I directed Lieut. Archbold, with a troop of the Governor-General's body-guard, which had been landed the preceding evening, to follow the column under Major Sale, and take advantage of any opportunity which might offer, to charge.

The enemy were defeated and dispersed in every direction, and the body-guard gallantly charging over the broken and swampy ground, completed their terror and dismay. The Cassy horse fled, mixed with the retreating infantry; and all their artillery, stores, and reserve depôts, which had cost them so much toil and labour to get up, with a great quantity of small arms, gilt chattrais, standards, and other trophies fell into our hands. Never was victory more complete, or more decided; and never was the triumph of discipline and valour over the disjointed efforts of irregular courage, and infinitely superior numbers, more conspicuous. Majors Dennie and Thornhill, of the 15th L. Inf., and Major Gore, of the 88th, were distinguished by the steadiness with which they led their men; but it is with deep regret I have to state the loss we have sustained in the death of Major Walker, one of India's best and bravest soldiers, who fell while leading his column into the enemy's entrenchments; when the command devolved upon Major Wahab, who gallantly conducted the column during the rest of the action; and I observed the 34th Madras Nat. L. Inf. on this occasion conspicuously forward.

The Burmese left wing thus disposed of, I instantly retired to effect upon the right, posted in so thick a growth as to render any attack in that quarter in a great measure impracticable.

On the 6th I had the pleasure of observing, that the Burmese had brought up the scattered remnant of their defeated left to strengthen his right and centre, and upon the 7th and 8th, night employed in carrying

on his approaches in front of the great pagoda. I ordered the artillery on shore to fire, and the battery to keep wholly out of sight, allowing him to carry on his fruitless labour with little interruption or molestation. As I expected, he took system and regularity; and on the morning of the 7th, I had the pleasure to observe that the Burmese had by this time stretched so close that the soldiers in their trenches could distinctly hear the incessant thrusts, thrusts, and reproaches of the Burman braves.

The 11th day now arrived to undertake them in their sanguine but ill-founded hopes. I instantly made my arrangements, and at half-past eleven o'clock every thing was in readiness to assault the trenches in four columns of attack, under the superintendence of Lieut. Col. Miles, my second in command, and commanded by Lieut. Cole, Kellett, Pasley, Brodie, and Capt. Wilson, of the 38th regt. At a quarter before 12 I ordered every gun that would bear upon the trenches to open, and their fire was kept up with an effect that never was surpassed; Major Sale at the same time, as directed, making a diversion on the enemy's left and rear.

At 12 o'clock the cannonade ceased, and the columns moved forward to their respective points of attack. Every thing was done under my own immediate eye, but where all behaved so nobly, I cannot particularize; but I must, in justice, state, that Capt. Wilson's and Lieut. Col. Parib's divisions first made an impression, from which the enemy never recovered. They were driven from all their works without a check, abandoning all their guns, with a great quantity of arms of every description, and certainly not the least amusing part of their formidable preparations was a great number of ladders, for ascending the Great Pagoda, found in rear of their position. The total defeat of Bundoola's army was now most fully accomplished; his loss, in killed and wounded, from the nature of the ground, it is impossible to calculate, but I am confident I do not exceed the fairest result when I state it at 5,000 taken. In every other respect the mighty host, which so lately threatened to overwhelm us, now scarcely exists; it commenced its glorious flight during last night; humbled, dispersing, and deprived of their arms, they cannot, for a length of time, again meet us in the field, and the lesson they have now received will, I am confident, prove a salutary antidote to the native arrogance and vanity of the Burmese nation. Thus vanished the hopes of Ava, and those means which the Burmese Government were seven months in organizing for our annihilation have been completely destroyed by us in the course of seven days. Of 300 pieces of ordnance that accompanied the grand army, 240 are now in our camp, and in muskets their loss is to them irreparable.

Our loss, in killed and wounded, although severe, will not, I am sure, be considered great for the important services we have had the honour to perform.

Of my troops I cannot say enough; their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations. My Europeans fought like Britons, and proved themselves worthy of the country that gave them birth; and I trust I do the gallant sepoys justice when I say, that never did troops more equally share the palm of honour, than they to rival their European comrades in every thing that marks the steady, true, and daring soldier.

My obligations to Capt. Chadds and Ryves, and the officers and seamen of H.M.'s navy, are great and numerous; in Capt. Chadds, himself, I have always found that ready alacrity to share our toils and dangers, that has ever characterized the profession he belongs to, and the most cordial in assisting and co-operating with me on every occasion. I have also to notice the good conduct of the H.C.'s cruisers, the gun flotilla, and row-boats; nor ought I to omit mentioning the handsome conduct of Capt. Binny, acting agent for the Bengal transports, in volunteering both his European crew and ship for any service; on the present occasion she was anchored off Daul; and sustained some loss from the enemy's fire. I may also add, that every transport in the river was equally anxious to contribute every possible assistance to the public service.

To Lieut. Col. Miles, and Major Evans, commanding the 1st and 3d divisions, my most particular thanks are due, for the alacrity and promptitude with which my orders were carried into effect by their respective divisions; and Major Frish, of H.M.'s

Madras 30th regt. N.L.—2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

— 43d regt. N.L.—1 rank and file wounded.
— 1st bat. Pioneers—1 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers wounded.

M.M.'s 90th regt.—Lieut. A. B. Taylor, slightly; Lieut. A. Dowdall, severely; Asst. Surg. J. Walsh, slightly.

1st Europ. Regt.—Capt. J. Roy, slightly.
12th N.L.—Lieut. Glover, severely; arm amputated.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured from the Enemy by the Force under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. in the different attacks at Dallah, between the 6th and 5th Dec. 1824.

Brass guns—2 one-pounders, 1 seven-pounder, 2 eight-pounders.

Iron guns—2 three-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 11 swivel.

15 cwt. powder destroyed, 22 spars, 20 entrenching tools, 24 muskets.

L. RUSSELL, Capt.

Comp. 1st comp. 1st bat. Bombay Artillery.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col.

Commanding Artillery in the Expedition.

Copy of Letter from the same to the same, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, Dec. 16, 1824.

Sir: When I had the honour to address you on the 10th inst., I did not expect I should so soon have the pleasure of communicating to you that it has again pleased God to favour us with a great victory over the army of Bundeola, re-collected after his late defeat, and considerably reinforced on his retreat; which latter circumstance induced him and his chiefs to determine upon one more great effort to retrieve their disgrace. For this purpose they succeeded in rallying and forming, with the reinforcements mentioned, a force amounting to between 20,000 and 25,000 men; and returned to the village of Corkain, about three miles from the great pagoda; and immediately commenced entrenching and stockading, with a judgment in point of position, such as would do credit to the best instructed engineers of the most civilized and warlike nations.

On the evening of the 12th, a deserter from the enemy (amongst much other information) declared it to be their intention to attack our lines on the morning of the 14th (pronounced a fortunate day by their soothsayers), determined to sacrifice themselves at the dearest rate, as they had nothing else to expect than to do so, ignominiously, by returning to the presence of their king, disgraced and defeated as they had been. This information was too circumstantially given to be disregarded, and I prepared accordingly. On the 13th, the enemy's movements left little doubt on my mind of the truth of the deserter's information.

About half past two on the morning of the 14th, a formidable fire-raft was launched from a little above Kemmudine (which, however, effected nothing); and at the same time their emissaries succeeded in setting fire to Rangoon in several places at once; by which, about one-fourth of the town has been destroyed, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the garrison, and well-disposed part of the inhabitants, to get the fire under.

The 14th passed without any other attempt on the part of the enemy; during the day, however, he was seen, above Kemmudine, to transport large bodies of troops from the Dallah to the Rangoon side of the river. For many urgent reasons I determined to attack Bundeola on the following day, rather than wait his pleasure as to time and place of meeting.

The position he had taken up (though formidable) was still more favourable than any he had yet presented me with. I also derived much advantage from a knowledge of the ground the enemy were in possession of, having been over it with a part of my force upon a former occasion.

On the morning of the 15th, my columns of attack were formed as follows: the right, consisting of 200 of H.M.'s 12th Lt. Inf., and 300 of the 18th and 34th Madras N.L., under the direction of Brig. Gen. Cotton, with one field-piece, and a detachment from the Governor-General's body-guard, under the command of Lieut. Archibald. This column I directed to make a detour round the enemy's left, and, if possible, to gain the rear of his position,

and there wait the preconcerted signal of attack from me.

I marched myself with the left column, which consisted of 500 Europeans from the 30th, 41st, 80th, and Madras European regts.; and 200 natives from the 9th, 12th, 28th, and 50th regts. of Madras N.L.; five field-pieces, and a detachment of the body-guard, under the command of Lieut. Dyke, intending to attack the enemy in front. On arriving before the enemy's position, it appeared truly formidable, and such as I would have felt myself warranted in attacking with a less force than 10,000 men, had I not from experience known and appreciated the valour of the troops I had the honour to command. Of this column two divisions were formed, giving the command of one to Lieut. Col. Miles, of the 89th, and the other to Major Evans, of the 28th regiment.

My dispositions being complete, the preconcerted signal-guns were fired, and I had the pleasure to hear Brig. Gen. Cotton's reply, which assured me that all was ready on his side; the artillery now opened, and the three columns rushed on to the assault, with the most determined and enthusiastic bravery, and in less than fifteen minutes were in full possession of this most stupendous work, making the enemy suffer most severely, and obliging him to leave his camp standing, with all the baggage, and a great proportion of his arms and ammunition. On entering we were disappointed to find that Bundeola did not command in person, having retired to a distance, leaving his orders with a chief in the immediate command of the post, whom we found had been mortally wounded in the assault; whilst this was going on within, the Governor-General's body-guard made some gallant charges amongst retreating infantry and cavalry, killing horse, and destroying property all around. When it is known that 1,300 British infantry stormed and carried by assault the most formidable entrenched and stockaded works I ever saw, defeated by upwards of 20,000 men, I trust it is unnecessary for me to say more in praise of men performing such a prodigy; future ages will scarcely believe it. The prisoners declare that our appearance before their work was treated by them all (from their generals downwards) with the utmost derision and contempt, so confident were they in their immense superiority in numbers, and the fancied security of the works they had constructed.

Our gallant friends afloat were determined not to let this auspicious day pass without their share of its operations. Capt. Chads directed that intrepid and enterprising officer, Lieut. Kellett, of H.M.'s ship *Arachne*, to proceed in command of an expedition up the river, and avail himself of any opportunity which might offer of attacking the enemy's war-boats. He soon came up with a fleet of 32, and after some little manoeuvring to encourage the enemy to a confidence that they would, by their own superiority in rowing, keep their own distance, suddenly put the full power on the *Diana* steam-boat, and immediately cut through the midst of their fleet, throwing their commanders and crews into the utmost consternation; some making for the shore and others leaping overboard in the middle of the river; all abandoning their boats, and leaving Lieut. Kellett at leisure to take possession of and bring away 30 out of the 32 originally discovered, and to destroy, on his return, several fire-rafts, as well as materials and combustibles for their future construction.

Every day's experience of the zeal and cordiality with which Capt. Chads and every individual composing the naval part of the expedition co-operate with me in carrying on the combined service, increases my sincere obligations, and merits my warmest thanks.

Although I have already endeavoured to describe to the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council the enthusiastic bravery of the corps engaged yesterday, still I cannot omit to mention the able and judicious aid I received from my second in command, Brig. Gen. Cotton. The movement by which his column was brought to the point of attack, through an intricate country, was well executed, and the attack itself afterwards was conducted with the most beneficial effects to the general success of the day. To Lieut. Col. Miles and Major Evans, who led the other columns of attack, every praise is due: the exertion of Capt. Montgomerie, commanding the artillery in the field, together with those of Capt. Cheape and Lieut. Underwood, of the engineers, were most conspicuous; Lieut. Col. Tidy, Dep. Adj. Gen., and Major

Major Jackson, Depy. Quart. Mast. Gen., afforded me on this day, as well as on former occasions, their able and zealous aid.

In the list of wounded will be seen with regret the name of Major Sale, of H.M.'s 13th light infantry; an officer whose gallantry has been most conspicuous on every occasion since our arrival in Hongkong. I am happy to say his wound, though severe, is not dangerous; and I trust his valuable services will not long remain unavailable.

I have, &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., in the Attack on the Enemy on the 15th Dec. 1824.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 16th Dec. 1824.

Gov. Gen.'s Body Guard—1 jemadar, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Bengal Artillery—1 lieutenant fire-worker, 1 lance, wounded.

Madras Artillery—1 lance wounded.
H.M.'s 13th L.I.—3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 2 sergeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

H.M.'s 30th regt.—1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, wounded.

H.M.'s 95th regt.—2 rank and file killed; 18 rank and file wounded.

1st Madras Europ. Regt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

96th N.I.—3 rank and file, wounded.

18th—1 captain wounded.

30th—1 rank and file wounded.

34th L.I.—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers, 1st bat.—3 lieutenants, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Total—3 lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 2 sergeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, and 2 lascars, wounded.

Names of Officers killed.

H.M.'s 13th L.I.—Lieuts. William Darby, John Petry, and James Jones.

Gov. Gen.'s Body Guard—Jemadar Sheen Loll Sing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Gov. Gen.'s Body Guard—Lieutenant Archbold, slightly.

Bengal Art.—Lieut. O'Hanlan, severely, since dead.

H.M.'s 13th L.I.—Major R. H. Sale, severely, not dangerously; Major W. H. Deane, slightly; Capt. (H.M.) Geo. Thornhill, severely, not dangerously; Capt. James M'Pherson, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. (H.M.) Robt. Pattison, severely, not dangerously; Ens. A. Williamson and Thos. Blackwell, slightly.

Madras Pioneers.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Wheeler, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. J. McCartney and J. A. Campbell, severely, not dangerously.

10th Madras N.I.—Capt. D. Ross, slightly.

Received too late for the Return of the 14th Dec.

H.M.'s Navy.—4 seamen wounded.

H.C.'s service.—4 seamen wounded.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGULATIONS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1824.—1. In obedience to the orders of the hon. the Court of Directors, the following regulations are to have effect in the medical department of this presidency, from the 1st of May last.

2. The members of the Medical Boards shall hereafter be relieved from that situation at the expiration of four years from the date of their respective nominations. In the case of the present members, this rule is to operate only from the 1st of May 1824.

3. The salaries of the members of the Medical Board shall, from the same date, be equalized, by striking the average of the former salaries of the three members, viz. Sonat rupees (2,409. 13. 0.) two thousand four hundred and nine, thirteen annas; exclusive of their civil allowance as presidency surgeons. This rule is only to operate prospectively with the first members of the Board; the officer now filling that situation will continue to receive the salaries heretofore drawn by him on the principle generally recognized by the court, that reductions in staff allowances are not to affect incumbents.

4. The members of the Medical Board, relieved from the duties of their station at

the end of four years, shall be at liberty either to return to Europe on the retiring pensions to which they may be respectively entitled, or to resume their duties as surgeons on the establishment.

5. The following scale of rank and precedence is assigned to the medical officers:

The members of the Medical Board as lieut. colonels.

Superintending surgeons as majors.

Surgeons as captains.

Assistant-surgeons as lieutenants.

6. The rank so granted, is to be considered as purely official or by courtesy, and is not to give any claim either to military command or to increased allowances of any kind, except in cases of distribution of prize-money, in which the officers of the medical establishment will be allowed to share according to the scale of rank now established.

NATIVE COURTS-MARTIAL.

MUTINEERS AT BARRACKPORE.

At several native general courts-martial, held at Barrackpore, the 4th, 5th, and 8th November 1824, for trial of the sepoys of the 26th, 47th, and 62d regts. N.I., the following are the numbers of those found guilty, and the punishments awarded:

26th Regt; 3 sentenced to death, of whom 1 was executed; the sentence of the other two was commuted to hard labour for 14 years.

17th Regt. : 33 sentenced to death, of whom 1 was executed; the sentence on the remainder being commuted to hard labour for different periods.

62d Regt. : 33 sentenced to death, of whom 4 were executed; the sentence on the remainder being commuted to hard labour for 14 years.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Oct. 28.—Ebenezer Picken and William Muirhead were indicted for shooting a native at the cantonments of the subsidiary force at Nagpore. The jury, after twice retiring, and a long deliberation, found the prisoners guilty, on the belief that what they confessed to their comrades—"we have killed a black fellow"—was fact; besides which, the defence they put forth was in itself sufficient to raise doubts of their innocence; for they asserted, that the natives of the Nagpore country were in the habit of firing random shots to frighten away wild animals.

Mr. Turtin, however, has moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that it is no murder here, if the life of a man was taken in the territories of a foreign prince. He has applied for time to consider the case, previously to his ultimate address to the bench on this subject.—[*Beng. Hunk.*]

Police Office, Aug. 12.—The following advertisement appeared in the Calcutta *John Bull* of Aug. 10 :

"Notice.—The undersigned will be ready to treat for the sale of three sailors, late belonging to the Sir Godfrey Webster, now adrift in the Bow-bazar: terms, ready money.

"JOHN RENNOLDSON."

"*Bow Bazar, Aug. 10, 1824.*"

The magistrates having required the immediate attendance of Captain Rennoldson, to explain this extraordinary advertisement, the latter appeared, and stated that his object was to get rid of such ungrateful men, whom he had, in a manner, nursed and supported for a series of years, and who ultimately repaid him for his kindness by strolling about the streets in a disgraceful condition. He expressed contrition, if any colour or complexion of offence could be put upon the "notice," and would feel no hesitation in making an apology in such case.

The magistrate remarked on the impropriety of sending such advertisements to a public newspaper, and stated, that if Captain Rennoldson applied to him in the event of his sailors deserting him, he would afford him every redress possible; but the mode of conduct which he had pursued was totally unjustifiable, and would, without doubt, subject him to a severe fine, if noticed by the Government.

The only alternative left, he thought, was for C.apt. R. to make a public apology.

[The report of this case has been the occasion of a dispute between the editors of two Calcutta papers.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIOCESAN SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

On Monday last, a quarterly general meeting of the Committee of the Diocesan Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge took place at the house of the Rev. Secretary, in Fort William. The routine business of the day having been concluded, the following gentlemen were elected subscribing members, *viz.* J. W. Templer, Esq.; R. Howard, Esq.; and the Rev. — Proby. We are happy to say, that no meeting takes place without similar accessions of members to this truly venerable and inestimable society. We are satisfied, that the more it becomes known in India, the more rapidly will it be extended, and consequently the more extended will its useful and benevolent exertions become. Acting in strict conformity with the principles of the church of England, and the origin of all those numerous similar societies which have since sprung up in the Christian world, this Society has particular claims on every true and conscientious member of the church; and it is perhaps to be regretted, that while other societies are constantly and actively engaged in seeking support, by every possible exertion in bringing forward their claims on public notice, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is restrained by principles of conscious dignity from pursuing similar measures to render itself more generally known.—[*Cal. John Bull, Oct. 13.*]

LATE BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

At a special general meeting of the members and subscribers of the late Bengal Military Widows' Fund, held at the house of Lieut. Col. H. Faithfull, in Park-street, Chowringhee, 8th Nov., it was resolved, that the pensions of widows who came on the Bengal Military Widows' Fund subsequent to the 1st of January 1809, be increased from the 1st inst., to the scale originally fixed for them by the regulations of that year, *viz.*

	In India, per month.	In Europe, per annum.
Colonels' widows .. Sa. Rs. 200 0 0	£300	
Lieut. Cois. do.	165 10 8	£250
Major's do.	133 5 4	£200
Captains' do.	100 0 0	£150
Subalterns do.	66 10 8	£100

FURLONGHS TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Court of Directors have sanctioned the grant of furloughs to New South Wales, to officers who may desire to proceed

ceed thither in preference to making a voyage to Europe. Any individual availing himself of this indulgence, and failing to return to Bengal within the period of three years (computed from the date of the pilot's quitting the vessel on which he may proceed) is to be considered as having relinquished the service. Our friends will of course perceive that it will be necessary for officers accepting this alternative to request that the presidency paymaster may be authorized to pay their forough allowances to their agents in Calcutta. This intelligence must, we think, needs please all who now, for the first time, receive it, and who are concerned in the new and liberal arrangement which it makes known.—[*Beng. Weekly Messenger*.

NEW MILITARY FUND.

The managers of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund have announced, that the New Military Fund will have effect from the 1st November 1824.

Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks.

If in India :

	Unmarried.	Married.
Colonels	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 2,000
Lieut.col. and members Medical Board	500	1,120
Major, chaplain, and superintending surgeon	420	840
Captains and surgeons	300	600
Lieuts. and assist.surgeons	120	240
Cornets, 2d lieuts., and ensigns	120	240

N.B. Within six months of the return of an unmarried subscriber to India, he is to pay up the difference between the donation in Europe and in India.

If in Europe :

	Unmarried.	Married.
Colonels	£37 10s.	£250
Lieut.col. and members Medical Board	20 0	140
Major, chaplain, and superintending surgeon	22 10s.	165
Captains and surgeons	15 0	75
Lieuts. and assist.surgeons	7 10s.	45
Cornets, 2d lieuts., and ensigns	5 12s.	30

Amount of the Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks.

If in India :

	Unmarried.	Married.
Colonels	Rs. 30	Rs. 48
Lieut.col. and members Medical Board	16	27
Major, chaplain, and superintending surgeon	14	21
Captains and surgeons	8	13
Lieuts. and assist.surgeons	5	8
Cornets, 2d lieuts., and ensigns	3	6

If in Europe :

	Unmarried.	Married.
Colonels	£1 5s. 6d.	£6 6s. 6d.
Lieut.col. and members Medical Board	1 0 0	3 7 6
Major, chaplain, and superintending surgeon	0 15 0	2 12 6
Captains and surgeons	0 10 0	1 12 6
Lieuts. and assist.surgeons	0 5 0	1 0 0
Cornets, 2d lieuts., and ensigns	0 3 6	0 15 0

The annuities payable to the widows of deceased subscribers are as follow :

In India :

	Per Month.
Widow of a col. or lieut.col.com. &c. &c. &c.	250 2 0
Do. of a lieut.col. and member Medical Board	100 8 0
Do. of a major, chaplain, and superintending surgeon	130 14 6
Do. of a captain and surgeon	81 4 0
Do. of lieuts. and assist.surgeons	62 8 0
Do. of cornets, 2d lieuts., and ensigns	50 0 0

In England :

	Per Annum.
Widow of a col. or lieut.col.com. &c. &c. &c.	£342 3 9
Do. of a lieut.col. and member Medical Board	£73 15 0
Do. of a major, chaplain, and superintending surgeon	208 6 3
Do. of a captain and surgeon	130 17 6
Do. of lieuts. and assist.surgeons	95 15 0
Do. of cornets, 2d lieuts., and ensigns	75 0 0

All the articles in the draft of regulations formerly circulated, regarding property left by deceased subscribers, are rescinded.

Solemn declarations are substituted for affidavits or declarations on oaths.

SUFFERERS.

The Calcutta papers contain accounts of several of these sufferers. In August a dreadful instance occurred at Cuttack. The widow of a Brahmin, aged about 24, burned herself in spite of argument and intreaty, as well as the offer of a pension of four rupees a month for life. Another took place at Pooree, on the 2d July. The victim was also a Brahmin's widow, about the same age; and her son, aged 16, set fire to the pile. Arguments and offers of money were in this case equally unsuccessful. A third instance was one of *Unnairtia*, where the widow does not burn with the body of her deceased husband, but with the wooden shoes and stick belonging to him. The husband had been attached to the court of Jeypore. The public officers endeavoured to prevent the act, but the deluded woman petitioned the court, and was at length suffered to burn. She was about 17. A fourth instance occurred in October, at Santipore, where a Brahmin's three wives, one of the age of 27, another 21, and the third 15, were suffered to burn before the permission of the magistrate arrived. A fifth took place near Chittapore. the widow was 69. A sixth occurred at Serampore, on the 28th October: the widow was 70, and possessed property. Her son appeared in high spirits at the pile!

LUST'S NATURE.

The *Samachar Chundrika*, a native paper, states, that a woman, aged 25, of the Poda

* Those annuities are exclusive of the contingent claims of widows to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund. The annuities inserted in the draft of regulations formerly circulated, were transcribed from the regulations of the Madras and Bombay Funds; but it had not been adverted to that, in every rank, the amount of Lord Clive's Pension was, in every instance, deducted from the annuities payable by those funds.

Pole caste, residing at Pootkhalce, near Bujbuj, was delivered, after seven months' pregnancy, of a son, a daughter, and an object resembling an animal of an extraordinary shape. All three are alive.

RUTH JATRA—CAR OF JUGGURNATH'S.

The car is kept at Chandernagore, which belongs to the French. A rare circumstance has occurred this year in reference to the Ruth. This huge car, which is not much smaller than the one at Aknamukies, near Serampore, used to be dragged along the main road leading to Taldanga, where it used to stand for the space of one week, and was then brought back to its stand near Ialldighee. This road had lately undergone a thorough repair; and the French authorities sent word to the proprietors of the Ruth, that as the wheels of the car would tear up the road, they could not suffer it to be dragged over it, unless they consented to pay 500 rupees for its repair. The owners of the Ruth offered a sum considerably less than what was demanded; in consequence of which the Ruth was not allowed to be drawn, in spite of the earnest intreaties of the Hindoos. To some this circumstance may appear of a trivial nature; but, let it be remembered, that the conduct of the French has not caused the people to revolt. One of their most ancient customs has been forcibly laid aside by the peremptory orders of the rulers of Chandernagore, without creating any spirit of rebellion among the Hindoos. A tax has been laid upon Juggurnath; and as he could not pay the mulet, and his votaries had not respect sufficient to pass it for him, there he remains, a monument of his impotency and subserviency to the orders of an earthly being! O that the rulers would exercise their authority in abolishing the burning of widows! And that they might do it without causing any stir among the people, the prohibition of the removal of Juggurnath's car fully testifies. A circumstance like the above has, perhaps, never been known before.

—[Calcutta Miss. Herald for July.

THE MARINE.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from an excellent authority in England, relating to the new maritime arrangements contemplated, or indeed fixed upon, for India; and the following are a few of the most interesting particulars:—The marine to be made the Royal, and to be called the "India Main Body, or the India Navy," and ships of the same size to be added to it immediately. All the captains are to be paid; the first of three years' standing to have 740 guineas per annum; under three years, 690 guineas; commanders 450 rupees, and all lieutenants 110 rupees each; but those

who act as first-lieutenants of ships, to have 130, 140, and 150 rupees, according to the size of the ship to which they may be attached. Pursers are also to be appointed, and to have 110 rupees per month; but the victualling account is to be placed in an Off-Reckoning Fund, and the slops alone to be the perquisite of the pursers. The above are a part of the arrangements now in contemplation, and which will, we have reason to think, be eventually carried into effect. In the letter we have seen, the pilot-service is not alluded to.—[Bengal Hurk.

DEATH OF THE PESHWA AT BENARES.

It is with extreme regret we announce the death of his Highness Maharajah-Mritu-Row-Peshwa, who, after delivering his dominions to the Company, retired to Benares, where he resided for several years past. The melancholy event took place on the 6th of September, at Benares, after a short illness. His Highness was 65 years old: minute-guns, corresponding to his age, were fired on the occasion. His Highness was a most charitable man, and maintained numerous mendicants, pilgrims, and learned brahmins.—[Native Paper.

BURMESE BARBARITY.

The following interesting communication gives a remarkable instance of the savage violence of the Burmese character.

"One of the cutters belonging to the Madras Government, happened to arrive at Rangoon the day before the expedition, and was detained on suspicion by the Burmese guard-boats. The serang and a lascar were taken on shore. When the fleet hove in sight the serang was put in confinement, and kept bound hand and foot for six days. He was then carried into the interior by a Burmese officer of rank, who, after a long examination, ordered him back to the Chokey islands from whence he had been brought. Ten days afterwards he was sent for by the Raywoon of Rangoon, whose encampment was distant five days' journey. The Raywoon examined him strictly respecting the number of the English ships, troops, &c. often threatening him with a drawn sword held across his neck. The serang was again sent back to the same Chokey. In three days he was, though ill of a fever, and with swelled limbs, put on board a boat, to which he was bound by a rope, and taken up a creek to an officer of apparently much higher rank than the former one. The encampment was extensive, formed of bamboo huts; and many sirdars were present. He was nine days in the boat working up with the tides, as long as they lasted, and then pulling against the stream. Having left the boat, the party was three days travelling through jungle in a northerly

northerly direction, before they reached the encampment of the general, who asked the serang the same questions as the others had done. He was then sent to another general in a westerly direction, five days' journey. After a repetition of the same questions, the serang was ordered back to the Chokey, from whence he had been originally taken. In a short time, however, an order came from the second general to whom he had been conveyed, addressed to the sirdar of the Chokey, who had first seized and carried him into the interior, to bring the prisoner again before him. On the serang's arrival the general summoned the inferior sirdar, under whose charge the prisoner had been brought, and with great indignation asked him by what authority he had dared to march him about the country, thus enabling him to communicate every thing he had seen to the English; saying this, he instantly ordered the sirdar to be crucified, which was done by stretching his arms and legs asunder, on an erect bamboo frame. The executioner bared the man's stomach, and, with a long sharp knife, cut open the fore part of his belly; then seizing the entrails with both hands, he tore them out, and cast them on either side of him. The victim uttered not a cry. This tremendous scene took place in presence of the serang, who was, three days afterwards, sent back to the Chokey where he was first confined. Those who accompanied him took charge of the gilt sword, and the clothes belonging to the murdered sirdar, to deliver them to his wife. In about a fortnight afterwards, an opportunity offered, on a dark rainy night; and the serang succeeded in effecting his escape into a jungle, and subsequently with great hazard to the British lines.

It appears, that, on the capture of Rangoon, the inhabitants of the town and adjacent villages were driven into the interior by the officers of government, like flocks of sheep. In the first instance they took shelter in the vicinity of the great pagoda, but they were soon driven off the Burmese armies have no medical establishment whatever. If a man is wounded he has to shift for himself, as it is the business of no one to afford him assistance. Those who cannot move off are left to die in the jungles.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

THE WEATHER.

Extract of a letter from Dinapore, Oct. 26.—There was a very heavy fall of rain, about a week since, in the neighbourhood of Benares, Ghazepore, Buxar, and Arrah; it has been of great service to the rice crops, which are remarkably fine, and also to the lands that are prepared for sowing grain.

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MAHOMMEDAN MIRACLE.

An extraordinary circumstance was represented to the King of Delhi. In consequence of the want of rain, the inhabitants of the city were in such consternation, that they waited upon a dervise, lately arrived at Lal Purda, and requested him to offer up prayers to Providence. The dervise replied, "that their purpose would soon be effected if Shoja, at Sha, his former priest, transmigrated in the shape of a prince, was pleased to pray on the occasion." The people immediately went to Shoja, at Sha, and prevailed on him to pray for them, which was done according to the forms of the Mahommedans. Immediately on this, to the wonder of all, it began to rain. The dervise then disappeared.—[*Shams ul Ukhbar, Oct. 1.*]

EUROPEAN SEAMEN.

A meeting of the commanders of vessels in this port took place yesterday at the Exchange, when it was agreed upon to present a Memorial to the Governor-General-in-Council, respecting the means now adopted by the Bankshall for procuring European seamen, to the inconvenience and distress which many ships have in consequence been put to by the loss of their crews; and praying thereupon that relief may be afforded, by remunerating the commanders for the extra expense incurred in procuring a British crew; or, if obliged to take lascars, an order for them to be received by the East-India Company on their arrival in London. It was also resolved upon to send a copy of the Memorial, when ready, to the Committee at Lloyd's, and also to the Committee of Ship-Owners, pointing out to them the inutility of the Act of Parliament lately passed to prevent desertion, and begging their best exertions to procure an Act more effectual in its operation.

We do not question the propriety of petitioning in this case; quite the reverse. But after perusing the Act referred to—4th Geo. IV., Chap. XXV., 12th May 1823—we are compelled to state, as our opinion, that the Petition cannot be based upon it. The act is applicable only to ships loading to the West-Indies.—[*Dungul Hurk, October 9.*]

EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.

Thursday, Nov. 18, 1824.—*Indigo*—The sales in this during the past week have not been very extensive, but the prices continue firm—the Americans, French, and Arabs are in the market, and considerable shipments going out for England.

Cotton—The transactions in this during the week have been limited, and confined to native dealers.

Grain—Continues in fair inquiry. Patna Rice has risen about one anna—and

4 X

Dooda

Dooda wheat and Moongy rice have fallen about one anna per maund since our last.

Piece-Goods—The market continues exceedingly dull, and a heavy stock on hand.

Sugar—In moderate demand, the finer qualities principally required.

Saltpetre—Scarcely any thing has been done in this since our last, but holders continue firm.

Silk—In very limited demand.

Spices—Pepper, heavy, and rather on the decline; Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, in moderate demand.

Metals—Spelter, a large stock in the market, and a difficulty in effecting sales; Iron, in moderate demand; Tin, rather on the decline.

Freight to London—Still rates at £5 to £7 per ton.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

From the thirteenth report of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, we give the following extracts:

In regard to the direct labours of the Committee, in the important work of preparing and publishing translations of the sacred Scriptures, they have little to add to what has been said in the last report. Not one new work has actually issued from the press during the last year. The works formerly announced have been unusually slow in their progress through the press, from a variety of causes; but still they have considerably advanced.

The Hindostanee New Testament, in the revision of which the Committee have received the able assistance of the Rev. Principal Mill, as before mentioned, has advanced in the press to the end of the Acts. Mr. Bowley's important Hinduee Testament (altered from Martyn's) has been completed. Several thousand single Gospels of this work have been already forwarded to the upper Societies, and your Committee continue to receive assurances of their acceptableness and utility.

In the course of the year a new edition of the book of Genesis in Hindostanee, has been ordered, with a view to the more liberal distribution of that acceptable work: it will be published separately in octavo. The impression consists of 4,000 copies; and some considerable progress has been made in the work.

It has been resolved, also, instead of reprinting the whole New Testament in Bengalee, as before mentioned, to proceed only to the Epistles, and then strike off a large new impression of the Gospels and Acts in that language. The demand for these separate Gospels is large, on account of the great increase of Native Bengalee schools; and it was judged most advisable to keep up a good stock of these books, in

order to meet the demand, than to proceed with the Epistles, which, for the present, are comparatively less wanted.

Considering the importance of the book of Psalms, as the best manual of devotion which can be presented to the natives, and an invaluable portion of those Scriptures which testify of Christ, your Committee have thought it expedient to prepare that book for publication in a separate form. A revised manuscript copy having been presented to them, at their last meeting ready for the press, an order was given that 4,000 copies should be printed in octavo, the execution of which will of necessity fall in the ensuing year.

Among the additional supporters which the present year has furnished to the cause of the Bible Society in India, your Committee are happy to mention the name of Dr. Reginald Heber, the Bishop of Calcutta, who in Europe had been, from its earliest commencement, the friend and advocate of the Parent Institution, and who has now permitted your Committee to insert his name in the list of Vice-Presidents. That his Lordship does not occupy a yet more conspicuous place in our deliberations, is in consequence of his own wish, expressed to the members of your Committee, arising from those considerations which make it generally desirable that, in societies of this sort, a layman should preside. His Lordship's name accordingly, now appears amongst the Patrons of the Society. This accession to the cause is in every respect most valuable. With the aid of his Lordship's counsels and influence, the objects of the Society must be essentially promoted. Its character also will be better appreciated, and will commend itself more and more to the community. Your Committee fervently hope and pray, that the proceedings of this Society may always be of such a character as shall render the connection thus happily formed, honourable to all parties, and eminently conducive to the advancement of God's glory, by the diffusion of his holy word throughout the world. May this truly christian labour prosper abundantly; until the "name of God shall be known upon earth, and his saving health unto all nations!"—[*Benzal Hark.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 21. *Barbary Merchant*, Hughes, from Ben-
coolen.—Dec. 6. *Elizabeth*, Swan, from London.—
22. *Norwood*, Spiers, from London.—30. *Circassian*,
Donthwalte, from London.—Jan. 10. *Morley*, Hal-
liday, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

N. 14. *Duke of Bedford*, Cunningham, for
Bombay.—Dec. 1. *Belle Alliance*, Rolfe, for Chit-
tagong.—3. *Bengal Merchant*, Garrick, for Chit-
tagong.—22. *Providence*, Brodie, for Madras, Ceylon,
and London.—23. *Resolute*, Penn, for London.—
Jan. 11. *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangier, for Lon-
don; and *John*, Balderson, Atell, Levy, and
Candace, Nicolls, for Madras and London.

BIRTHS.

BIRTH AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Nov. 17. The lady of James McKenzie, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

Nov. 11. Lieut. Huthwaite, 27th Regt.

13. At Nattore, aged 27, E. Bury, Esq., of the civil service.

18. At Cosimbarry, of apoplexy, H. W. Droz, Esq., deeply lamented.

— Peter Adolph Torkler, Esq., aged 76.

— Mrs. Owen Emmae, aged 81.

Dec. 15. At Rangoon, of his wounds, received in the battle of that day, in which he was Acting Adj., Lieut. E. F. O'Hanlon, Bengal Artillery.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BRIEF NAME.

Fort St. George, S.p. 3, 1824.—In obedience to the instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, the hon. the Governor in Council notifies in general orders, that the rank of Brevet Captain will not in future be granted to any officer until he shall have completed a period of fifteen years service, reckoned from the date of his first commission as second Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign.

SERVICE OF INVALIDS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 12, 1824.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following notification:

2. Officers who have been removed to the Invalids on account of age, wounds, or infirmities, rendering them unequal to the active duties of the line, will generally be stationed at invalid garrisons or posts, occupied chiefly, or wholly, by invalided soldiers, and where their duties will interfere either not at all, or but little, with those of officers of the effective part of the army; but, should they chance to be at a station for effective regular troops, it is not required or desirable, that they should be put upon a rota for general duty, or interfere with the command of such troops; and their duties should be confined to their own corps, which is entitled to indulgences by the public regulations of all services: but an officer of the Invalids, or of the effective part of the Army, may at any time be specially appointed to the general superintendence of troops of either or of both branches, at a garrison station, should the Commander in Chief, or the Governor in Council think fit so to direct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR ALFRED CAMPBELL.

We have to announce the death of this officer (Commander-in-chief at this Presidency) on the 14th December. The cause of his death was apoplexy; he had a

fit a short time previous, from the effects of which, it was hoped, he was gradually recovering.

[Major Gen. Bowser succeeds to the command in chief.]

THE WEATHER.

Since our report in the Gazette of Thursday last, a fall of rain has taken place, which has brought the whole supply from the beginning of October to about 20½ inches, being a fair average for the time; and an abundant supply, where circumstances permit of its being properly secured and distributed—being equal also to the whole monsoon fall of some former years.

—[Mad. Gov. Gaz. Nov. 15.]

The weather has been mild and pleasant for the season, and showers have fallen since our last report, which have brought the supply to nearly 25 inches: the salubrity of the atmosphere, and other circumstances, indicate an additional supply.—[Ibid. Dec. 2.]

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

Nov. 24. George, Cozens, from London and Colombo.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At Secunderabad, Harriet, wife of Mr. C. McCarthy, of a son.

7. Margaret, wife of Mr. Conductor W. W. Brady, of the orphan department, of a son.

20. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. T. S. Watson, of artillery, of a son.

Nov. 3. The lady of Lieut. Col. Paddy, of a daughter.

4. At the Presidency, Tanjore, the lady of Capt. Fyfe, of a son.

7. At St. Thome, the lady of Brig.-Maj. Macneill, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. G. Nowlan, of a son.

11. At the Presidency, Mrs. Chateaufort, wife of Mr. J. C. Chateaufort, of a son.

— The lady of E. Mumbell, Esq., paymaster of H.M.'s 60th regt., of a daughter.

20. The lady of J. Macleod, Esq., of a son.

21. The lady of Lieut. E. Dyer, 40th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

26. The lady of John Savage, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7. At Bellary, Lieut. and Adj. J. Wallace, 40th regt. N.I., to Ellen Margaret, eldest daughter of D. O'Flaherty, Esq., surg. H.M.'s 40th regt.

Nov. 5. At Secunderabad, Lieut. W. P. McDonald, 41st regt. N.I., to Charlotte, daughter of Andrew Scott, Esq., H.C.S.

DEATHS.

July 25. At sea, off the Sumbelang Islands, in the Straits of Malacca, Col. John William Fraser, Commandant of Madras Artillery.

Oct. 16. At Rangoon, Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Thomas Clemons, 11th Madras N.I. (late of 1st bat. 9th regt.)

22. At Nellore, Capt. H. Robinson, 41st regt. N.I.

24. At Negapatam, Mrs. Mowat, wife of the Rev. J. Mowat, Wesleyan missionary of that place.

27. At Vepery, Mrs. J. F. Fortes.

30. Mrs. Jane Gore, relict of the late Mr. John Gore.

Nov. 4. At the Presidency, the daughter of A. E. Angelo, Esq., Madras C.S., aged 6½ months.

5. In camp at Cooty, Annapoorn, with a detachment

ment marching for Nagpoor, Capt. Charles Temple, 8th light cavalry.

At Arcot, James Robert, second son of Capt. W. Brunton, 2d regt. I.C., aged 13 months.

8. Wm. Duncan, only child of Mrs. M. Boyton.

17. At Rangoon, Conductor W. Lawrence, ordnance department, aged 42.

18. At Secunderabad, Euphemia Tod, eldest daughter of Capt. Wright, 40th regt. N.I., aged five years.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 7, 1824.—Books having been received from the hon. Court of Directors for the purpose of establishing permanent Soldiers' Libraries at the principal European stations, they will be supplied to the following places, through the Adjutant General of the army, viz.:—Garrison at Bombay, Poona, Kaira, Mhow, Colabah, Matoongah, and Surat.

RETIRING ALLOWANCE TO MARINE OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 30, 1824.—The hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract from the hon. Court's despatch of 20th Aug. 1823, amending the regulation of 1st Aug. 1798, for granting retiring pensions to the Officers of the Marine.

Para. 7. "Being of opinion that it is desirable that the total amount of retiring allowance to your Marine Officers should be definitively fixed, we have with that view revised the regulations, and have resolved,

8. "That the retiring pay to Marine Officers, who have actually served in India twenty-two years, or upwards, be as follows, viz.:

"To the master attendant and the commandore, after having served five years in either of those stations £450

To captains of the first class or senior captains 360

To captains of the second class ... 270

To first lieutenants 180

9. "We have further resolved, that Marine Officers retiring from ill health, after ten years' service, before they have completed that of twenty-two years, be granted one-half of the retiring allowance of their rank, as specified in the last paragraph.

10. "That these regulations shall take effect in all cases of retirement occurring subsequently to Midsummer last."

NEW RUPEE.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 6, 1824.—The hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to direct a new Rupee, of the

following weight and standard, to be struck at the Bombay Mint, viz.:

Weight, Troy Grains	180
Pure Silver ... Grains	165
Alloy	15
	180
Touch Pure Silver... per cent.	91½
Alloy.....Ditto.	8½
	100

is likewise pleased to declare the new Bombay Rupee and its subdivisions current, from and after the 15th inst., at par with the present Bombay Rupee, and its subdivisions, within the territories subordinate to this Presidency, and as such receivable, wherever the present Bombay Rupee and its subdivisions are current, as a legal tender in all public and private transactions.

CHAPLAINS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS TO BE ADMITTED ON LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 8, 1824.—The hon. the Governor-in-council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract of a letter from the hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 2d June, 1824:

Para. 2. "By deed of agreement between the Company and the late Lord Clive, establishing the fund bearing his name, no provision is made for Chaplains or Medical Officers, and their widows; and, in consequence of this omission, though several ladies, the widows of Chaplains as well as of Surgeons, have, at different times, been admitted, no rate has been fixed for their pensions corresponding, as in the case of Military Officers, with the respective ranks of their deceased husbands.

3. "Having lately had the subject under our consideration, we have resolved that the following scale shall, in future, be observed in respect of the pensions of those officers and their widows:—Senior chaplains of each Presidency to be admitted on Lord Clive's fund, as majors; chaplains, as captains;—members of the Medical Board, at each Presidency as lieutenant-colonels;—surgeons as captains;—assistant surgeons, lieutenants and their widows, respectively, at the same rates of pensions, viz., one-half of what their husbands, if admitted on the fund, would be entitled to, and subject to the same rules and regulations as are laid down in the deed for military officers and their widows; and all pensions for this fund to be paid at the rate of infantry pay."

STAFF OF FIELD FORCES AT MALWA AND ASSEERGHUR.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11, 1824.—Arrangements having been made in pursuance of orders from the hon. Court of Directors for

for relieving the Bengal troops, composing the Mhow or Malwa field force, and also those at Asseerghur by the troops of this Presidency, the hon. the Governor General in council is pleased to fix the Staff for those places respectively as follows:

Malwa Field Force.

1. Commanding Officer,
2. Major of Brigade and Deputy Paymaster,
3. Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General,
4. Assistant Commissary General, and in charge of Bazaars until further orders,
5. Deputy Commissary of Stores,
6. Executive Engineer Officer,
7. Deputy Paymaster.

Asseerghur.

1. Garrison Staff Officer.
Asseerghur is annexed to the command of Candeeish, and is not to be considered a separate government command.

SEPARATION OF CANDEISH FROM SURAT DIVISION OF ARMY.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11, 1821.—The occupation of Sholapore as a military station having been transferred to the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Governor in council is pleased to separate the district of Candeeish from the Surat division of the army, and to annex it, including Asseerghur, to the Poona division.

FORMATION OF A THIRD DIVISION OF ARMY.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11, 1824.—An additional general officer on the hon. Company's establishment having been sanctioned for the Staff of this Presidency, by the orders of the hon. the Court of Directors, published in general orders on the 31st May, a third division of the army is formed, to consist of the north and south Concan, including Salsette, and likewise the island of Bombay, exclusive of the garrison, to be denominated "THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION."

In pursuance of the order conveyed in the 3d, 4th, and 5th paragraphs of the general order, by the Government of Fort William, dated the 12th August, republished at Bombay on the 14th of September, the several Brigadier commands now existing will stand abolished from the 1st instant, together with all existing allowances, (with the exception of Kaira, which will remain as at present until further order), and the several Stations including general officers will be classed as follows, viz.:

General Officers.—Presidency Division, Poona Division, Surat Division.

Brigadiers 1st Class.—Mhow, beyond frontier, Baroda, beyond frontier.

Brigadiers 2d Class.—Sattarah, beyond

frontier, Candeeish, Cutch, beyond frontier, Southern Concan, Kaira or Northern Districts.

Contingents of more than 2 Battalions.—Poona, Surat.

Field Brigades.—Rajcote, Deesa.

Ahmednuggur will be returned as a separate command, whilst held by Lieut. Colonel Staunton, under the special appointment of the Supreme Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 13, 1821.—Capt. Mathews, maj. of brigade at Sattarah, to have charge of Brigade Bazar, 2d Dec.

Nov. 17.—Assist. Surg. Gilsh, 2d Europ. Regt., to take medical charge of H.C.'s cruiser Nautilus.

Nov. 18.—Lieut. C. Crawley, 4th N.I., to be fort adj. at Ahmednuggur.

Nov. 20.—Capt. M. Bagnold, 23d N.I., to be brigade major to forces.

Brev. Maj. Byrne, H.M.'s 4th drags., to perform duties of maj. of brigade in northern district of Guzerat.

Capt. W. H. Sykes, 17th N.I., to officiate as statistical reporter under this Presidency.

Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. Troup to take medical charge of H.C.'s cruiser Elephantone.

Nov. 30th.—4th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. Finlay to be capt., and Ens. H. Bouchier to be lieut., vice McCallum dec.; 10th Nov.

11th N.I. Ens. G. McDonnell to be interp. and quartermaster in Hindostan; 1 Dec.

Dec. 4.—14th N.I. Lieut. Lo. H. Home to be capt., and Ens. C. W. Wenn to be lieut. in succession to Dunkop dec.; 2d Dec. 24.

Lieut. Richards, 8th N.I., to receive charge of Bazar and Commissariat Departments at Magoonah, on departure of Lieut. Sandwith of same regt.

Dec. 6.—19th N.I. Ens. E. H. Hart to be Lieut., v. Morley dec.; 30th Nov. 21.

10th N.I. Sen. Lieut. P. W. Pouget to be Capt., and Ens. J. Hay to be lieut. in succession to Gallwey dec.; 2d Dec. 24.

Capt. T. Gordon, 4th N.I., to be major to forces on this estab., v. Gallwey dec.; 2 Dec. 21.

Bat. Nat. Invalids. Lieut. G. W. Blackley, 14th N.I., to act as adj., vice Pouget dec., 2 Dec. 24.

Lieut. Lascelles, 2d N.I., to perform duties of staff officer to right wing of regt. proceeding on field service.

Dec. 7.—Capt. J. Snodgrass, assist. com. gen., transferred from Baroda subsidiary force to Poona division of army, from 1st inst.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 13. Maj. J. J. Preston, 2d Europ. Regt., on private affairs.—Capt. E. Mason, 21st N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. A. Leighton, 21st N.I., for health.—18. Capt. W. Hammond, 3d L.C., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. H. Whish, of Art., on private affairs.—30. Lieut. J. Hardy, 2d N.I., for health.—30. Lieut. Col. J. Hickey, 3d N.I., for health.—Capt. E. Pearson, 15th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, for health.—Dec. 4. Capt. Goodell, 16th N.I., on furlough.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 30. Lieut. Col. W. Turner, 1st L.C., for health (eventually to Europe).

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 9. Rev. M. Davis to be chaplain at Mhow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Saturday last was held the annual general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, when a statement of the proceedings of the Society was read; from which it appeared, that the first edition of the New Testament, translated and printed by

by the Missionaries at Surat, in Goujuratee, has been nearly all distributed. The Society hope that the Missionaries will be able to commence a second edition early in the next year. The Old Testament in Goujuratee has been translated and printed at Surat, and some copies dispersed among the people who speak that language. The expense of printing the different books of the Old Testament, in such proportion as to be equivalent to an edition of 500 copies, is something less than Rs. 6000.

The Society has advanced the sum of Rupees 4000, towards an edition of Genesis, and the Gospel of St. Luke, and the books of the New Testament, from the Acts of the Apostles to the Book of Revelations, in the Mahratta language. This is now in the press of the American Mission, and will be printed on paper forwarded from the parent society in England.

During the last year, a supply of Scriptures in the Mahratta language, has been forwarded to the Missionaries of the Scotch Missionary Society, who use them in their schools, and have been enabled to distribute many copies among the natives of the district; it is understood to be the uniform practice of the Missionaries to give the Scriptures only to those who can read, and express a desire to possess them.

A letter was read from the Rev Jos. Woolf, dated at Bussorah, expressing a desire to be supplied with a large stock of the Scriptures, in the Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, &c. &c. languages, for the purpose of distributing them among Christians and others in Persia, and especially among the Jews who reside in that kingdom. The Rev Jos. Woolf is more immediately engaged as a Missionary to the Jews; he has travelled from Aleppo to Bussorah in the prosecution of this important object, and has generally met with a friendly reception among the Jews of Persia and Syria. They have expressed a desire to possess the Scriptures in the Hebrew language, and have received many copies of the New Testament.

The number of Bibles, or portion of the Old Testament, issued from the Bombay Bible Society during the year, is four hundred and eighty-six, and the number of the New Testament, or portions of the New Testament, is one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.

The Society possesses copies of the Scriptures in most of the languages in which they have been printed, copies of which may be procured on application to the Secretaries or to the Depository at St. Thomas's Church. — [*Hom. Cour.* Oct. 2.]

SCHOOLS AT BUSSORAH.

The London British and Foreign School Society, having requested the Rev. Joseph

Woolf, now employed in a Christian Mission to the East, to endeavour to establish schools for teaching the English language in all places where it may be practicable, on the improved system of Bell and Lancaster, he has succeeded in forming the first establishment at Aleppo. Mr. Woolf having some months since arrived in Bussorah, and having proposed a similar plan to the few gentlemen of our establishment residing there, has carried these views into effect with every prospect of success, and with their ready and liberal assistance has formed an institution, of which the following are some of the particulars.

A school is in the first instance formed for teaching the English language, reading and arithmetic, to be supported by general contributions, and the plan to be extended as future events may enable the Society to effect. A school room is at present provided through the kindness of Captain Robert Taylor, political agent at Bussorah. The general superintendence of the institution is placed under the gentlemen residing there. In the present infant state a competent Armenian is appointed to teach the English language. The school to be open to children of all persuasions, and the Bible to be read only by such as do not object to its use.

Subscriptions will be received from individuals of all persuasions, and as many poor will be taught gratis as the progressive success of the institution may permit, while those of competent circumstances will be required to pay a proportionate monthly sum, to be determined by the directors.

There are now in all, thirty-four children taught, only four of which are taught gratis. They consist of children of both sexes, and are by birth Armenian, Arab, Persian, or Turk. — [*Hom. Cour.* Oct. 16.]

SIR RALPH RICE.

The Hon. Sir Ralph Rice, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, arrived overland from Madras, and took his seat on the Bench on Wednesday. — [*Hom. Cour.* Oct. 30.]

COTTON CROP.

It has been apprehended that our cotton produce to the northward, must have suffered severely from the drought; but notwithstanding the scarcity of rain, we learn that the crops of this year are very rich, and, by last accounts, only required a few showers of rain to bring them to perfection, in which case they are expected to yield 25 per cent. above last year's produce. But should no rain fall, our informant (a respectable native, whose testimony may be relied on) confidently assumes that sufficient cotton will be produced to supply the wants of the market on this side of India, though at a rate of 25 per cent. less than

that of last year. From the same source we learn, that Bownaghur, Dholera, Broach, Junbossee, Porebunder, Mandavee, and Kattywar, have not less than 70,000 bales in the markets of last year's crop, 50,000 of which have been purchased by the merchants of Bombay and on account of the honourable Company, and which may be expected to arrive at the Presidency in all next month.—[*Bom. Gaz.* Oct. 13.]

THE WEATHER.

During the last week, we are happy to state that Bombay has shared moderately in the providential supply of rain that has fallen in the interior. The register of the pluviometer, for the few days of this month, exhibits an addition of 139-100th inches to the previous quantity; thereby making the total fall of rain at Bombay, during the season, 3,335-100th inches.—[*Bom. Com. Oct.* 9.]

Official reports from Broach and Kairah announce the gratifying intelligence that there was a heavy fall of rain at both these stations, on the 7th and 8th instant, and private letters give an equally pleasing account from Surat and Kattywar. At Kairah, it is stated that the price of Bajjee, the chief food of the lower orders, fell on the 7th to one-half the price at which it was sold a fortnight before; and we may now indulge the hope that nothing like a serious scarcity of food will be felt in any of the districts, during the ensuing dry season.—[*Ibid.* Oct. 16.]

CAPTURE OF KITTOOR.

The Fort of Kittoor was invested on the 36th Nov. by the force under Colonel Walker of the Madras army. Terms were offered, and an armistice of twenty-four hours, which expired without any arrangements being made on the part of the enemy. The place was accordingly attacked, and the following letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of Dec. 15, gives the result.

"The Fort of Kittoor has been taken, with the loss of only six Europeans killed and a few wounded, but that of the enemy is much more considerable; exceeding, I am told, a thousand men. Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott were not given up until our guns had opened upon the fort for some considerable time, but, it is said, they were very kindly treated, and sent into camp with presents. The booty captured is said to amount to sixteen lacs of rupees in cash, four lacs in jewels, besides many horses, one thousand camels, and several elephants. Another report states, that four lacs of rupees, in addition to the above, have been discovered in the fort. The force will be here in three or four days, when

I shall endeavour to send you more correct details. A subaltern's share is expected to be about five thousand rupees, and we hope that the property will be early distributed."

We are afraid that the expectation of our gallant friends, of an early distribution of the property captured, are not likely to be realized, as, we believe, no property taken can be considered prize, unless declared to be such by the Authorities in England, whose orders on the subject must be awaited.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 30. French brig *Le Courier*, Gussier, from Bourdeaux, and *Hibberts*, Theaker, from the Mauritius.

Departures.

Dec. 1. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, for London.—2. *Dorothy*, Gintock, for Liverpool.—3. *Ganges*, Tucker, for London, and *La Constance*, Regnaud, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 4. At Diolla in Camdeish, the lady of Maj. A. Robertson, of a daughter.
15. At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. J. Worthy, of a son.

20. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. S. Long, sub-assist.com.gen., of a son.

21. At Colabah, Mrs. James Eustace Scott, of a daughter.

24. At Ellichpore, the lady of Capt. W. Lodlie, of the Bengal Establishment, of a daughter, still-born.

Dec. 6. The lady of the Rev. Edw. Mahwaring, chaplain, of a son.

14. The lady of John A. Dunlop, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 22. At Gilgaum, Mr. R. MacDonall, to Miss Eliza Watson, second daughter of the late Capt. Watson, H.M.'s 17th dragons.

30. Mr. J. B. Egan, head clerk in the military auditor-general's office, to Miss Alicia Morgan.

Dec. 9. At St. Thomas's Church, Ensign H. H. Doherty, 18th regt. Bombay N.I., to Miss Eliza Bellasis.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. John Hector Cherry, Esq., collector of the Northern Concan, of an attack of fever contracted last year at Ahmedabad, aged 27.

Dec. 1. At Poonah, deeply regretted by his friends and all who knew him, Capt. M. L. Galloway, 10th regt. N.I., brigade major to the Presidency division of the army.

2. On board the ship *Dorothy*, in Bransby Harbour, having embarked for the third time to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, Capt. Wallace F. Dunlop, 14th regt. B.N.I., aged 29.

4. At Surat, Lieut. W. H. Otley, 3d regt. L.C.

6. At the age of 18, Lieut. J. H. Heathcote, regt. of Artillery.

9. The Rev. John Nicols, missionary, aged 31.

— Alex. Grigley, the son of Mr. Conductor W. Grigley, aged 2 years.

CEYLON.

REGULATION RESPECTING BANKRUPTS.

A regulation, bearing date the 30th Aug. 1824, has been promulgated by the government of Ceylon, for defining the proceedings under a *cessio bonorum*; by which a debtor.

debtor, not owing money to the crown, or incurring his debts by fraud or misconduct, may, by petition to the government, have his case investigated by the Supreme Court, if the petitioner be a European, or by a Provincial Court if he be a native, with the view of being protected from arrest and imprisonment.

REVOLT.

A revolt in the interior at Ceylon, occasioned by the absence of the usual number of troops, on account of sickness, has been quelled without difficulty. Reinforcements were despatched with the utmost expedition; and in addition to putting a stop to the rebellion—the individual who stiles himself King of Candy—and who has for the last three or four years eluded the vigilance of our troops—has been taken. Every thing was restored to the usual state of quiet.

. The deaths of Lieut. Hough and Mr. Wallbeoff, copied by us from the Madras Gov. Gazette of 30th September, have been contradicted in the same paper of Nov. 8th.

PENANG.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Hon. Robert Fullerton took the oaths as Governor, and his seat as President in Council, 28th August.

ADDRESS TO THE LATE GOVERNOR.

From among the native addresses to the Hon. W. E. Phillips, the late Governor of this Island, on his departure, we select the following from the King of Quedah, and the reply.

Translation of an Address from the King of Quedah, on behalf of himself and his Dependants, to the Hon. W. E. Phillips.

This friendly and respectful letter, emanating from a pure heart and sincere attachment, which can never be broken while the heavenly bodies continue to revolve, is from the King of Quedah, and may the Lord of the universe cause it to reach the hands of my respected friend, the Hon. Wm. Edward Phillips, who is wise and prudent, whose fame is extolled every where, and who is skilled in securing the affections of all people far and near. With respect to the intention of my friend now to return to Europe, I cannot refrain from expressing the regret which I in common with all my relatives feel, for we have long been acquainted, and a lasting friendship has been produced, particularly since by the treachery of the Siamese, I was forced to fly to Pulo Penang. I have received, during my residence here, every assistance and protection, and my friend has used his

endeavours to effect my return to Quedah to be reinstated in my former authority; but as he is now determined to proceed to Europe, we can only offer up our prayers to the Almighty for the welfare of my friend, his wife and children, that he and they may all reach Europe in safety. The kindness which my friend has at all times shewn me, can never be forgotten so long as life remains. Written on Saturday the 28th day of the month Dul-ha-jah, in the year 1239.

Signed and sealed by the King of Quedah, for himself and dependants.

(A true Translation.)

J. ANDERSON,

Malay Translator to Govt.

P. W. Island, 25th Aug. 1824.

Answer to the Above.

The Hon. W. E. Phillips, Esq. late Governor of Penang to the King of Quedah.

Mr. Phillips returns his thanks to the King of Quedah for his very friendly letter, which has been rendered into English by the Malay Translator to Government, and begs to assure the King that his feelings are highly gratified at knowing, that the endeavours he has used to render his friend as comfortable as possible, since Providence first brought him to these shores, have not been unsuccessful.

Mr. Phillips begs his friend to remember that the fate of kings and princes as well as that of the poorest individuals, is in the hands of a God whose dispensations are just, and that it is the duty of all to bear the afflictions with which he visits them, with proper fortitude and resignation.

Mr. Phillips offers his friend, and those who have joined in expressing their kind feelings in the very friendly letter he has received, his best wishes for their comfort and happiness, which he is convinced the conduct of his friend the King, and his dependants, will go far to insure.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. Charles Deane, H.M.'s 67th regt., to be military secretary and aid-de-camp to the Hon. the Governor.

SINGAPORE.

METALS IN BORNEO.

It was reported some time ago, that ore of antimony had been discovered on the island of Borneo. Two tons of it have been imported into Singapore by some native boats, and sold at the rate of 3½ dollars per pecul. Sulphuret of antimony is said to be found in abundance in two different districts. Gold is also found in the same districts.

SLAVE TRADE.

The commanders of the prahus, which have arrived from Bali within the last few days, report, that about two months ago, a couple of French brigs, from the island of Bourbon, had visited the ports of Badong and Baliling, in the island of Bali, for the purpose of purchasing slaves, and had bought a considerable number of young boys and girls at the rate of from 30 to 40 dollars a-piece. The island of Bali is a notorious native slave mart, with a crowded population; and we have no doubt a very lucrative traffic may be driven with it. We are in hopes, however, that the marauders who have thus commenced it may be encountered by some of the French, Netherland, or British cruisers, and that what has now become the law of nations will be strictly enforced against them.

CESSION OF THE ISLAND.

We have been very kindly favoured with letters from Singapore. We were not before aware that there were any serious claims maintained by the neighbouring chiefs to the possession of Singapore, but it is clear there were: and though doubtless all such claims could have been easily repelled by us by force, we still think it is much better to see them adjusted by treaty, especially where we are so much the most powerful party. We have recently struck a grand political stroke here; no less a thing than the arrangement of a treaty with the Sultan and Tomongong, ceding the island of Singapore, and ten miles around its shores, in full sovereignty and property to the British East-India Company. The Tomongong not being so needy a man as his principal, was the first to come into the Resident's views, and got a few thousand dollars added to what he was to have received. The Sultan being more refractory, wanted to go away from the settlement rather than sign this deed.

TRADE OF SINGAPORE IN THE YEAR 1823.

We have been long anxious to lay before our commercial readers some document that might afford a distinct view of the actual trade of this port; and have at last succeeded in framing a statement of as much authenticity as the circumstances of the settlement can be supposed to admit.

In a port of mere depot, such as Singapore, the amount of exports alone affords the only just criterion of the extent of the commercial operations conducted; and we have selected these, therefore, for our present purpose. As large stocks have not yet been accumulated in this infant settlement, as it produces as yet little or nothing of its own, and as the consumption of its population is comparatively inconsiderable,

the imports and exports would prove little more than a mere repetition of each other. In framing the statement which is now produced, no articles are included except such as have been *bona fide* landed, or actually transhipped in the roads, under the agency of some of the mercantile houses of the place; and the convenience which the port affords as a place of security and refreshment, and the advantages thus conferred upon the general interests of Indian commerce by its occupation, are not considered.

By the statement now furnished, the aggregate exports of Singapore, from January to December 1823, appear to be five millions five hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty Spanish dollars.

The trade of Singapore consists of five distinct branches, viz. that with Great Britain; that with Bengal, and other parts of western India; that with China, native and European; that with Siam and Cochin China; that with the distant commercial tribes of the Archipelago itself; and that with our immediate neighbourhood. Upon each of these a few cursory remarks may be useful.

In 1822 there cleared out for London four ships only; in 1823, nine. In this year the exports amounted to 7,013,382 Spanish dollars, according to the manifests sworn to before the local authority. In 1822 the value of British piece-goods imported was 265,054 Spanish dollars; in 1822 the imports were 1,064,380 Spanish dollars, and the exportations in proportion.

The quantity of Bengal opium exported from Singapore in the year 1822 amounted to 339 chests; in 1823 it amounted to 462 chests. In 1822 the quantity of India piece-goods exported from Singapore was reckoned at 7,000 corges, and the value 365,323 Spanish dollars. In 1823 the quantity and value had considerably decreased, owing to the extraordinary increase of the trade in British cotton goods; and this enhancement of the one, and depreciation of the other, is likely to be progressive. The exportation of gold and silver bullion to Bengal in 1822 amounted to 424,025 Spanish dollars; in 1823 it amounted to 559,861 Spanish dollars.

The native trade with China in 1822 consisted of five junks; in 1823, of eight junks, importing, and seven exporting. The value of the commodities exported in this latter year, according to the detailed statements furnished to us by the most respectable of the Chinese merchants of the place, was 928,700 Spanish dollars; opium, with European piece-goods and woollens, constituting 290,000 dollars' worth of this sum.

Singapore is likely to become a place of deposit for Chinese goods intended for the European

European market to a large extent. A comparison of the exports in this department in 1822 and 1823 exhibits a striking increase. In the former year there were exported, raw-silk, 413 chests; nankeens, none; camphor, none: in the latter, raw-silk, 609 chests; nankeens, 2,257 boxes; camphor, 1,250 piculs.

A similar increase has taken place in the intercourse with Siam and Cochin China. In 1822, the number of junks importing from and exporting to those countries amounted to 42, in 1823 it was 61. In this latter year the value of the imports has been estimated at 300,000 dollars. The sugar in 1822 amounted to 14,500 piculs, the sticklac to 288; and there was no sapan wood. In 1823 the sugar was 23,000 piculs, the sticklac 2,431, and the sapan wood 7,315 piculs. The exports in opium were reckoned at 120 chests for Siam and 49 for Cochin China; and the value of exports for both, in cottons and woollens, at about 90,000 dollars.

The trade of the distant tribes of the Archipelago consists principally of that of the Bugis. Last year there was scarcely less than 90 prahus belonging to these people at once in the harbour. They imported in 1822, cotton goods, of the manufacture of Celebes or Bali, to the extent of about 1,000 corges, and in 1823 about three times that quantity. This description of goods withstands the competition of British manufactures infinitely better than the piece-goods of continental India. This branch of trade brings us the valuable article of tortoise shell, which had increased last year to the amount of 16,533 pounds from 2,866, which it was in 1822.

The native trade of our immediate neighbourhood has kept pace with the other branches of our commerce. The pepper of 1822 amounted to 17,431 piculs, and the tin to 13,526. In 1823 the first reached the extent of 35,500, and the second 18,515 piculs.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 16.

SIAM.

The king of Siam died on the 20th of July 1824, and prince Kroma Chiatt has succeeded to the throne of that kingdom.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

SUMATRA.

Insurrection.—By accounts from Palembang, we are informed that an insurrection has broken out in the interior of that country, and that the people of Rawas and Bingi had taken up arms, headed by Seved Haniza, the adopted son of the Tumongong of the first-named place, who had been killed in the last action with the Dutch troops. The insurgents have

been joined by some of the people of Menacabao. The Dutch were preparing an expedition to suppress the insurrection, and for this purpose had brought cannon and ammunition from Banca.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 16.

PANATICS.

The fanatics, commonly called the Pandrees, and usually by the Malays, Rencheh, beaten by the Dutch troops on the south-west coast of Sumatra, have begun to extend their conquests and depredations to the north coast, and have actually invaded the principality of Siac, opposite to Malacca. In their incursions, these insensate and useless enthusiasts have committed the greatest excesses, putting the inoffensive peasantry of the country to death, plundering their property, and laying waste their fields, for no better reason than we have been able to learn, than because they refuse to wear a white dress, and to forego the use of bettle and tobacco. Numbers of the Siac people have been compelled to take to their boats on their rivers; we are further informed, that several overtures have been made to the local authority at this place, by the chiefs of the interior of that country, for permission to settle and colonize permanently at Singapore, which we have little doubt will be gladly granted them.—[*Ibid.*, Aug. 19.

CELEBES.

Four Bugis prahus have arrived from Macassar in fifteen days. When they left, the Dutch Governor-General was still at Macassar. An expedition had proceeded to Supah, consisting of four square-rigged vessels, and conveying about 800 troops. Several petty actions have been fought with the people of Supah, in which the Dutch troops are said to have sustained heavy losses. Upon two different occasions they are described as having forced the defences of the little town of Supah, and on both to have been driven out with great slaughter, at the point of the kris, by the resolute inhabitants. It is considered that, after the conquest of Supah, should the European authority succeed in this enterprize, the war will be carried into Boni, Luhu, and Waju.

The conquest of Ternete has been already effected by the Dutch, and the sovereign has fled to his relation, the Queen of Boni. Five or six Bugis prahus have also arrived from Badong in Bali, and Cuti and Passir in Borneo, and from various parts of Java. These vessels have brought considerable quantities of tortoise-shell, cloth, and rice; from reports there has been an abundant harvest of rice this year in Java, Bali, or Celebes, which promises a cheap and abundant supply for this settlement.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 16.

More recent accounts state, that a general rising of the Bugis tribes against the Dutch had taken place, which comprehended nine-tenths of the civilized portion of Celebes. The places taken by the Dutch are said, by the native accounts, to have been recaptured, and that the Bugis had got possession of Bonthain, Bolicomba, and other places, extending their incursions to the suburbs of Macassar, where the Dutch had fortified themselves.

Exports to America, North and South	Plastres. 600,000
Other places in Asia	300,000
Annual amount of Exports . . .	2,600,000

REVENUE.

Gross produce, 2,625,185 piastres; expenses, 799,240; net produce, 1,825,945.

CHINA.

EARTHQUAKE AT CANTON.

An account from Canton mentions that on the 14th of August last a shock of an earthquake was experienced there, which lasted for several seconds, but no damage had been done by it. Great distress had been felt in the country about Canton, on account of a death which extended over greater part of the province; but, at the time the account left, the inhabitants were recovering from its effect.—[*Hon. Gaz.* Dec. 8.

PERSIA.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIRAZ.

A letter from an Armenian clergyman at Shiraz to a friend at Calcutta, gives a distressing detail of this event. He says: The present condition of this once beautiful city is very lamentable. The evaporations from the putrid bodies, have caused infection in the air; gangs of robbers inhumanly pillage the deserted houses, and commit unheard-of ravages; no hinderance can be put to their depredations: but they dare not approach the neighbourhood of the Armenians, for our countrymen are well armed, and guard their dwellings; and at night, they discharge their fire-arms to ensure safety. While we were in the fields, the robbers entered the house of the good old Mr. Johannes, and robbed him of all his property. The roof of our church is rent, and the walls are considerably damaged. We intend to break it down, and build a new one by subscription. The magnificent bazar of Kerim Khan is still standing; but very much shaken, and partly damaged. Report states, that Kazerooni, Konartaghta, Ferozabad, and the surrounding villages, have suffered the same calamity. The number of persons destroyed, only in Shiraz, is reckoned to be about 2,000. The Shahzadah of Shiraz intends to send his son, Reza Cooli Mizra and the Peshnemas, Haddgee Mirza Haddi, to the court of Teheran, to request Futtehe Alli Shah to relinquish the tribute paid by the inhabitants of this place, for some years to come, that the city may be thereby restored to its former condition; but, I fear, it will be a difficult matter to obtain his assent: if the imports of five years be given up by the

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state,

THE PHILIPPINES.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PIRATES.

The Manila packet arrived on the 25th from Manilla by the eastern passage, and through the Straits of Macassar. In making this passage, she passed through the group of the Philippine islands, in the track of the Galloons, and touched at the island of Ticao. Here she met the small Spanish squadron, which we described some months ago as having proceeded with a considerable land force for the purpose of chastising the pirates of Sooloo. The squadron had been successful in scouring and laying waste the coasts of Sooloo and Basilan, with portions of that of Mindanao. They were returning loaded with booty, chiefly consisting of the small brass cannon taken at the different stockades and batteries which they captured on the enemy's coast.

The sugar and indigo of the Philippines have both considerably increased during the course of the last year, but the coffee has fallen off to a mere pittance of 300 or 400 piculs. The annual produce of indigo is reckoned at 2000 quintals of 112lbs. avoirdupois each, and the sugar to 90,000 piculs of 138 lbs. each.—[*Sing. Chron.* Sept. 30.

STATISTICS.—POPULATION.

Native Indians	2,396,331
Mestizos	118,030
Chinese	7,000
Whites of all kinds	4,000
	2,525,361

COMMERCE.

	Plastres.
Imports from Bengal	400,000
Coromandel	200,000
Europe	400,000
China	500,000
Mexico and Peru	600,000
America	100,000

Annual amount of Imports . . . 2,200,000

Exports to Bengal & Coromandel	700,000
China	400,000
Europe	600,000

state, the city can hardly be rebuilt in ten years. You cannot conceive the condition Shiraz is in at present: if you recollect the Kobthel Perazun (mountain of the old woman), the same is the present situation of this ill-fated city. We actually walk upon the roofs "of the houses!"

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

ASTRAKHAN.

Cholera Morbus.—It is known that the disorder appeared in Astrakhan on Sept. 1823. M. Moreau de Jonnés, in a paper communicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, 25th January last, has investigated its character and effects. It was extinguished in the month of November; and, during the interval, out of 216 individuals attacked, 144 died. The writer is of opinion, that it was introduced either by caravans from Syria, or by marine communication; and he infers from the facts contained in the paper:—1st. that the Cholera Morbus of India and Syria may be introduced into Europe by commercial intercourse, either by sea or land; 2dly. that as far as the 56th of latitude there is no point in Europe where the disease may not be propagated in the hot season; 3dly. that its progress would probably be slower in Europe than in the Levant, either through the climate, or more likely through the effect of the social organization, which insures a greater degree of success to the measures necessary for circumscribing its ravages; but, that the example of Astrakhan leaves no hope, that, in penetrating into Europe, it would become less destructive, or lose that fatal power which enables it to kill two persons out of every three it attacks, and to produce death within only a few hours.

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

On the 17th May the formal promulgation of the New Charter of Justice took place at the government-house, Sydney; and the state and judicial oaths were administered to the chief-justice, Francis Forbes, Esq. The Supreme Court of Justice was opened the same day, by his honour the chief-justice, who took his seat on the Bench, accompanied by the members, William Wemyss and Edward Riley, Esqrs. The oaths of office were then administered to Saxe Bannister, Esq., attorney-general, and to the other officers of the court.

at
Sa.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Too. A public meeting was held at the Court-house, Hobart Town, the 20th April, the

provost-marshal in the chair, when it was resolved to petition his Majesty to elevate Van Diemen's Land into a separate independent colony.

Papers and letters from Van Diemen's Land have been received to the 28th Oct.; the latter afford considerable information relative to the improvement of the colony. Surveys of the island had been ordered, and new settlements established; it was proposed that the seat of government should be removed to Brighton. At Bagdall, seventeen miles from Hobart Town, the increase and improvement of the quality of wool appears to attract attention; and the wool transmitted to England had been returned in cloth, with the most favourable reports of the quality by the Yorkshire manufacturers. Specimens of the timber of the colony had also been sent off—other merchants advertising that they may be seen at different stores. The reports are favourable as to their quality and value. An agricultural society was about being established.

Another expedition had sailed for Moreton Bay, in order to form a new settlement in its vicinity.

In a few years we shall have colonies all along the eastern and north-west sides of Van Diemen's Land.

The male convicts that arrived in the transport ship *Phoenix*, were landed in September. Two hundred and four men were shipped, but two died on their voyage; during which some of them conducted themselves in a mutinous manner; in consequence of which the offenders were selected for Macquarie Harbour, and the remainder of them were landed in a healthy and orderly state.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Copy of a letter dated Wha-hoo', Sept. 8, 1824.

"Tamoree, late King of Atooi, died 26th of last May; and the island having been formerly ceded to Rbio Rbio,* was taken possession of by Krymakoo as Regent. The Atooi chiefs were exceedingly dissatisfied with the cession of the Island in the first instance, and were held in subjection only by their king, being kept here as a hostage. This dissatisfaction was increased by an unpopular governor being set over them, and by other acts; and on Sunday the 8th of August, some of the Atooi people, with George Tomaree† at their head, made an attack on the fort, with the intention of seizing the arms and ammunition.

"The attack was ill-planned, and was, consequently, unsuccessful. They were

repulsed

* Rbio Rbio was King of Owyhee and other Windward Islands, and died in England last summer.

† George Tomaree was from the "Cornwall School," and sent out by the Missionary Society.

repulsed, and about twenty men and one or two chiefs left dead. Krymakoo and Tamahama, the new governor, shut themselves up in the fort, and despatched their vessels for assistance. Since this time the islands have been in a perfect turmoil. All business is at an end, except the war; the vessels have been all kept in requisition to carry troops, and the natives are all the time training and firing off their guns. When Krymakoo had about 1,000 or 1,500 natives, and many chiefs, from the Windward Islands, he marched out of his fort, and attacked the Atooi people in their entrenchments; the latter were beaten, and retreated, leaving many dead. George retired to the mountains with only a few followers, and the troops of the governor set out to scour the island. Since then the war has become almost one of extermination, and has been prosecuted with savage barbarity.

"The hills are covered with dead bodies, the lands laid waste, and the houses burned. George is in the mountains, and is said to have about six hundred natives with him; but they must suffer for want of provisions, as the island is ruined, and will probably be obliged to submit in the course of a month."

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

SETTLEMENT IN THE INTERIOR.

Extract of a letter, dated Graaff Reynet, Oct. 22, 1824.

"I left this place the day after the date of my last, on a visit to the settlement, in order to meet the commissioner for adjusting the claims of the settlers; and did not return home till the 14th instant, after an interesting tour through the settlement. On my arrival in Graham's-town, I was surprised at the great improvement and increase since I last left it, about sixteen months back; and still more when I remembered, that, where now above six hundred houses stand, on our arrival, four years and a half ago, not more than six or ten miserable dwellings existed. The new Trunk, or District Prison, is a fine building, sufficiently extensive to contain all the settlers; and much obloquy has been cast upon government for erecting such an immense and expensive edifice. The Droutdy-House, a very extensive and handsome building, is nearly finished; a church is shortly to be commenced; besides a third range of barracks, which are intended for the accommodation of the Hottentot troops. In short, the place is completely overgrown, when we reflect that almost its entire revenue arises from the expenditure of the military, and wages paid to labourers for the new public buildings. The situation of the settlers in the vicinity of this town is rapidly improving, and the traces

of success are obvious to any one who had observed their former condition. The demand for green forage for the cavalry, vegetables, timber, butter, &c., form the chief articles which they supply; and, to such as have more extensive farms, grass meets with a ready market. One individual alone is said to make more than 90 rix dollars per diem by this article. The population of Graham's town is stated at 3,000 whites, exclusive of the military, and the slaves and Hottentots are very numerous. Bathurst remains in the same state as when it was reduced from the capital of the settlement to its present situation; nor do I think it is likely to rise from its ruins, as the new village at Port Kowie renders it of little avail: its population is on the decrease. The house built for the Landdrost is now finished, and converting into a free-school, under the direction of a clergyman of the Church of England. A flour and blanket-mill is here erecting by two industrious men from one of our manufacturing districts; but I understand the latter speculation will not be permitted. In the garden belonging to Mr. S. Bidulph here, are lemon trees, planted from the seeds in September 1820, which are now in bearing—a more rapid growth than usual in the colony. The vines also, planted in 1820 bore some little fruit in 1824, but in the last year were entirely blighted—a misfortune which occurred to most of the vines in the settlement. In six or seven situations the experiment of this cultivation will now be tried; but I am of opinion that it can never succeed as a wine district. Port Kowie, a village consisting of about twenty good houses, and on the increase, has risen within the last fifteen months, and promises to become a thriving place. The government have certainly done a considerable service in establishing this port. Many vessels have visited it with large and valuable cargoes, and some trifling amount of exports returned. While I was here, there was a large sale of goods for three successive days, and the amount sold was 6,000 rix dollars' worth at three months' credit. The purchasers were entirely settlers, and chiefly of the lower class—a certain proof that they could not be distressed; the Vendue Master told me he found them the best pay. The chief merchant here has an extensive salting establishment, which I understand answers very well, which, if it be the case, will prove of immense advantage to the settlement, as being chiefly adapted for grazing. Two or three persons are now engaged in this business: the market is the Isle of France and some of the Indian islands. The fine woods of timber on the banks of this river render it available as a place for ship-building; and government have, in consequence, ordered the keel of a vessel for the port to be laid down forthwith.

with. To the settlers in the neighbourhood of this port, a full market is afforded for butter, hides, fat, cattle, timber for the buildings, lime, &c. The demand for artisans for the public and other buildings has raised the price of this labour to three and four rix dollars per diem. Agricultural servants demand, and easily procure, two and two and a half; and as most of these persons are small proprietors, they are doing well, and might do much better, if they would addict themselves less to idleness. To the more respectable settlers the prospect is not yet so cheering, having lost their means, and without the opportunity of retrieving them, which is enjoyed by the labouring class; but the distribution in way of loan (for they have decided one and all to take it in no other way) of the subscriptions raised in India and England expressly for them, will, there is little doubt, put them all to rights again; and a fresh and extensive emigration of labourers from home (for the want is dreadful among the settlers) will be attended with the most beneficial effects. The fact is, the whole colony would be benefited by the introduction of more free labour, and I think would absorb from two to three thousand per year for some long period. the advantage to the mother country, and to the persons so emigrating, would be very great. The Caffres, since the establishment of the fair, have been remarkably quiet, and are, I think, likely to continue so; their attention is employed, their industry excited, and their civilization likely to be promoted by this means. The best proof of this expectation is in the fact, that one tribe finding sale for their millet, have declared their intention of returning to a place more adapted for cultivation than the one at present which they occupy. In less than two months from the establishment of the fair, 15,500 rix dollars' worth of ivory has been purchased by the settlers chiefly, which, among other advantages, has this—of preventing the great drain of cash from the district for imported articles. The chief articles required by the Caffres, in barter, are opake, blue, white, and black

beads, about the size of a millet grain. The profits of the exchange are very large. The whole population of the settlement I could not procure, but that of the district or division of Bathurst I can inform you, which is by far the best peopled: up to June 21, 1824, there were in all 1273. Average of births over deaths, for the whole period from our arrival, three to one; the last half year the births had greatly preponderated—forty-seven to eight. Proportion of men to women (whites), three to two; but the births have begun to remedy this, as they are stated as eight girls to seven boys. The black population, five men to three women, and three girls to two boys. Our numbers, consequently, are more likely to increase in the next generation. I am told, in one party, consisting of 100 families, the births have been, in the five years, 92! Such are the more important particulars relative to the present state of the settlement, and it gives me great pleasure to have altered my mind so much in its favour; for, from what I have seen, I am decidedly of opinion that it will eventually succeed, and much beyond what, for some time past, we have had reason to anticipate. The commissioner for adjusting the claims of the settlers seems generally to have given satisfaction; he has been dividing the lapse land among those remaining on their locations, or who fulfilled their contract with the Home Government, by staying upon them for three years. I expect my share, in consequence of this division of our location, will be full 800 acres; and I believe I am to have my 1,500 acres grant extended to 4000; at least, I am recommended for it. By the bye, I have lately had indentured to me, for seven years, one of these invading tribes, generally known as Maitatees, but whose proper national name is *Ghoos*; it is a woman. I am to feed, clothe, and instruct her, and pay her for her services two skillings (about 4d sterling) per week. She is beginning already to be useful. I hope to get some more as soon as more prisoners come in: it is a fine and intelligent race."

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable .. S. Rs. 31 8 to 32 0 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable... 2 0 to 3 0 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 56 to 60 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—
to Buy is 104d. to 1s. 11½d.—to Sell, 1s. 11½d. to
1s. 0½d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Ss. Rs. 92 per 100
Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Ss. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras
Rupees.

Madras, Aug. 13, 1824.

Government Securities.

Remittable 34½ per cent. premium.
Unremittable 31 ditto.

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1824.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 143 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable 110 to 114 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½. per Rupee
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 104 Bom. Rs. per
100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, 98½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

Supplement to Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 25. Mr. A. Prinsep, registrar of Zillah Court at Turhoot.

Dec. 16. Mr. E. Currie, assist. to magistrate and collectors of Goruckpore.

Mr. H. Vans Hawthorn, assist. to magistrate of 24 Pergumala.

Mr. R. Walker, ditto to magistrate and collector of Shababad.

Mr. G. J. Taylor, ditto ditto to of Moorshedabad.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 26. Mr. R. Cathcart, deputy collector of Calpee.

Mr. A. W. Regbie, ditto of Banda.

Dec. 10. Mr. J. Dewar, deputy collector of sea customs at Calcutta.

Mr. F. Nepean, collector of customs and town duties at Patna.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell, superintendant of Midland Salt Chokies.

Commercial Department.

Dec. 16. Mr. E. Deedes, 2d assist. to export warehouse-keeper.

Political Department.

Dec. 17. Hon. W. H. L. Melville, agent to Governor-General at Moorshedabad.

Mr. A. Grant, a. s. s. to secretary to government in Persian department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 2, 1824.—Lieut. H. Gordon, 27th N.I., to be dep. paymast. to field force serving on Chittagong frontier (temporary appointment).

(Capt. J. R. Colnet, 17th N.I., to be dep. paymast. to field force serving on eastern frontier in Sylhet, Cachar, and Assam (ditto).)

Dec. 3.—Mr. G. Cunningham, surg., admitted to do duty as an assist. surg.

Lieut. Col. com. A. Macleod and G. Pennington declared entitled to benefits of Off-reckoning Fund, vice Major-gen. Carnegie, dec.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 6.—Ens. Hulsh removed from 2d Eur. Regt. to 67th N.I.

Lieut. Clarke, H. M. 54th regt., app. aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Macleod from 1st Dec.

Dec. 7.—1st Lt. Col. Lieut. J. George to be int. and quart.-mast.

1st Lt. Inf. Bat. Lieut. J. Cumberlege to be int. and quart.-mast.

Assist.-surg. W. Mitchelson posted to 2d Lt. Inf. Bat.

1st Lieut. Macvicie, of art., directed to proceed to Prince of Wales Island, and relieve 1st Lieut. Emley in com. of details at that island.

Dec. 9.—Comet J. Campbell to do duty with 8th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares, and Ens. J. Sutherland with 2d Eur. Regt. at Dinapore.

Dec. 10.—Assist.-surg. Jeffreys posted to 30th; and Assist.-surg. G. M. Paterson, to 10th N.I.

Lieut. A. T. A. Wilson, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to six comp. of corps detached from regt.

Dec. 11.—*Removals and postings in Regt. of Artillery.* Captains W. Olliphant from 15th comp. 4th bat., to 4th comp. 1st bat., v. Smith; C. Smith from 4th comp. 1st bat., to 8th comp. 2d bat., v. Haile; 11. Ralfe from 8th comp. 2d bat., to 15th comp. 4th bat., v. Olliphant removed.—1st Lieuts. J. S. Rotten from 2d comp. 3d bat., to 8th comp. 4th bat., v. Bennett from latter to former; R. G. Roberts from 7th comp. 4th bat., to 2d comp. 2d bat., v. Hele, dec.; W. J. Symons from 1st comp. 1st bat., to 7th comp. 4th bat., v. Roberts removed; E. H. Ludlow to 1st comp. 1st bat., v. Symons removed; G. Baker from 5th comp. 1st bat., to 2d comp. 4th bat.; H. N. Pepper to 6th comp. 1st bat., v. Baker removed; C. Dallas from 1st comp. 3d bat., to 14th comp. 4th bat.; H. Hunfrey from 5th comp. 3d bat., to 1st comp. 2d bat., v.

Dallas removed; J. Cartwright from 2d comp. 4th bat., to 5th comp. 3d bat., v. Hunfrey removed; I. Hurroughs from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat., v. Williams dec.; A. Campbell from 1st bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat., v. Beddingfield from latter to former; W. J. Macarty from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat., v. Hughes from latter to former; P. Jackson from 7th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat., v. Dyke from latter to former; J. L. Rutherford from 8th comp. 1st bat. to 7th comp. 1st bat., v. Brind from latter to former.—2d Lieuts. F. Grote from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat.; J. Edwards from 3rd comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; G. J. Cookson from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.; W. S. Williams from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; W. E. J. Hudson from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; G. Ellis from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 8th comp. 1st bat.; F. H. Hazely from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 1st bat.; J. Abbott from 5th comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; F. B. Holleran from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 1st bat.; E. D'A. Todd from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; G. T. Graham from 7th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.; F. K. Duncan from 7th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; T. E. Sage from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.; G. D. Scott from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; F. Gaitakill from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.

Dec. 15.—Assist.-surg. H. Clark, appointed to 1st L.C. at Purneah.

Assist.-surg. J. Colvin to have medical charge of Dinapore Local Bat.

Fort William, Dec. 16.—Surg. R. Tytles, having returned to Presidency, placed at disposal of Com. in-chief.

Mr. J. Logan, surg., permitted to do duty as an assist. surg.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 20.—Artillery. Capt. S. Coulthard removed from 7th to 6th comp. 1st bat., and Capt. C. P. Kennedy, from latter to former comp.

Dec. 21.—Ens. H. Forquet removed from 63d to 11th N.I.

Lieut.-Col. Pollock to command Bengal division of Artillery serving at Rangoon.

Dec. 24.—Surg. Tytler to have medical charge of Artillery at Chittagong.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 9. Lieut.-Col. com. G. Pennington, of Art., on furl.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Paterson, 13th N.I., on furl.—Surg. G. O. Jacob, on furl.—Lieut.-Col. com. J. Greenstreet, 60th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. A. Gray, 28th N.I., on Madras estab., for health.—Lieut.-Col. J. Ahmuty, of Art., on private affairs.—Lieut. N. C. Baillie, 50th N.I., for health.—10. Lieut. F. H. Hooke, 5th L.C., for health.—23. Lieut.-Col. Com. J. Shapland, 27th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. R. Rose, 10th N.I., for 12 months, for health; also to visit St. Helena.

To New South Wales.—Lieut. H. Lloyd, 37th N.I., for 12 months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Dec. 6. Lieut. Read, 41st Foot, for health.—Lieut. Boyne, 44th Foot, for health.—13. Col. Bruce, 58th Foot, for one year, for health.—Col. Dalziel, 4th L.D., for health.—21. Capt. Johnson, 13th Foot, for health.—Capt. Turner, 14th Foot, for health.—Ens. White, 14th Foot, for health.—Ens. Johnson, 50th Foot, for health.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 26. The wife of the late Mr. L. T. Jacob, of a daughter.

Dec. 2. At Malda, the lady of J. W. Grant, Esq., of a son.

2. The lady of Capt. F. Walker, 65th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Dinapore, the lady of the Rev. T. W. Northmore, of a daughter.

6. At Moonshahabad, the lady of S. G. Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

8. The wife of Mr. J. Black, H.C.'s marine, of a daughter.

9. At Bolarum, the lady of G. Bushby, Esq., of a daughter.

11. In Park Street, Chowringhee, the lady of Maj. J. Craigie, of a daughter.

— At Malda, the lady of the late Capt. T. Ward, of a son.

12. At Mirzapore, the lady of H. Allport, Esq., of a daughter.

14. The lady of Capt. W. Kennedy, 1st assist. mil. aud. gen., of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Boyd, 65th N.I., of a son.

17. At Ballygunge, the lady of Capt. Macan, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

— At Ballygunge, the lady of Capt. Mylne, H.M. 11th Lt. Drags, of a son.

19. At Chowringhee, the lady of F. Law, Esq., civil service, of a son.

20. The lady of Capt. T. Waterman, of a son.

— At Serampore, the lady of Capt. Snow, H.M. service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 6. At the house of Brig. Maj. White, Chitragong, Miss White, to Lieut. G. Burford, 26th N.I.

11. Mr. A. Pereira, to Miss M. Lee.

12. At Chinsurah, Col. H. G. Nahana, His Majesty's army, resident at the native courts at Sourasarta and D'joecortia, Island of Java, to Mrs. A. L. P. Abo, widow of the late assist. resident at D'joecortia.

21. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Bowers, assist. in judicial department, to Miss S. Lynch.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30. At Loodhna, Lieut. R. Williams, regt. of artillery.

Nov. 23. At Nongong, in Assam, C. Stewart, Esq., assist. surg., attached to Dinagore Local Bat.

— At Behnampore, Mr. T. Turner.

Dec. 3. Capt. G. Howe, late of the country service, and of Purneah.

— Ens. T. Hulton, Bengal N.I.

5. Isaac, eldest son of C. J. Mathias, Esq., aged three years.

6. At Jubbulpore, the infant daughter of Lieut. Wright, 12th N.I.

8. F. Thompson, Esq., of the Bengal medical establishment, aged 30.

— Mrs. M. Gill, widow of the late Mr. Gill, pilot service.

10. Lieut. Col. John De Courcy, invalid estab., aged 62.

11. Mr. J. Bull, late of the firm of Messrs. Agar, Bull, and Co., aged 20.

12. Mr. J. Macquelin, aged 45.

— Peter, infant son of Mr. T. B. Scott.

13. At Serampore, Edward, 5th son and youngest child of Capt. D. Thomas.

— At Bhangulpore, Randal Blood, Esq.

— At same place, the infant son of the late C. Johnson, Esq.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 2. Mr. A. Watson, 3d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for western division.

Mr. J. Paternoster, register to Zillah Court of Masulipatam.

Mr. A. Chapp, ditto ditto of Bellary.

Mr. C. P. Brown, head assist. to collector and magistrate of Rajamundry.

Mr. G. A. Smith, ditto ditto of Masulipatam.

Dec. 16. Mr. J. Savage, sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. At Hyderabad, Mr. E. Jones, wife of Mr. A. W. S. Jones, of a daughter.

26. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Smith, 15th N.I., of a son.

29. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Macquenn, commanding 38th regt., of a son.

Dec. 4. Charlotte, wife of Mr. C. Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 4. Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Sinclair, 24th N.I., to Miss Balfour.

DEATHS.

Oct. 6. At Chitacole, Ens. H. F. Campbell, 47th N.I., aged 25.

Nov. 7. Killed in action, near Rangoon, Capt. W. Allen, Chitacole L.I.

27. At Fichunopolis, Cornet W. G. C. Dunbar, 5th L.C., aged 16.

Dec. 6. At Arcot, Selina Jane, daughter of J. Stephenson, Esq., Superinten. Vet. Surg., aged 14.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 9. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Isaac, assist. resident, of a son.

11. At Nagpore, the relict of the late Capt. A. Stewart, 31st N.I., of a son.

24. The lady of Lieut. Col. Cooper, of Engineers, of a son.

25. At Mutoonga, the lady of Maj. Storer, of a son.

27. The lady of Lieut. Col. Shuktham, quart. mast. gen., of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 19. At Baroda, Capt. W. K. Lester, Regt. of Artillery, to Miss S. C. Pinchard, daughter of J. Pinchard, Esq., of Taunton, Somerset.

DEATHS.

Nov. 21. At Sattara, Thomas, the infant son of Capt. H. Adam, 6th Bengal N.I.

24. F. Ayrton, Esq., attorney at law, aged 47.

Postscript.

We have received Calcutta papers to the end of December. They contain few particulars respecting the operations of the war, besides those furnished in the despatches, which have created a great sensation at Calcutta. Amongst the property captured at the last grand attack upon the

Burmese before Rangoon, was the horse, superbly caparioned, of the Commander-in-chief (who is stated to have been a son of the Maha Bundoola), several muskets bearing the Company's mark, and a paper which belonged to Capt. Trueman, who was killed in the unfortunate affair at Rangoon.

Rangoon. The troops at Rangoon are much improved in health since the favourable change in the weather, and the further operations of the army are anxiously looked for.

On the Chittagong and Sylhet frontier, preparations are making to co-operate with the army at Rangoon. The force at Chittagong is to advance *via* Aracan, where the Burmese are said to be in detached bodies to the amount of about 20,000. Great progress has been made, under the direction of Dep. Assist. Qr. mast. gen. Drummond, with the road across the Chittagong district, from the Sudder station to the Naaf river. Letters from Chittagong of the 8th December state, that Brig. gen. Morrison's force was expected to be ready for advance on the 24th. The various divisions would then converge towards the capital of Ava.

These papers afford no authentic confirmation of the revolution at Ava and death of the King, which was however known and credited at Chittagong. It rests at present upon the deposition of a native at Rangoon, who overheard a conversation between a Burmese chief and two persons from court. The substance of the statement is, that the King, who had been kept in ignorance of the events at Rangoon, became irritated on hearing them, and estranged himself from his queen, who had hitherto ruled him. Subsequently he made his son, a youth, nominal king, and Moun-shoe-za, formerly Raywoon of Rangoon, regent. The queen's party, however, recovered their influence; and soon afterwards the king, by their contrivance, was murdered. The regent marched to the palace, and, after a terrible

conflict, massacred the queen, her brother, and their accomplices, and placed the young king upon the throne. These events, it is added, have caused great confusion.

On the other side of Bengal there has been some disturbance among the Rajpoot States. The Rane of Jeypore had assembled, it is stated, a Pagan force of 50,000 men, which obliged Sir D. Ochterlony to move from Delhi to watch it. She has since listened to terms of accommodation with her Zemindars, and desired the Resident, who had left her court, to return. A marauding system has been pursued in the pergunnahs south of the Nerbuddah, by some freebooters, particularly by a chief named Sheikh Dulla, whose party has been surprised and cut up on two occasions, by Capt. Sayer, on the 12th October, near Jalgaon; and by Lieut. and Adj. Lemont at Rajpurgurh, on the 21st. Late Bombay papers announce the re-appearance of the Sheikh at Ellichpore, whence he was driven into the Taptee. A gallant exploit was performed on the 3d October by Capt. Young, of the Strmoor local battalion, against a band of freebooters at Koonjwah, a gurhee and village, under three chiefs, two of whom were killed. The fort was burst open by a *catapulta* or battering ram, made of the trunk of a tree, as the detachment had neither guns nor ladders, under the direction of Lieut. De Bode, of the engineers. Every officer and soldier was engaged hand to hand. The Hon. Mr. Shore is said to have killed seven in single combat. Our loss was five killed and 32 wounded; the enemy's 153 killed and 30 taken.

Home Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 21.*

Colonial System.—In a committee of the whole house, on the American and West-India trade, Mr. Huskisson explained the alterations proposed to be made in our colonial relations. They are founded upon the principle that monopoly and exclusion impede the prosperity of the colonies, and consequently injure the parent state: he announced the intention of government to

bring forward bills (one has since been introduced) to alter and amend the system agreeably thereto.

In the course of the debate, it was stated by Sir Robert Farquhar, that the Mauritius, relieved from the unequal duty under which its produce now labours, would be able to defray the expense of its civil and military government, which has hitherto cost the country £100,000 per annum, levied, as he stated, for the exclusive protection of the West-Indies.

Mr. Huskisson declared that Mauritius sugar would be placed on the same footing as that from the West-Indies.

March 24.

Indian Army.—Mr. Hume moved for "a copy of the military despatch of Lord Hastings in 1819 to the secret department of the Court of Directors, on the organization and allowances of the Bengal army; and a copy of the despatch of the Court to the Indian government in 1823 on that subject." The hon. member introduced this motion by a long speech, in which he severely censured the present Indian government. He did not blame Lord Amherst (he said), but those who placed him in a situation he was incompetent to fill. Lord Amherst was doubtless an amiable man in private life, and might be able to conduct the government of India in a time of peace, and under favourable circumstances, with the assistance of his council. But no man who knew any thing about the present state of India, and looked to the difficult situation of affairs in that quarter, could lay his hand on his heart and say Lord Amherst was capable of sustaining the government of the country. He then condemned the mode of conducting the present war; and characterized the transport of troops from Barrackpore to Rangoon in the rainy season, as a measure which deserved the severest reprobation. The hon. member then adverted to the mutiny among the native troops; and considered that the government was entirely answerable for that occurrence; and that the treatment of the native officers of the 47th reg. was unjust and tyrannous. He again represented Lord Amherst as incompetent to the office of governor-general of India, which required an individual of the highest abilities, and who possessed the confidence of all.

Mr. Wynn defended the character of Lord Amherst, and stated that the cause of the outcry which was raised against that nobleman was, that at a ball he had led down the lady of the commodore, instead of conferring the honour on any of the ladies of the senior merchants.

Mr. Astell declared that every exertion had been made to ameliorate the condition of the sepoy officers. He did not see why the papers should be given.

Mr. F. Palmer believed that Mr. Astell had been misinformed as to the treatment of the sepoy officers. He (Mr. P.) knew that they had been obliged to purchase and pay dearly for many of their comforts. He knew also that the army of India was not in an effective state, and that raw cadets were sent to join them who were totally unfit for service. He knew that the whole Indian empire was in a state of jeopardy.

Mr. Harve observed, that every man

who knew any thing of the Hindoo character, must be aware that when sepoys were in a state of mutiny, and when British troops had returned from battle, beaten, and but the skeleton of what they were, there must be a natural fear of losing that gigantic empire.

On a division, the motion was negatived. Ayes 15, noes 58.

March 29.

Burmese War.—Mr. Hume moved for additional papers, giving more information respecting the war in India. He wished to know the revenue of the Island of Shapuree, and the number of troops maintained there. He complained of the scantiness of the information supplied by Ministers.

Mr. Robertson thought there existed no just ground for the war. The reasons alleged by us were frivolous. Our pretensions to Shapuree were at best doubtful.

Mr. Wynn did not object to the production of the papers asked for. As to the revenue of Shapuree, it was immaterial to the point, and it would be utterly impossible to afford any information respecting the revenue of the Burman empire, unless the House were in a situation to empower the Sergeant at Arms to bring the Emperor of Ava to their bar and examine him, touching the nature and amount of his resources.

The papers were ordered; being returns respecting the Island of Shapuree, and the encroachments of the Burmese on the Chit tagong frontier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Palmerston, as Secretary at War, has ordered £580 to be distributed to Captain Cook, of the *Cumbria*, his officers and crew, for their humane services to the ship *Krut*. The Royal Humane Society have awarded Captain Cook an honorary medal.

A fine regular rigged ship, sloop of war, we are told, is now sitting out at Black-wall. Her destiny is to cruise against the pirates who infest the coast of Batavia. This extraordinary ship, the first of the kind made in Europe, unites the powers of sailing or steaming, separate or connected, at pleasure. The paddles fold up like a lady's fan, and with great facility.

His Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood on John Frauks, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Bengal.

Major Gen. R. Darling is appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, BART.

This distinguished officer's death has been too recently known in England to

admit of our inserting a memoir of him in the proper place. We reserve it till next month, in order to make it complete.

Sir Alexander was twice married: his first wife was Miss Morshead, sister of Sir John Morshead, Bart. of Trenant Park, Cornwall, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Both sons were killed in action. The eldest daughter married the late Alexander Cockburn, Esq. of Madras, and perished at sea. The second married Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. The youngest married Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald Kinneir. Sir Alexander was united by a second marriage to Miss Pemberton, daughter of the late Rev. W. Pemberton, of Cambridgeshire, by whom he has issue, a daughter, and who survives him. The Baronetcy descends, by special provision, to the male issue of his daughters successively, and devolves upon Mr. (now Sir Alexander) Cockburn.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN INDIA.)

4th Light Dragoon. J. Timm, gent., to be veteran, surg., v. Bird dec. (17 Feb. 25).—To be Capt., v. Villiers, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Somerville app. to 2d d. reg. (25 Feb.).—To be Capt., without purch., Lieut. F. D. Daly, v. Sale, dec. (26 June 24).—Capt. J. Elliott, from h. p. 21st Lt. Dr., v. Barlow, dec. (1 July 24).—To be Lieut., v. Cornet J. S. Smith, v. Daly (10 Dec. 24).—To be Cornet, by purch., F. Harvey, gent., v. Smith (24 Mar. 25).—To be Adj., with rank of Capt., Sep. Maj. J. Harrison, v. Dixon, app. quart. mast. (25 June 24).—To be Quarter-Mast. Corn. and Adj. J. Dixon, v. Allan, dec. (25 June 24).

11th Light Dragoon. Lieut. C. Wetherall to be capt. by purch., v. Durie, who retires (25 June 24); Cornet A. Abnuty to be Lieut., v. Wetherall (ditto); Cadet F. D. George, from mil. col., to be cornet by purch., v. Abnuty (24 Mar. 25).

16th Light Dragoon. J. P. Seward, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Ramshottom, prom. in 91st F. (10 Feb.).

1st Foot. Cadet C. Curtis to be ensign without purch., v. Williamson, app. to 73d F. (10 Feb.).—To be Lieut., Ens. H. C. Fraser, from 50th F., by purch., v. Moyle, prom. (26 Feb.).—Ens. J. McGregor, without purch., v. Sutter, dec. (10 Mar.).—To be Ens. without purch., R. J. Hill, gent., v. M. Gregor (10 Mar.).—Lieut. J. N. Ingram to be capt. (7 Apr.).—To be Lieut., Ens. E. K. S. Butler (7 Apr.).—Lieut. J. Sampson, from h. p. 21st F., v. Ingram (8 Apr.).—To be Ens., T. Wood, gent. (8 Apr.).—A. McKenzie, gent. (9 Apr.).

2d Foot. Lieut. C. Head, from 93d F., to be capt. without purch. (10 Feb.).—To be Lieut., without purch., Ens. Hon. F. Cavendish, from 23d F.; Ens. G. Stirling, from 50th F. (both 10 Feb.).—Lieut. J. Hart, from h. p. 7th Lt. Dr., to be Lieut. without purch. (24 Feb.).—Lieut. W. F. Randle, from 6th Dr. Gu., to be Lieut., v. Berens, who exch. (14 Apr.).

3d Foot. Lieut. S. Wright to be capt. (7 Apr.).—To be Lieut., Ens. R. N. Everard (7 Apr.); Ens. B. H. Burchell (8 Apr.); Ens. R. M. Nabb, v. Wright, (9 Apr.).—To be Ens., Ens. D. Stewart, from h. p. of regt., v. Everard (8 Apr.); Ens. M. Barr, from 29 F., v. Burchell (9 Apr.); L. Desborough, gent. (10 Apr.); H. D. Lacy, gent., v. M. Nabb (11 Apr.); J. Gordon, gent., v. Pigott, prom. in 26th F. (12 Apr.).

6th Foot. Lieut. H. Sharpin, from h. p. 24th Lt. Dr., to be Lieut., v. T. N. Clarke who exch. (19 Feb.); Lieut. R. Holt, from 78th F., to be capt., and Ens. H. Foley to be Lieut., without purch. (both 24 Mar.); J. A. B. M. McGregor, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Foley prom. (24 Mar.); Capt. E. Irwin, from h. p. 87th F., to be capt., v.

R. Meredith, who exch. (7 Apr.).—To be Lieut., 84th Lieut. W. Pottinger, from Artill. (9 Apr.).—To be Ens., Ens. W. Kirwan, from h. p. 68th F., v. J. A. B. M. McGregor, who exch. (7 Apr.).

13th Foot. Ens. W. M. Brownrigg to be Lieut. without purch., v. Howard, killed in action; and C. Savage, gent., to be ens., v. Brownrigg (both 29 May 24); Capt. J. Lintott, from h. p. 16th F., to be capt., v. Kelly, app. to rifle brig. (10 Apr. 25).

14th Foot. Lieut. A. Stewart, from h. p. rifle brig., to be Lieut., v. Tinsling, app. to 34th F. (3 Mar.).—To be Ens. without purch., Ens. J. R. Smith, v. Kirkman, dec. (20 Mar. 24); Ens. R. Naylor, v. Crawford, dec. (21 Mar. 24).—To be Ens., E. Capadose, gent., v. Smith (10 Mar. 25); R. Budd, gent., v. Naylor (10 Mar.).—Ens. T. White to be Lieut., v. Linton, dec. (25 Aug. 24); T. H. Tidy, gent., to be Ens., v. White (14 Apr. 25).

20th Foot. Ens. F. Pitts to be Lieut. by purch., v. Keppel, prom. in 62d F.; J. Taylor, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Pitts (both 17 Feb.).—Lieut. D. Campbell, from 79th F., to be Lieut., v. Butler, who exch. (3 Mar.).

30th Foot. Lieut. W. Baxter, from h. p. 22d F., to be Lieut., v. C. Rumley, who exch. (8 Mar.); Lieut. M. Schooff, from 67th F., to be Lieut., v. Deane, who exch. (3 June 24).

31st Foot. Lieut. J. Spence to be capt. without purch. (10 Feb. 25).—To be Lieut. without purch., Ens. E. Genyys; Lieut. W. G. Willes, from h. p. 46th F.; Ens. J. A. Kuglton, from 14th F., v. Spence (all 10 Feb.).—To be Ens. without purch., H. W. White, gent., v. Genyys (10 Feb.).—To be Lieut., Lieut. W. Boardman, from h. p. 6th W. I. Regt., v. Hadding, app. to 19th F.; Lieut. T. Bulkley, from h. p. 7th F., v. Randle, app. to 56th F.; Lieut. C. Dorrner, from h. p. York Chas., v. Genyys, app. to 18th F. (all 8 Apr.).—To be Ens., Ens. W. M. Waterhall, from 91st F., v. Tait, prom. in 10th F. (8 Apr.).

38th Foot. Lieut. E. Hopper to be capt. without purch. (10 Feb.).—To be Lieut. without purch., Ens. J. Campbell; Lieut. C. Muddle, from h. p. 26th F.; Ens. R. Menzies, from h. p. 47th F., v. Hopper (all 10 Feb.).—To be Ens. without purch., R. Deane, gent., v. Campbell (10 Feb.).—Ens. R. E. Coglian, from 61st F., to be Lieut. without purch., v. Morda, dec. (10 Mar.); Ens. J. B. Blake, from 64th F., to be Ens., v. Fraser, prom. in 1st F. (23 Feb.).—To be Lieut. without purch., Ens. J. Campbell, v. Mitchell, dead of his wounds (1 July 24); Lieut. F. Tudor (10 Feb. 25).—To be Ens., E. Evans, gent., v. Campbell (24 Mar.).—Lieut. F. Bernard, from h. p. 24th F., to be Lieut., v. Coglian, app. to 61st F. (9 Apr.); G. Green, gent., to be Ens. v. Campbell, app. to 72d F. (7 Apr.).

41st Foot. Lieut. B. N. Bluet to be capt. without purch. (10 Feb.).—To be Lieut. without purch., Ens. J. G. Bettingfield; Ens. J. Douglas, from h. p. 81st F.; Ens. E. C. Spence, from 73d F., v. Bluet, (all 10 Feb.).

44th Foot. Lieut. R. Smith to be capt. without purch. (10 Feb.).—To be Lieut. without purch., Ens. T. Robinson; Ens. W. W. Fraser, from Cape Corps; Ens. T. Raynes, from 42d F., v. Smith (all 10 Feb.).—To be Ens. without purch., G. Bayley, gent., v. Robinson (10 Feb.).

51st Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. D. Kinnear, from 62d F., to be Lieut. Col. without purch. (25 Mar.).—To be Capt., Lieut. R. Kelly and Lieut. H. Price (25 Mar.); Lieut. A. A. V. Cortlandt, from 8th Lt. Dr. (26 Mar.).—To be Lieut., Ens. J. Macintyre, Ens. T. Eman, and Ens. N. Sykes (25 Mar.); Lieut. A. A. Armstrong, from h. p. Newfoundland Force; Lieut. A. Clarke, from h. p. 22d F., repaying diff.; Lieut. R. C. Elliott, from h. p. of regt.; Lieut. R. S. Knox, from h. p. 91st F.; Lieut. J. M. Goodf, from 7th F.; Lieut. R. Ross, from h. p. 103d F.; Lieut. A. G. Sidley, from 3d R. V. B.; Lieut. J. Forbes, from h. p. of regt.; Lieut. T. Chardwick, from h. p. 7th W. I. Regt.; Lieut. G. Bell, from h. p. 34th F.; and Lieut. W. Metge, from h. p. 46th F. (all 26 Mar.); 2d-Lieut. J. Geddes, from roy staff corps, v. Kelly (27 Mar.); Ens. G. Buller, from 63d F., v. Forbes (28 Mar.).—To be Ensigns, Ens. A. Armstrong, from h. p. 1st Gar. Bat. (25 Mar.); Ens. R. Standen, from h. p. Cape Regt. (26 Mar.); J. J. Vernet, gent., v. Eman (27 Mar.); H. C. Powell, gent., v. Sykes (28 Mar.).—To be Asst. Surg., Surg. J. S. Sargent, Surg. R. Campbell (25 Mar.).—Lieut. L. Cornell, from h. p. 11th F., to be Lieut., v. Goodf, app. to 80th F. (8 Apr.).—To be Ens., R. Lewis, gent. (7 Apr.).

G. C. Barnewall, gent., v. Powell, whoee app. is not to take place (6 Apr.)

46th Foot. Lieut. J. Taylor, from h. p. 99th F. to be Lieut., v. R. G. Davidson, who exch. (14 Apr.)

47th Foot. D. Campbell, gent., to be Ens. without purch., v. Morphy, prom. in 60th F. (11 Apr.). Lieut. B. O'D. Bennett, from h. p. 101st F., to be Lieut., v. W. Ashe, who exch. (14 Apr.)

48th Foot. Lieut. T. Botheridge to be capt. without purch. (10 Feb.)—To be Lieut. without purch. Lieut. R. Vincent, from 99th F.; Ens. J. T. Hull, from 180th F.; Ens. C. Smith, from 90th F., v. Botheridge (all 10 Feb.).—A. Donnellan, gent., to be Ens. without purch., v. Smith, prom. in 30th F. (9 Apr.)

54th Foot. Ens. F. Considine to be Lieut. without purch., v. Claus, dec. (6 June 24).—Capt. A. F. Barneild, from h. p. 11th F., to be capt., v. Campbell, app. to 99th F.; Ens. H. W. Harris to be Lieut. without purch.; H. C. D. Serjeant, gent., to be ens., v. Harris (all 8 Apr. 25).—Hosp. Assist. P. Stewart to be Assist. Surg., v. Fimian, dec. (14 Apr.)

55th Foot. W. Jango, gent., to be Ens. without purch., v. Jango, prom. in 50th F. (9 Apr.)

67th Foot. Lieut. C. Deane, from 30th F., to be Lieut., v. Schoof, who exch. (3 June 24)

69th Foot. To be Ens. without purch. A. C. Anderson, gent., v. Penn, prom. (12 June 23); 2d Lieut. J. W. Bennett, from h. p. 3d Ceylon Regt. (3 Mar. 25)

15th Foot. Lieut. F. Johnson to be capt. (7 Apr.)—To be Lieut. Ens. J. Rayson (7 Apr.); Ens. W. S. Johnson (8 Apr.)—To be Ens. Ens. W. Bell, from h. p. 2d Gar. Bat. (7 Apr.); Ens. J. Robbins, from h. p. 70th F. (ditto); W. Atherton, gent., v. Rayson (8 Apr.); J. Keating, gent., v. Johnson (9 Apr.)

74th Foot. D. Herbert, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Meade, prom. in 40th F. (10 Feb.). Lieut. J. T. Moore to be capt. without purch., v. Clifford, dec.; Ens. R. H. Harris to be Lieut., v. Moore; R. Loveday, gent., to be ens., v. Harris (all 18 Aug. 25.)

85th Foot. Ens. J. B. Harris, from 24th F., to be Lieut. without purch., v. Vincent, app. to 48th F. (10 Feb. 24.)

99th Foot. Lieut. J. Valentine, from h. p. 90th F. to be Lieut., v. J. Reynolds, who exch.; Quart. Mast. Serj. J. Slenor, from 50th F., to be quart. mast., v. Dodd, who resigns; Assist. Surg. J. Freer, from 4th Dr. Gds., to be surg., v. T. Conolly, who res. to h. p. (all 24 Feb.).—To be Capt. Lieut. W. Cannon (7 Apr.); Capt. J. P. Maher, from h. p. (8 Apr.)—To be Lieut. Ens. H. Harvest (7 Apr.); Ens. J. Vincent (8 Apr.)—To be Ens. T. R. Travers, gent. (7 Apr.); H. Hancock, gent. (8 Apr.); W. Morris, gent., v. Harvest (9 Apr.); Lambert, gent., v. Vincent (10 Apr.)

Ceylon Regt. H. A. Atchison, gent., to be 2d Lieut., without purch., v. Toole, app. to 80th F. (7 Apr.)

Three Lt. Lieut. Gen. Stapleton Lord Camberme, G.C.B., to have local rank of Gen. in East-India only (20 Nov. 21).—Lieut. Col. R. Houston, E. I. Company's Servs., and Lieut. Col. of Embassy of Addiscombe, to be Lieut. col. in army whilst holding that appointment (5 July 21.)

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. R. Smith to be capt., v. Medley who resigns (24 Feb. 25).—To be Lieut. Ens. C. Hebord, v. Smith; Ens. W. Heathcote, v. Keith, who resigns; Ens. J. Brown, v. Fletcher, who resigns (all 23 Feb.).—To be Lieut. J. D. Rutherford, gent., v. Hebord; H. C. Worthington, gent., v. Heathcote; W. W. White, gent., v. Brown; G. Cox, gent., v. Powell, who resigns (all 23 Feb.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 12. *Dorothy*, from Bombay 2d Dec.; at Liverpool.—14. *Ada*, Eastwick, from China 10th Nov. (for Hamburg); at Cowes.—17. *Berwickshire*, Shepherd, from China 10th Nov.; *Marguerite*, Walker, from China 15th Dec.; *Thomas Coutts*, Christie, from China 18th Dec.; *Esch*, as of *Ada*, Bondel, from China 1st Dec.; *Medway*, Wight, from Bengal 18th Oct.; *Cath-*

rine, McIntosh, from Bengal 19th Nov.; and *Ada*, Lyndsay, from Rangoon 30th Sept.; at Gravesend.—*George*, Hens, Young, from Bengal 18th Dec.; at Deal.—21. *Katharine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from Bombay 18th Dec.; off the Wight.—22. *Earl of Balcarras*, Cameron, from China 8th Jan.; at Deal.—*Corn*, *Bra Castle*, Davy, from Bengal 11th Jan.; off Dover.—23. *Castle*, Huntley, Drummond, from China 19th Dec.; off the Wight.—24. *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay 15th Dec.; at Gravesend.—24. *Clydesdale*, M'Gill, from Bengal 3d Jan.; *Countess Harcourt*, Hume, from the Mauritius; and *Rosetta*, Hutchinson, from Bengal 20th July; at Plymouth.—25. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kenzi, Newcastle, Kirkwood, and *Perseverance*, Brown, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—25. *Ganges*, Tucker, from Bombay 8th Dec.; off Southend.—26. *Marguerite Hastings*, Weynton, from Bombay; and *Thomas*, Dixon, from Ceylon; off Plymouth.—27. *Scorpion*, Rengar, from Singapore 13th Dec.; at Deal.

Departures.

March 29. *Lady Nugent*, Coppin, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—30. *Atlas*, Hunt, for Madras; from Deal.—April 4. *Christopher Scott*, Wise, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—8. *Spring*, Harkman, for Batavia; from Deal.—10. *Indian*, Shannon, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—12. *Midway*, Probyn, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Africa*, Skelton, for Isle of France, Ceylon, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—13. *Maintenant*, Herbert, and *Lancel*, Driscoll, for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—16. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, for Madras and Bengal; *Charles Grant*, Hay, for Bengal and China; and *Reverend*, Chapman, for Bombay; from Deal.—17. *Princess Charlotte*, Biden, for Madras and Bengal, and *Security*, Res., for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales.—*Norfolk*, Craig, and *Montreal*, Arkwright, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—19. *Noormahal*, King, for Batavia and Singapore.—21. *Royal George*, Reynolds, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Dorothy, from Bombay: Mrs. T. F. Smith; T. G. Gardiner, Esq.; Mr. Robinson.

Per Berwickshire, from the Cape: Lieut. Frankland, 67th regt.; Mrs. Frankland and two children; Mrs. H. Gosling; Capt. Stratton, Madras N.C.; Mr. J. Stoll, R.N.; Lieut. Blyth, H.M.S. 49th, in charge of 34 invalids, women and children; two children of W. Lister, Esq., Bengal C.S.; infant daughter of F. P. Smith, Esq., ditto. *Per Margaret*, from China: Mrs. Colonel Taylor; Mr. H. S. Locke, Bengoolee C.S.; Mr. Duncan, country service.—Lieut. Col. Taylor died two days after the ship left Bengal.

Per Thomas Coutts, from China: Mr. Hutchinson, R.N.; Cornet Lindsay, Madras Cavalry; Mr. John Slade.

Per Duchess of Athol, from China: Lieut. Col. Coombs, Madras Army; Mrs. Coombs and three children; three native servants; Mr. G. B. Robinson, from Canton; Map. Peache, Bengal N.I.; Mr. Dashwood, late Col. sur. of Customs at the Cape; Mr. John Marshall, ditto; two Masters Pigeon; 30 invalids of H.M. service, 22 women, and 20 children, from the Cape.

Per Catharine, from Bengal: Mrs. Paton; Master Paton; Mrs. Colonel Nichol; Mrs. Hind and two children; Major H. Thompson; Capt. A. Syme; Lieut. Halderston; Lieut. Moscrop; Lieut. Esquhar; two Misses Fullarton; four European servants; two native ditto.

Per George, from Bengal: Lieut. Fuller, Madras army, and Mr. Reid.

Per Katharine Stewart Forbes, from Bombay: Mrs. Mayne and two children; Mrs. Woodhouse and three children; Mrs. Wood; Mrs. Leighton and two children; Mrs. and Miss Foster; Mr. Woodhouse, late Registrar of the Bombay Court; Mr. Hume; Major Pearson, in charge of fifty invalids; five native servants.

Per Corn, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Garner; Mrs. Col. Sweetenham; Mrs. M'Clintock; Col. M. White; Col. G. Pennington; Lieut. Col. Sweetenham; Lieut. Col. Patrickson; Capt. Rose; Capt. Hammond; Master Jenkins; Master Sweetenham; Miss H. Gladden; Miss S. Sweetenham; several servants.—(Col. J. Garner died at sea).

Per Henry Poreel lately arrived from Bengal; (corrected list): Mrs. Perry; Miss Rice; Lieut. col.

col. G. Marley, C.B. mil. sec. to Com. in chief in India; Capt. Barrett and Lieut. Tinning, H.M. 13th Lt. Inf.; Lieut. Tolfoey, H.M. 87th regt.; Lieut. Ross, H.C. 60th N.I.; Mr. Maw, R.N., from Madras; Mrs. Goodrich; Maj. Howard, H.M. 34th regt.; Capt. Carr, H.M. 41st regt.; Lieut. Pigott, H.M. 68th regt.; Lieut. Gleeson, H.M. 48th regt.; Lieut. Lane, 1st Madras I.C.; Mr. S. C. Clarke, Madras C. S.; Lieut. Buchanan, H. M. 38th regt. died at sea on 11th Dec.

Per Clytemide, from Bengal: Mr. Hunter; Capt. and Mrs. French; Mr. Middleton; five children.

Per Tyne, from Bengal: Mrs. Betts; Mrs. Bridges; A. Betts, Esq.; Master Betts; three Misses Bridges; four servants.

Per Perennance (arrived at Liverpool), from Bengal: Dr. Duff, Nat. Cav.; Capt. J. Harrison, 1st Europ. Regt.; Mr. W. Price, free-merchant; Master J. Johnson.

Per Rumbold, (arrived at Liverpool) from Bengal: Lieut. Hughes, 69d N. I.; Mrs. Hughes; Mr. R. Swanson; Miss C. D'Aguiar; Miss A. D'Aguiar; Lieut. F. Beatty, 1st Europ. Regt.; Lieut. Meredith, H. M. 13th; Mrs. J. T. Royce, H.M. 44th; Mr. M. Youngs; Mrs. Youngs; Masters F. Bond, J. Cairns, and F. G. W. Smith; two servants.

Per Ganges, from Bombay: Mrs. Barlow; Mrs. Hodge; Col. Dalbiac; Captain Hughes, Ward, Mason, and Goodfrie; Lieut. Dummacrop.

Per Upton Castle (expected) from Bombay: Mrs. Mainwaring; Mrs. Hession and two children; Mrs. Crawford and two children; Mrs. Knowles; Miss Graves; J. H. Crawford, Esq.; Captains Himmelford, Robertson, and Farquharson, Bombay Army; Lieut. Leighton, Bengal N. I.; Lieut. Fitzmaurice, H. M. 4th Drags; three Masters Kemball; Masters Elderson, Hough, and Lawrence; Misses Pablin, and McDonald; Col. Ogilvie, H. M. 20th; three children of Dr. Haslewood, from Cannanore.

Per Triumph, from Bombay: Mrs. Hickey and child; Mrs. Ricketts and child; Mrs. Chaplin and child; Col. Hickey; Capt. Redell; Capt. Hardy; Lieut. Campbell; forty invalids (Hon. Comp. service); two women, and two children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sh. Edward Dugot, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Cator; two Misses Adams; Mr. Monkhouse, and Mr. Martin, cadets, Bengal Infantry.

Per Abba, for Madras: Mr. A. E. Baillie; Mr. F. J. Brown; Mr. J. Williams; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Dalrymple; Mr. Maitland.—For the Cape: Mr. Deschamps.

Per Africa, for Ceylon: Mr. Clough, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Esley, Wesleyan Missionaries; Mrs. Clough;—Mr. John Bone, for the Isle of France.

Per Recovery, for Bombay: Capt. Darby, Queen's Royals; Mrs. Darby; 4 Misses Darby; Capt. McLean, Queen's Royals; Mrs. McLean; Capt. Otter; Mrs. Otter; Lieut. Lewis, of Dragoons; 2 Misses Furlong; Miss Colgrave; Mr. Price, Free Mariner; Ena. Bowen; Messrs. Pope, Whitfield, Budden, Mayer, Geddes, and Owen, Cadets.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Woodlark, Brown, London to Singapore, 18th Feb., lat. 4 N., long. 20 W.—Thames, Dewar, Ceylon to London, 9th March, lat. 4 N., long. 22 W.—Waterloo, Alsager, London to Bengal and China, 11th March, lat. 3 N., long. 22 W.—Vasistatt, Dalrymple, London to China, 15th Feb., lat. 22.8, long. 21.—Lady Nugent, Copping, London to Madras and Bengal, 17th April, lat. 48.4, long. 6.—Scalby Castle, Newall, London to Bengal and China, 21st March, lat. 37 N., long. 22.30 W.—General Kyd, Nairne, London to Bengal and China, 16th Feb., lat. 11.30 N., long. 32.19 W.—Ingla, Serie, London to Bombay and China, 18th March, lat. 28 N., long. 21 W.—Sophia, Barclay, London to Bengal, 28th Jan., within three weeks' sail of Calcutta.—Palmer, Lamb, London to Bengal, 18th Feb., lat. 25.5, long. 27.—Royal George, Elfrity, London to Bombay, 9th March, lat. 4 N., long. 24 W.—Kellie Castle, Adams, London to Bombay and China, 12th March, lat. 6 N., long. 21 W.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 28. The lady of Sir C. H. Coote, Bart., of a daughter, which died a few minutes after its birth.

April 28. In Green Street, the lady of Lieut. Col. Dawkins, of Coldstream Guards, of son.

Latel. At Chatham, the lady of Major Somerville, of a daughter.

— The Viscountess of Newport, of a daughter.

— The lady of Capt. Pakenham, R.N., of a son.

— The lady of Capt. Garth, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. At Kilcolgan, county of Galway, Capt. F. M. Shawe, of the Coldstream Guards, to Albina Heister, eldest daughter of Major Gen. John Taylor, of Castle Taylor, county of Galway.

29. At Kensington, W. A. Warre, Esq., to Charlotte Augusta, eldest daughter of General Harman.

April 4. At Gloucester Lodge, the Earl of Clarendon, to Harriet, only daughter of the Right Hon. G. Canning.

7. At Portsmouth, Francis Barker, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., M.P., to Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. K.C.H.

— At St. James's Church, Lady Mary Cornwallis, to Mr. Charles Ross.

23. At Marylebone Church, Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, of the East India Company's service, to Amelia, third daughter of the late C. S. Chauncy, Esq., of Theobalds, Herts.

— At St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. Howell, of Pentonville, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late C. Burrows, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's Civil Service.

DEATHS.

March 16. At Rye, Sussex, Major Richard Hay, Bengal N.I., of a lingering consumption, aged 54.

22. At Plymouth, Emily Linzee, widow of Vice-Admiral S. H. Linzee, aged 45.

24. At Charlton, Kent, Major-Gen. Miller, late of the Royal Artillery, in his 64th year.

27. At Hailsham, General the Earl of Baccara. He was Colonel of the 63d (West Suffolk) regt. of Foot.

28. Colonel Rawdon.

April 4. At her residence in North Audley-street, Mrs. Davidson, widow of the late Col. Davidson, of the E.I. Company's service.

9. In Clifford-street, at the house of her father, Gen. Dunlop, M.P., Anna, wife of Capt. Davies, of the Grenadier Guards; and on the 11th; their infant son.

10. Near Barnstable, R. I. Bury, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White.

16. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Percy, C.B., M.P., fifth son of the Earl of Beverley.

16. At Putney, Henry Fuzell, Esq., R.A., the celebrated painter, in his 67th year.

17. At Edinburgh, Maj.-Gen. T. W. Kerr.

Latel. At Bifrons, aged one year, Caroline Louise, youngest child of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely.

— At Krome, Somerset, aged 31, Mrs. Church, widow of John Church, Esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 38th Foot.

— Lieut.-Col. Clay Watson.

— At Lenington, the Rev. R. Bland, curate of Kenilworth, author of Translations from the Greek Anthology, &c., aged 46.

Deaths Abroad.

Latel. At Paris, M. Peltier, editor of L'Ambigu, &c., aged 65.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. Helena Ross, widow of the late Col. R. Ross, of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines.

— At St. German-en-Laye, in her 31st year, Frances Harriet, wife of Major-Gen. Nugent.

— At Wynberg, Cape Town (three weeks after the birth of a daughter, who survives her), Henrietta Frances, aged 19, wife of E. P. Smith, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of J. Bayley, Esq., of Bengal.

— At Penang, Mr. J. Hodson, purser of the S. David Agit.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1824-25, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

[illegible]

SHIPS CHARTERED by the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

SEASON, 1824-1825.

Destination.	To come A	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners.	Commanders.	To Sail from Gravesend.
Madras & Bengal	April 18	Coldestream	733	John Dawson, Esq.	William Hall	May 18 1825
	—	Guildford	638	James Mandley, Esq.	Magnus Johnson	—
	—	Brooksbury	720	Alfred Chapman, Esq.	—	—
	—	Malcolm	600	Messrs. Watts & Henth	James Eyles	—
	—	Commodore Hayes	678	Fred. W. Young, Esq.	L. W. Mouchieff	—
Bombay	—	Cambridge	761	George Palmer, Esq.	James Barber	—
	—	James Shillail	686	Henry Blandhard, Esq.	James K. Forbes	—
	May 2	Albion	479	Charles Weller, Esq.	Charles Weller	June 2
Bengal	—	Chalk Harold	463	Robert Granger, Esq.	Wm. Wade West	—
	—	Hervey	453	James Greig, Esq.	—	—
	—	Lady Kennaway	447	George Road, Esq.	Thomas Surfen	—
Bombay	—	Mail and	625	Fraser, Nicol, and Co.	John L. Studd	—
	—	18 Buzsrah Merchant	531	Charles Stewart, Esq.	Francis G. Stewart	—
	—	Java	1176	Joseph Hare, Esq.	W. Youngusband	18
Bengal	—	Lord Hungerford	704	John L. Heathorn, Esq.	James Tallent	—

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to Sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Onwards or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras, and Bengal	1825.						
	(S. Pac.) May 10	Enterprise	500	R. J. Saunders, Agent	J. H. Johnston	Depford	R. J. Saunders, Agent, Old S. S. House
	May 13	Moderate Castle	405	William Thirkell	James Ralph	City Canal	John Lyncey, jun., Birchin-lane.
	May 16	Eliza	682	David Sutton	Michael O'Brien	City Canal	Barber and Neate, Birchin-lane.
	May 18	Mary Ann	474	Thos. Ferguson	Thos. A. Watts	City Canal	J. J. Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-street
Bombay	May 19	Windford	544	Alfred Chapman	Samuel Beadle	City Canal	W. Abernombie, Birchin-lane
	May 21	Centurion	620	Johnston and McAlum.	Wm. A. Bowen	City Canal	Holton and Keblan, Lime-street
	May 23	William Miles	561	Samuel Beadle	J. A. Camberlege	City Canal	Anstee and Thornhill, Old S. S. House
	May 25	Allegro	405	Wm. Atkins Bowen	Thomas White	City Canal	John Lyncey, jun.
	May 28	Neptune	526	J. Camberlege, jun.	C. Farquharson	City Canal	S. Marjoribanks & Co., King's Arms Yd.
Bombay	June 1	Orient	567	S. Marjoribanks & Co.	Wm. H. Bulen	Blackwall	J. L. Heathorn, Coleman-street
	June 3	Victory	677	John L. Heathorn	Geo. W. Cole	City Canal	R. F. Wade, London-street
	June 5	Thalia	740	Francis Robinson	George Demie	City Canal	W. L. Dock's, S. Marjoribanks & Co.
	June 7	Rosburgh Castle	525	S. Marjoribanks	Surrey Owen	Blackwall	J. P. & Co., Foreman-street, Cornhill
	June 9	Kermela	700	Henry Head	Robert Ford	Not arrived	Edmund's Head
Bombay	June 10	George	620	Robert Ford	Henry Swinson	W. L. Dock's	Isle of Wight & Hovey, Leadenhall-street
	June 12	Macneil	1000	Robert Chasment	David Blair	W. L. Dock's	William Redhead, jun., Birchin-lane
	June 14	Simpson	430	Henry Simpson	Henry Swinson	City Canal	W. Abernombie, jun.
	June 16	Corse	400	Thomas M. Smith	D. Warren	City Canal	W. L. Dock's, S. Marjoribanks & Co.
	June 18	Harvey	375	Thos. A. Smith	George Fiddley	City Canal	Edmund's Head
Bombay	June 20	Enterprise	544	John Thacker	Thomas Green	Not arrived	Edmund's Head
	June 22	11 Moon Castle	543	William Tarrington	John Thacker	City Canal	W. Abernombie, jun.
	June 24	Madeline	340	Johnston and McAlum.	Thos. Finlay	City Canal	W. L. Dock's, S. Marjoribanks & Co.
	June 26	William Parker	246	John T. Ferguson	Thos. Finlay	City Canal	Edmund's Head
	June 28	Fortitude	246	John T. Ferguson	Thos. Finlay	City Canal	Edmund's Head
Bombay	June 30	Torvald Castle	500	Thomas M. Smith	Robert Jeffrey	City Canal	Edmund's Head
	July 2	Colombia	520	Robert Catto	Orlando H. Wilson	City Canal	Edmund's Head
	July 4	Enterprise	544	John Thacker	Thomas Green	Not arrived	Edmund's Head
	July 6	11 Moon Castle	543	William Tarrington	John Thacker	City Canal	W. Abernombie, jun.
	July 8	Madeline	340	Johnston and McAlum.	Thos. Finlay	City Canal	Edmund's Head

Set April, 1825.

resign the office of surveyor to the Company. Mr. Wilkins had been appointed by the court, on account of his merits and eminence in his profession, and on those accounts alone. (*Hear!*) His duties were very extensive; and the question was, whether such an able, useful, and intelligent officer of the Company should not have permanent efficient assistance? The expense to the Company, as he had already observed, would not be increased by such appointment, as the salary and allowances of the clerk of the works at present were equal to the stipend which it was proposed to affix to the situation of first-assistant. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume said, he did not object to the salary, but he wished to know whether the person appointed to the situation was capable of carrying on the details of the office? He should be glad to learn, whether his education and knowledge were such as would enable him to afford to his principal that assistance which the report of the Court of Directors declared to be necessary? To such a person only should this situation be awarded.

The Chairman observed, that the Court of Directors were quite convinced of Mr. Cogden's fitness for this office; and if they had entertained any doubts on the subject, those doubts would have been removed by the certificate of Mr. Wilkins himself. (*Hear!*)

A Proprietor inquired, what was the salary of the surveyor of buildings?

The Chairman answered, that it was £500 a year.

The same Proprietor inquired, what duties the surveyor of buildings had to perform?

The Chairman said, the duties of the surveyor were very considerable, and had increased. If the hon. proprietor would walk round that house, he would see the great change which had recently been made under the supervision of the surveyor. He then moved that "the court approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 26th of January last, subject to the confirmation of another general court;" which was agreed to unanimously.

GRANT TO SIR J. MALCOLM.

The Chairman stated that this court was further made *special* for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of January last, granting to Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., a pension of £1,000 per annum, on the grounds therein stated. The report required by the by-law, chap. 6, sec. 19, together with the documents upon which the said resolution had been formed, had for some time past been open for the inspection of the proprietors at this

house; the resolution and the report would now be read. As many gentlemen, he had no doubt, had already perused those documents, it would, he conceived, be useless for him to do more than merely direct their attention to the statements contained in them.

The clerk then read the resolution and report of the Court of Directors, as follow:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 5th January 1825,

"Resolved by the ballot: That in consideration of the distinguished merits and services of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., during a very lengthened period, in high military and civil stations, in which he has displayed great skill and gallantry as a soldier, and evinced no less talent in difficult and distant diplomatic missions, by which the interests of the East-India Company have been greatly promoted, and the character of the Company's service upheld, he be granted a pension of (£1,000) one thousand pounds per annum, to commence from Christmas last; subject to the approbation of the General Court of Proprietors, and the confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India."

The Chairman.—"I beg leave to move, that this court approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of January last, granting to Sir J. Malcolm a pension of £1,000 per annum, subject to the confirmation of another general court." (*Hear.*)

General Thornton said, there could be no doubt of the eminent services which had been achieved by Sir J. Malcolm for the Company, and therefore he for one would most cheerfully vote for the proposed grant. He was only sorry, as Sir J. Malcolm was in possession of full health and vigour, that he was no longer actively employed. It was of very great importance that men of such distinguished ability should be constantly retained in their service. (*Hear!*) He was sure that no opposition would be offered to this motion, which he supported with the utmost pleasure.

Mr. Pattison stated, that at an earlier period, if particular circumstances had not occurred, hopes were entertained that this excellent officer would have been publicly employed as ambassador to the Persian Court, where differences had arisen requiring the interference of a person so highly accredited. When, however, that matter was brought forward, some objections were made in the foreign secretary's department, and the intention was abandoned. He (Mr. Pattison) had, at the time, the honour of being in the chair; and he thought it right to state that Sir John Malcolm, though then in a bad state

of health, expressed his readiness and willingness to proceed on the mission to Persia. Credentials from his Majesty, however, which he deemed essential to the success of his mission, it was not deemed expedient to grant to him; and another course was adopted, and a gentleman was sent from Bengal to carry on the negotiation. Some time after this he ceased to occupy the situation of Chairman; but he left the chair, under a pledge to Sir J. Malcolm, that if his successor did not think fit to bring forward the question of remuneration, he should consider it his duty to do so. Another business then arose, which occupied the court very much, and occasioned considerable delay in the introduction of this subject: he alluded to the long discussions to which the Hyderabad papers had given rise. Pending those discussions, it was not thought proper to bring the question forward, and it was in consequence postponed for some months. Beside this, very great hopes were entertained during the whole of last year, that the Court of Directors would have succeeded in appointing this distinguished officer to one of the Indian governments, in which situation there would have been suitable employment for his high talents: such an appointment would have rendered the present application to the court unnecessary; and Sir J. Malcolm expressed his most perfect readiness and willingness to undertake the arduous duties connected with it. These hopes had, however, been disappointed; and this gallant officer, it appeared, had been put upon the shelf, for reasons which, though not exactly obvious to common understandings, were, he supposed, good in themselves, if it were possible to trace them. As the Company were not able to take advantage of Sir J. Malcolm's great abilities during his remaining years of strength and health, it was deemed just and proper not to suffer him to sink into the vale of life, without receiving some mark of respect and attention, from those whom he had so faithfully and honourably served. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume wished to say one or two words on the subject now before the court. He felt that he would be wasting the time of the court, that he would be unnecessarily troubling them, were he, for any lengthened period, to delay them by stating the grounds on which he was disposed to agree to the present motion; but, in acceding to this proposition, they owed a little more to the immediate object of their approbation than to suffer the question to pass without notice. The East-India Company were fortunate, on many occasions, in having their interests supported by able and intelligent officers; but it did not often happen to any man to distinguish himself in such various ways as Sir J. Malcolm had done. On a for-

mer occasion, when it was proposed to grant a sum of money to Sir J. Malcolm, as a recompense for certain expenses which he had incurred in the Company's service, he (Mr. Hume) took up some of the time of the court in stating his view of that gallant officer's merits. It happened that he was in India at the very period when Sir J. Malcolm might fairly be said to be coming into service, and he could only state the conviction impressed on his mind by the conduct which that meritorious individual pursued. His conviction was, that of all the public servants the Company ever had in India (and numbers of them were most serviceable men), there was not one that could take the lead of Sir J. Malcolm. (*Hear!*) There never was a public servant who had gone on so well with the natives of India, or whose conduct was so generally approved of, as that of Sir J. Malcolm, in all his transactions. (*Hear!*) He mentioned this part of Sir J. Malcolm's character the more particularly, because, if any branch of their service ought to be better paid than another, it was that which brought individuals into constant contact with the natives. They ought to look with a most favourable eye on those men who, when in office, whether civil or military, combined in themselves the disposition, as well as the talent, to conciliate the natives of India. (*Hear!*) He wished the people of India to look up to the Company as friends, protectors, and fathers, instead of viewing them as harsh masters and overbearing tyrants. (*Hear!*) He thought, if ever there was a time when the attention of the court, both within and without the bar, ought to be directed to this subject, the present was that time; and he would not let this opportunity pass without drawing a melancholy contrast between the situation of affairs when Sir J. Malcolm was in India, and the lamentable scenes which were now unfortunately acting in that extended empire. (*Hear!*) He was extremely sorry that such a view had not been taken of the state of India by gentlemen within the bar, as would induce them, by a change of measures, to put an end to the evils which now prevailed there. He could wish, when an individual like Sir J. Malcolm was selected, and most properly selected, as a fit object for their bounty, that the recommendation should have received the unanimous concurrence of the Court of Directors; but he saw that a very considerable number of the Directors had not signed the proposition now before the proprietors. He, therefore, thought it a more imperative duty on his part to vote for the motion, and to express his opinion of Sir J. Malcolm's talents and services. However numerous and however able were the officers who had served with Sir J. Mal-

calm, not one of them had outstripped him in his brilliant career; and he was convinced there was not one of them but must agree with him in thinking that he had deserved, in a peculiar manner, the favour of the court. They must regret with him, that this proposition had not been unanimously agreed to by the gentlemen within the bar; that it would be carried by the consentient voice of the proprietors without the bar, he did not entertain the slightest doubt. It was his intention, as soon as the forms of the court would permit him, to call the attention of the proprietors to the present state of India. (*Hear!*) He should reserve himself for that purpose until the present motion was disposed of; and he should then feel it his duty to state the view which he had adopted, with respect to certain transactions, which had recently occurred in India. Every hon. proprietor who gave his vote on this occasion, ought to be perfectly satisfied of the great services performed by Sir J. Malcolm. His good fortune, his health, and his talents had enabled him to act a most conspicuous part in Indian politics. He wished especially to allude to the manner in which Sir J. Malcolm was taken out of his regular line, that of a military officer, and called upon to exert his talents in a diplomatic character. In that character he had greatly distinguished himself. Indeed, he believed that, except with respect to the last action at Maludpore, where Sir J. Malcolm took a very decided part, the officers of the army were much more disposed to give him credit for his civil than for his military talents. He, however, did not wish to undervalue the military abilities of Sir J. Malcolm; but, in giving this vote, he must say, that he considered the merits of Sir J. Malcolm much more in a civil than in a military point of view. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Buckingham said he did not rise for the purpose of dissuading the unanimity which prevailed in the court on this occasion; he, however, did not feel at right to give a silent vote on this question. The services of Sir J. Malcolm, though they had been alluded to by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, deserved a more particular notice. In the very early part of his career, he had the honour first to draw the attention of the Marquess Wellesley and the Indian government to the situation of the *half-castes*—a class of persons who deserved more than had yet been done for them—whose numbers were hourly increasing, and who would ultimately force themselves on the notice of the court. His civil duties he had performed with the greatest ability and the utmost attention. His report on Malwa, and the directions to the officers under him, which were attached to that work, proved, be-

yond any thing else, that he possessed the most excellent mind and heart. (*Hear!*) His close acquaintance with the feelings and habits of the people of India rendered his measures successful. He always recommended a system of conciliation rather than the interposition of force. (*Hear, hear!*) His services in India were, he believed, better known to the proprietors than those which he had performed in other places; but, when Sir J. Malcolm was in Persia in 1816, it gave great pleasure to him (Mr. Buckingham), and to other Englishmen who happened to be there at the time, to find the name of Sir J. Malcolm received every where with respect and honour. (*Hear!*) It was more owing to the personal conduct of Sir J. Malcolm, than to any other cause, that a good understanding was kept up at the Court of Persia towards India and the English interest there. (*Hear!*) The principles which Sir J. Malcolm had recently promulgated relative to the Indian press, having drawn him (Mr. Buckingham) into a public altercation with that gentleman, he deemed it especially necessary that he should bear this testimony to the excellence of his character and the splendour of his services. (*Hear!*) No man in that court could vote with a more ready heart and mind than he should do for the proposition now before them.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

STATE OF INDIA.

The *Chairman* was about to put the question of adjournment, when—

Mr. Hume rose for the purpose of addressing the court, in pursuance of the notice which he had just given. He could assure the proprietors, that he would not have troubled them for a moment on the subject which he was about to bring forward, if he did not sincerely feel that it was one of the deepest importance, and most intimately connected with the interests of the Company. There was no person, however retired he might live, that could be ignorant of the events which were now passing in India—events so different from those which he had formerly an opportunity of witnessing in that country, that he found very great difficulty in being able to account to himself for so extraordinary a change. He had, some years ago, an opportunity of observing the conduct of their native troops at a time of almost general hostility, when nearly every state in India had their arms raised against the Company—when dangers pressed on every side, and our Eastern dominions were in a perilous situation. But, on that occasion, he was not aware of seeing any thing in the conduct of the troops, except cheerful obedience to their officers, and the most ready attention to the orders

of their superiors. This perfect confidence in the government on the part, not only of every native, but of every Englishman who was resident in India, produced the most glorious effects. He need scarcely say, that the consequence of this unanimity was, the achievement of those brilliant results which tended, in a great measure, to consolidate the strength and power of their Indian empire. Again and again had those individuals, to whose exertions this promising state of affairs was mainly attributable, been brought before that court. They had received the thanks of the directors, the thanks of the proprietors, nay, the thanks of the whole country; therefore the court was now called on, in an especial manner, to examine the state in which India was at present, and to account, if possible, for the melancholy alteration which was now observable. His sentiments with regard to the press were so well known, that it was almost unnecessary for him to repeat them; and he would only do so for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the proprietors what he had formerly stated on that subject, and of shewing that what he then said was perfectly correct. In a time of difficulty and danger, an interference with the press would inevitably, as he had foretold, be attended with unfortunate circumstances. That was the position he had formerly laid down, and that position turned out to be a most just one. Where an interference with the press existed, where government sought to control it, every unfortunate occurrence was, by the ready tongue of rumour, made to appear ten times worse than it was in reality. Where correct statements were suppressed, for the purpose of preventing unpleasant truths from going abroad, the place of just intelligence was uniformly supplied by report, and great mischief was the unavoidable consequence. It was impossible for any government to suppress facts entirely; and, as he had before observed, an injudicious attempt to put down discussion, and the expression of public opinion, by endeavouring to prevent public statements from going forth, must not only be attended with circumstances of an extremely unpleasant nature, but must ultimately defeat the object of those who adopted such a crooked line of policy. The consequences which he had foreseen had not only taken place, but, in fact, they still continued.

Mr. S. Drom rose to order. He wished to know whether the hon. proprietor meant to follow up, this day, the observations he was now making with any specific motion? He did not rise to interrupt the hon. proprietor unnecessarily; but he thought, when a subject of such importance was brought forward, it would be better if it were introduced to the court by a regular notice.

Mr. Hume.—“It is unnecessary, as this is a Quarterly General Court, that I should give any such notice. If I am out of order, let the hon. proprietor point out in what respect.”

The Chairman.—“If the hon. proprietor had been out of order, I certainly should have interrupted him.”

Mr. Hume continued.—His course was a very plain and fair one. He thought he had a right to shew that what he had previously foretold was perfectly true. If he were prevented from proceeding in that manner, he knew not to what extent the principle might be carried. The hon. proprietor wished to know whether he (Mr. Hume) intended to submit any motion to the court on this occasion? He would at once set the mind of the hon. proprietor to rest on that head; he should have the benefit, not of one, but of two or three motions. (A laugh.) He was about to state to the court, that the apprehension which he, on former occasions, stated that he entertained with respect to the proceedings in India, and the effects which they were likely to produce, had, so far as he could learn, been fully borne out by subsequent events; for, at the present moment, the proprietors here in England, who might be considered the government of India, were entirely ignorant of what was passing in their Eastern territories; at all events, the information they received was exceedingly unsatisfactory. (Hear!) Every thing they heard on the subject of Indian affairs came from individuals who made their communications under the fear and alarm of being subjected to banishment if they boldly promulgated their opinions. The great evil of this was, that they, the Court of Proprietors, were ignorant of what was going on in India; they were unacquainted with the consequences which this interference with the press had produced there, and they could not judge of the circumstances to which it might give birth in future. He had stated before, that when he had the honour of serving the Company in India, an idea of such proceedings was never thought of; such a course of policy was utterly unknown; they were, therefore, in the situation in which they were now placed, called upon to consider, and to point out, if they possibly could, in what cause such a state of things originated. They were bound, in respect to their own interests, and to the interests of millions of their Indian subjects, to inquire whether it was in their power to put an end to such lamentable proceedings; and to lessen, as far as they were able, the danger which threatened the Company's establishments. It was with this view that he would, before he sat down, submit to the court two motions; one, requesting that there should be laid before the proprietors the

the proceedings that took place with respect to the unfortunate transaction at Barrackpore; the causes, as far as the government knew those causes, which led to that melancholy transaction; and the orders subsequently given by the government for the purpose of removing them. He also meant to move for a copy of a military despatch, sent by the Marquess of Hastings in 1819, to the Secret Department of the Court of Directors, with respect to the allowances and organization of the Indian army; also a copy of the instructions or orders sent out in consequence, by the Court of Directors, in 1823; and a statement of the extent to which the orders so sent out had been complied with. Having all this information before them, he thought they might coolly and calmly come to a decision as to the parties with whom so much evil had originated, and with whom the fault remained. They might also endeavour to trace the cause, if indeed it could be ascertained, to which the present state of India was to be attributed. If any gentleman in that court, who happened to have communications with India, heard him (Mr. Hume) say any thing which appeared to be contrary to fact, that gentleman, he hoped, would be good enough to correct him. He would lay it down as a fact, that in every communication from India—not from any particular place, but from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—complaints were made, in very strong terms, of the present Government of India. (*Hear!*) The subject and purport of every letter he had seen went to this—that the white as well as the black population, at the time of writing those letters, had lost all confidence in the Governor-General. (*Hear, hear!*) They viewed with the deepest regret what had taken place, and they felt the utmost anxiety as to what might take place hereafter, if circumstances such as had recently occurred were suffered to continue. But they went farther, and declared that such a state of things could not continue. They said, “we do expect, before these accounts reach you, that the Government at home, having more direct information on the subject, and having the interest of India at heart, will have devised some measures for the removal of this most unfortunate state of circumstances, and will send out individuals to India with talents that may enable them so to conduct themselves as to insure the confidence of the people in this important empire.” This he positively stated, and if he were wrong he was open to contradiction. Such was the opinion of the civil and military classes; such was the opinion of the private merchants; such was the opinion of the natives; such, in short, was the opinion of every soul who reflected on the present state of affairs in India,

and who felt the mighty importance of securing a system of good government in that widely-extended empire. (*Hear!*) Now, if this were true, could they, the Court of Proprietors, continue silent and listless spectators on such an occasion? He could not suppose that the Court of Directors would remain with their arms across, doing nothing, when the Company was placed in such a situation. The public press of India was unfortunately prevented from giving any information on this most important subject. When any remarkable political transaction took place, the government, fearing lest any disclosure should be made other than what was authorized by itself, took the precaution to forbid any mention of the circumstance; and notices to that effect were occasionally sent out. The effect of this system was, that the real and true character of every occurrence was disguised. This must be a most mischievous plan, if they judged from the manner in which transactions were recorded in this country. Here, every occurrence was told in a different way by the spectators; so that, by comparing the different accounts together, and calculating on their greater or less degree of probability, men arrived at the truth. This was one immense advantage which flowed from the unfettered press of Great Britain: but no such advantage was to be found in India. After the unfortunate transaction at Barrackpore, a circular letter was sent round to each newspaper, couched in these terms: “I am directed by the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General in Council to acquaint you, that you are to take no notice in your paper of the mutiny of the 47th native regiment at Barrackpore, and the punishment which followed it, until the official statement is drawn up.” Now, it would be said, that this only restricted persons from publishing until the official account of the transaction made its appearance; but an editor might be transported, or have his press shut up, if he published any thing contrary to that official statement, however unjust or unfair he might know the government document to be. (*Hear!*) The conclusion he drew was this, that such being the practice, not in one case only, but in many, it was impossible to arrive at an accurate knowledge of important events. To prove that such was the system adopted in other cases, he need only mention, that the other day a letter was sent to the editor of an Indian paper, *The Scotsman*, declaring, that if in any paragraph he mentioned the name of Mr. Buckingham, his press should be put down. Was such a tyranny as this to be endured? Yet such was the system adopted, in order to prevent the publication of every occurrence of moment—of every transaction that ought to be publicly known:

known. The press in this country afforded the most powerful means of doing good, by pointing out, and thereby checking, bad and oppressive acts: but in India they might look in vain for that most efficient check, that great corrective of misgovernment. Here, the press exerted its influence on every occasion, however trifling. This could not affect men who conducted themselves correctly; but, when individuals were conscious of acting an improper part, and of disgracing their country, what was so likely to expose, to detect, and, if possible, to reform them, as the animadversions of a free press? Therefore he wished to see the freedom of the press established in India. It could not be offensive to any persons, except to a man like Lord Amherst, who was afraid that the public should know his acts; or Mr. Bayley and some other officers, who had forgotten what was due to the name of Englishmen; who had endeavoured, as far as lay in their power, to degrade their countrymen to the rank of the oppressed Portuguese or Spaniards, who, never having enjoyed freedom, did not know the proud feeling with which freemen asserted and defended their opinions. The natural consequence of such a deplorable system was, that loss of confidence in the government, which was felt throughout India; and he was perfectly convinced, that there was not one individual within the bar, who had any communication with that country, who would not admit that what he (Mr. Hume) had foretold had actually happened. The disastrous events, which had been hastened and hurried on by a blind adherence to this mischievous system, however they might be glossed over, and however the conduct of those by whom they had been occasioned might be approved and sanctioned by that court, were viewed by the public with feelings of distrust and dissatisfaction. The more those circumstances were considered, the greater would appear the necessity of adopting new measures for the prudent government of India. He mentioned this merely in passing; and he would again repeat, that if they lived to meet together at the end of one, two, or three years, they would find all the dangers which now threatened India extended and aggravated, unless a different course of policy were adopted. This being the case, he would appeal to the Court of Directors as to the course they meant to pursue. He would ask of them whether any measures had been taken for the purpose of checking those evils? He demanded of them whether any steps had been taken for the recal of Lord Amherst? whether means had been devised for sending out to India men who were capable of efficiently governing that great empire? (Hear!) It was for the Court of Direc-

tors to do this. If they had (and he hoped they had) proposed measures of this nature, and if the Government had refused to allow an individual, possessing that knowledge and talent which was likely to win the confidence of the people of India, to proceed to that country, it was most material that the Court of Proprietors should know the fact. If they had made such an application, and if they sat down silently under a refusal, instead of acting with promptitude and vigour, then they did not do that which, as servants of the Company, they were, by their oaths, bound to do. (Hear!) He, therefore, wished to know this, before he decided whether the executive body had or had not done their duty. In all the communications which he had seen from different parts of India, he uniformly found the writers of private letters sending their accounts of what was passing in that country with this significant request, "For God's sake, don't let my name be mentioned; if it is mentioned, ruin will be the consequence!" It was not wonderful that this request was made, when, day after day, they found the Indian Government transporting those who were obnoxious to them. Mr. Fair had been suddenly sent from Bombay; and two gentlemen, indigo-planters, had been as suddenly shipped off from Bengal. In fact, a more complete reign of terror, an authority more purely arbitrary and despotic, could not be imagined than that which now prevailed in India. (Hear!) They would have before them, in a few days, the particulars of the cases to which he had alluded; and he trusted that they would be thoroughly sifted and examined. Meantime he would appeal to the court whether, under such a system, they could expect permanence in their Eastern empire, or confidence amongst their subjects. The confidence of Englishmen, in the present government of India, was already gone; and if they lost the confidence of the natives, who had hitherto defended their empire, let them not be surprised at the lamentable consequences which must inevitably follow. If he wished to convey an adequate idea of the danger to which the Company's interest in India was now exposed, he would compare the present situation of that country to that of an individual seated on a barrel of gunpowder, to which a train, ready for explosion, was affixed. Such, he was satisfied, was the situation of the Company at this moment. What, he asked, had led to this state of things? It was, in the first instance, occasioned by an interference with the press; then came individual acts of oppression; and these were followed up by a proceeding, the weakness of which was altogether unaccountable. The Government of India had commenced hostilities against a

state which could not possibly interfere with the safety of our territories. They had done this, too, at a time when the resources of the country could not be called into efficient action; and the consequence was, that an excellent army had been reduced to its present lamentable condition. The war was begun in imbecility, and carried on in ignorance. Instead of selecting a proper period for sending out the troops, they had been conveyed to their destination at the commencement of the rainy season; they had been subjected to numerous deprivations; they were, in short, exposed to every inconvenience that could harass their bodies and depress their spirits. The consequence was, that out of a body of 8,000 or 9,000 troops, 1,100 fell victims to disease. (*Hear!*) He had himself been connected with an army which was visited by disease; and he would appeal to an hon. director within the bar, as to the effect which that illness had produced on the feelings of the whole community whilst it lasted, coupled as it was with the conduct of a commanding officer in whom the troops reposed no confidence. It was not the mere loss of men that was to be deplored, but it was the effect which was produced on the minds of the survivors. He really believed, if the whole number of men to whom he had alluded, had been killed in the first action with the enemy, it would not have destroyed the spirit of the troops half so much as the languor and lassitude produced by disease. (*Hear!*) Was not this a subject that deserved the serious attention of that court, and of all those who felt an interest in the affairs of India? It was an insult to suppose that they could look with indifference on the fate of thousands of human beings like themselves, who loudly called for their support and protection. It was their duty to examine what had already taken place, and to consider seriously what might take place hereafter, if they suffered their councils to be guided by such gross imbecility. He trusted the Court of Directors had not been so supine as to allow recent events to pass without due investigation. He hoped they took care not only to examine them, but that they had devised some means for the removal of existing abuses. He would now briefly touch upon the expedition to Rangoon. They found, amongst their native troops, a great unwillingness to come down from Bengal to proceed on that service: but did they find a corresponding attention on the part of the government to afford them every facility and every comfort which could reconcile them to their situation? No; they found nothing of the kind. The danger thickened; and, instead of pursuing the common dictates of prudence, instead of consulting the feelings of the troops, care was taken to

add to their difficulties and inconveniences, until the business was wound up by the lamentable catastrophe at Barrackpore. He would satisfy the court, in the clearest manner, that the government were perfectly aware of the situation in which, at that moment, the army was placed, although they did not adopt those means which were in their power, for the purpose of preventing the explosion which ultimately took place. He found, when the battalions were ordered down from the upper provinces, that desertions became very frequent; they increased to a degree which, he would venture to assert, was unknown to the oldest officer. When this was observed, the cause should have been inquired into; and, had that course been taken, the melancholy event would have been avoided. He blamed the government, not so much for having plunged into this war (although it was not likely to add to their honour, their character, or their interest), as for the imbecility and folly which marked their conduct with respect to the troops. When they received such ominous warnings, was it too much to expect, even from persons of the most ordinary capacity, that they would endeavour to guard against the threatened danger—that they would meet the feelings of the troops in a manner becoming a great government, instead of adding to their difficulties and increasing their discontent? He spoke from private letters, which, he believed, were perfectly correct; and from these he learned, that, on the 18th of October, 254 men deserted in the course of 48 hours, from a battalion consisting of 1,000. Was not this a warning to government? If it were a single event, it might, perhaps, have passed without notice; but scarcely a corps moved down in which the spirit of desertion did not appear, in a greater or smaller degree. And what was the reason of this? It arose from the difficulties of the service, coupled with a reduction of the allowances, and a narrowing of all the privileges which the troops had previously been in the habit of enjoying. The Burmese were exceedingly active in cutting off all supplies from Bengal; and our army was not able, as on former occasions, to procure provisions on the line of march. The price of provisions was, in consequence of these difficulties, raised to such a degree, that the sepoys found it almost impossible to subsist on their ordinary allowance. The Bengal government caused all the cattle to be bought up, in order to supply the British army stationed in the Burmese territory. This, no doubt, was a very proper act; but when it was known that the sepoys could not have the usual supply of cattle to carry their baggage, &c., it produced very great discontent. And here it must be observed, that the attendants on an Indian army were more

more numerous, in the ratio of ten to one, than those of an European army. It was not fair, therefore, to reason with respect to an army in Bengal, on such data as would be proper if speaking of an European army. This being the state of the fact, he argued that the Bengal Government had much to answer for, when these discontents were known, and when increased allowances were called for by the sepoys, in not attending to their complaints. The allowances of the sepoys were, in fact, lowered, while the pay of fellows who were comparatively useless was raised 25, 50, nay, he believed 100 per cent. Every ragamuffin that went with the gun-boat expedition from Calcutta received a liberal allowance; but the sepoys were not treated in that manner. Was it then wonderful that discontent should be generated? When government found that discontent was spreading rapidly, what course did they pursue? They ordered money to be paid to the sepoys; two thousand rupees, he believed, were given to each battalion. But this did not remove the inconvenience, because the government had previously picked up all the cattle: this was one source of discontent. Another was, a belief which existed amongst the sepoys, that there was some magic power, some unfortunate influence in the Burmese territory, against which their efforts would be unavailing. Such superstitious fears ought to have been removed; and that they were not, proved that those who were at the head of the government were unfit to undertake the affairs of a great empire. He would pass over the melancholy event which took place at Barrackpore. He was ready to admit that, the mutiny having broken out, it was necessary that it should be speedily suppressed; if it were not, the Company's power would be at an end, and the army would become a nuisance. But he understood, from military men, that the mutiny might have been put down in a different way; it might have been suppressed without bringing fields of artillery in the rear of those unfortunate soldiers, many of whom had, no doubt, fought and bled in their service. Instead of opening masked batteries against them, would it not have been better by mild means to bring them back to a sense of their duty? He was ready to weep over the fate of those brave old soldiers, and he sincerely wished that a more moderate course had been pursued. It was, after all, but the act of a moment; but what followed? It appeared that the native officers had, on the field, separated from the mutineers: they said, "We will not rebel against those who have fed us so long; let us, therefore, retire." The disobedient men were destroyed; but what was the conduct of government towards the officers who had so well conducted themselves? Instead of rewarding those

who withdrew from the mutinous band, the government absolutely punished them. (*Hear!*) They made no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. (*Hear!*) They dismissed, with disgrace, every man who had remained true to his colours. (*Hear!*) He blushed to hear of such a proceeding; in fact, he could not believe it possible, until he saw *The Gazette* of the 4th of Nov. 1824, four days after the occurrence of this unfortunate transaction; which *Gazette*, by the way, gave, he understood, any thing but a correct account of what really took place. The article ran on thus:—"That a transaction so unusual in, and disgraceful to, this army, could have been planned and carried into execution without the knowledge, not to say participation, of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the corps, is not for a moment to be credited." The Governor-General in Council consequently considers the 47th regiment of Native Infantry, including its native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to be disgraced," &c. Here was wisdom! here was justice! Here were men, who stood honourably and firmly to their allegiance, classed with the mutineers, and punished with them! (*Hear!*) Was it possible, when such imbecility and injustice were manifested by the government, that the least confidence could be placed in it? Confidence, he maintained, was destroyed in the minds both of Englishmen and natives; and he wished that the wisest man in that court could foretell how that act alone would work hereafter on the destiny of their Indian empire. Far different was the conduct of the Duke of Wellington some years ago, when a regiment mutinied on parade, and refused to obey the orders that were issued. If the commander-in-chief had acted on that occasion as the Indian Government had done, what would have been the result? No man could, at that day, have foretold what the consequences might have been. He, therefore, called the attention of the court to this comparison, in order to shew, under circumstances of equal danger, how different was the conduct pursued by the Duke of Wellington from that adopted by the government of India. Was it just, or fair, or prudent, when men had retired from the mutineers, to mix them up in the same punishment with those who had misconducted themselves? Was it fit that they should be treated as if they had been equally implicated in the mutiny? He would answer that part of the paragraph which set forth that the native officers knew what was going on. They knew that discontent existed; but that fact was well known at Calcutta for some days before the mutiny broke out; and he would pledge his honour, from the knowledge he had of the native officers, that they were not

not aware that the discontent of the troops would proceed to such an extent. When, during the late Queen's trial, a regiment mutinied at Charing-Cross, what was the conduct of the Duke of Wellington? He rode into the Mews, and put an end to the ferment without the aid of force; the regiment was marched off to Kingston next day, and nothing more was heard of the mutiny. On that occasion the conduct of the commander-in-chief did him the highest honour. But could they expect confidence to be placed in the Indian Government after what had occurred? It was impossible; and the danger was rendered still greater, when it was known that the English officers were also very much dissatisfied. If they could better their situation, he had not the least doubt but that they would do so. The time was now come when the proprietors should no longer remain idle; when they should be fully informed whether any steps had been taken for the better government of India. He believed the general cry throughout that country was, "Let the Marquess of Hastings be sent back to us; he is the man in whom we can place confidence." But, while all India were thus calling for this resumption of power, how lamentable it was to see that illustrious man, to whom all eyes were turned, and towards whom all hands were outstretched, disgraced, as far as he possibly could be disgraced, by that very body who ought to honour and reward him! (*Hear!*) If the proprietors did their duty, they would cause to be laid before them an account of the proceedings with regard to the army, which had taken place under the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, and those which had been carried into effect since. If they had these documents, they would at once see how the noble Marquess had acted. They would, he doubted not, perceive that he had taken upon himself the responsibility of a soldier; he would not suffer himself to be guided by the instructions of those who were incapable of forming a correct judgment on military matters. It was impossible that the military affairs of India could be regulated by a Board of Control, or a Civil Committee, who knew nothing of the matter. (*A laugh.*) He repeated, that it was impossible for a body of merchants and bankers, and such, for the most part, were the gentlemen behind the bar, to understand the management of a great military force. There were amongst them, he knew, sea-officers, who were very able men in their own department; and bankers, who kept their accounts very correctly: but what, he asked, did they know about the regulation of an army of 150,000 men? Was it any reflection on them to say, that they were not so skilful in those matters as the Marquess of Hastings? Upon the despatches of 1814, or 1815, relative to the

army, arrived in India, what did the Marquess of Hastings do? He ordered a commission of the ablest men, civil and military, to inquire into the allowances of the army, and into the grievances of those parties who alleged that they were oppressed. The opinions thus obtained were sent home to this country; and what was the result? Why, orders were sent out at variance with those opinions and representations. Had the Marquess of Hastings been in India at the time, he would, on his own responsibility, as the preserver of that country, have refused to obey those orders. But Lord Amherst, it appeared, went out with a determination to obey any orders which he might chance to receive, whether wise or unwise. This court had, however, a right to know in what manner those matters had been arranged by the Marquess of Hastings, what orders had been sent out by the Court of Directors, how far they had been carried into effect, and whether those proceedings had tended to estrange the good feelings of the Native and European officers from the service? They had a great duty imposed on them, and that duty they would not discharge, unless all the facts connected with the recent events to which he had called their attention, were fairly unravelled, and the truth elicited by calm and dispassionate investigation. He did not mean to cast indiscriminate blame on any set of persons: but blame there certainly was, and it was right that they should know to whom it ought to attach. If, when the facts were before them, it should be found that he was in error, that he had improperly censured the government of Lord Amherst, he would be the first man to atone for his conduct. But it certainly was necessary that an investigation should take place, and that an end should be put to a system which had produced such calamitous effects in India. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving, "That there be laid before this court, a copy of the military despatch of the Marquess of Hastings, in 1819, to the Secret Department of the Court of Directors, on the organization and allowances of the Bengal army; and a copy of the despatch of the Court of Directors, to the Government in India, in 1823, on that subject; together with a copy of the despatches from India, stating how far their orders had been carried into execution." He should afterwards move for "an account of the extent and cause of the mutiny at Barrackpore, as far as the same can be ascertained."

Mr. S. Dixon said, that, in his opinion, any question of such great moment as that which had been introduced by the hon. proprietor, ought not to be brought forward unless due notice were given to the general court. He thought the hon. proprietor, on further consideration, would feel that, by giving notice, the subject was likely to

be more seriously attended to. If this question were pressed to a division by the hon. proprietor, the court would, he conceived, have a right to complain that it was taken by surprise.

Mr. Buckingham begged leave, before the question was put, to offer a few words in illustration of one part of the hon. proprietor's speech, on which, he conceived, he had not laid sufficient stress. To that point he should simply confine himself. The hon. proprietor had stated (but, from the indifference with which that statement was received, it appeared to have very little weight), that the connexion between the suppression of public opinion in India, and the proceedings which he had described, and which now excited the attention of the world, was extremely close. This fact it was not difficult to illustrate. Gentlemen might remember that, during the existence of the censorship of the press, a disturbance broke out in Cuttack, which it took Lord Hastings four months to settle and put down. Now he was prepared to say, that persons holding high situations in India, members of the government themselves, owing to the want of information at that time, were, on the eve of the day when the occurrences at Cuttack were first known, as ignorant of the matter as the child unborn. Here, in addition to the theory, they had a practical proof of the danger of withholding information. The insurrection at Cuttack was the last of a series of disasters which happened in the early part of the administration of Lord Hastings. When his Lordship placed the press on a new footing, and information was allowed to flow in from all quarters, from that moment up to the period of his quitting India, the country presented one scene of public tranquillity and perfect harmony. It was easy to shew how the suppression of public information had given rise to the overt act of mutiny. It appeared that, on this late occasion, great dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the troops: partly from their horror of the climate of Rangoon, and partly from their associating, in their superstitious minds, the idea that the Burmese territory was a land of demons. This dissatisfaction prevailed for more than three weeks before the mutiny broke out. The sepoys, during that time, had meetings, assemblies, debates, and discussions amongst themselves. The reason why these proceedings were not communicated to government might be this: (and he thought persons who had been in India would bear him out in the conjecture)—that subalterns, and even junior civil servants, when they gave information, were considered as officious meddlers, and were rebuked for their pains. These same individuals, who would not put themselves in the front of the battle, as it were, to sustain the odium which would be thrown upon them for giving information to the govern-

ment, had no objection, but, on the contrary, were extremely desirous, to communicate anonymously to the editors of papers facts of importance; and in this manner, he had no doubt, it would have been publicly made known that dissatisfaction existed amongst the troops. It would be in the recollection of the court, that one of the bad practices which prevailed in the state of Hyderabad was the payment of the troops in deteriorated coin, which created much dissatisfaction on their part. What was the consequence? The information was not communicated to the government through official channels, but through the public papers; and Lord Hastings directed an inquiry to be instituted on the subject. The result was, the correction of the evil, and the restoration of tranquillity. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not at all forced reasoning to infer, that if no such inquiry had taken place at Hyderabad, and the troops had continued to be paid in depreciated coin, acts of mutiny would have occurred similar to those which have taken place at Barrackpore. It was stated by the hon. chairman, that warnings are essential to be given, and that prevention is better than punishment. If this wisdom had been observed by government on a late occasion, such unfortunate results would not have ensued. Nothing could have been more easy than to institute an inquiry on the subject. If the demands of the sepoys were unreasonable, the court well knew the disposition of the people of India to submit to the will of government. (*Hear!*) There are no men who can be more easily persuaded to yield obedience to any measure which appeared to have the sanction of the government; but he (Mr. Buckingham) thought that their demands were not only reasonable, but that on the compliance with them depended their efficiency. Nothing could be more false than the economy which applies itself to the saving of a few rupees, which would turn soldiers into porters, and bring them into the field (instead of being in a state fit to meet the enemy) borne down with the weight of their own baggage. (*Hear!*) The time was not yet arrived for inquiring into the mode of suppressing the mutiny at Barrackpore; but when that time should come, he would be prepared to show that it was a most improper one. He would state another instance of the injury which has resulted from the suppression of public opinion, through the means of the press. All persons who had been resident at Calcutta must know, that trade has long been carried on between that place and Rangoon. It might easily be supposed that ship-masters, pilots, and other persons engaged in this trade, must possess better information concerning the climate, the winds, and the weather at Rangoon, than the servants of the Company. If the press of India

had been open, he had no hesitation in saying that a hundred letters would have been written, communicating that information, which the result of the expedition had shewn that the government wanted. But if any man had dared, before the expedition to Rangoon, in the present state of the press, to call in question the wisdom of government with respect to that expedition, he had a living instance of what would have been the fate of him who did so question the wisdom of government. The result of the expedition had shewn, that the ignorance of the government, with respect to the climate, the seasons, and the winds, in the Burmese empire, and to the proper mode of conveying sustenance to troops, had not only led to the sacrifice of hundreds of brave lives, but had thrown a tarnish on the British name, which will not easily be effaced. If the native troops alone had suffered in the expedition, he was greatly afraid that but little sympathy would have been excited on the occasion; but it happens that our own troops have suffered dreadfully. Two British regiments, the 13th and 88th, if he was not mistaken, proceeded to Rangoon in battalions 800 strong; but in consequence of the want of proper sustenance, being compelled to feed upon salt provisions, wading up to their middles in water, and living almost like amphibious animals, whilst the head-quarters were comfortably situated, they had returned to Bengal, one with sixty, and the other with something more than eighty men; and they were in a state of such extreme debility and exhaustion, that it was the opinion of those who saw them that another day's march would have killed them. He hoped that out of this question would arise the consideration, whether it was not better that some arrangement should be come to—even the restoration of the odious censorship—instead of the present abominable system regarding the press, in order that government might obtain information, and public opinion be expressed. If some change should not be resolved on for the sake of the public, let it at least be done for the sake of the government. Under these circumstances, he was most happy to support the motion of the hon. proprietor for the production of papers. It was a case which he conceived required time for deliberation; and he hoped that the court will not be sparing of money in this instance, when they had expended ten or fifteen thousand pounds in printing the Hyderabad papers. The hon. gentleman then sat down, after calling upon the court to support the motion.

Mr. Trant said, it was not his intention to discuss the question of the liberty of the press; but he thought it necessary to make a few observations, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who spoke last. In alluding to the disturbance

of Cuttack, the hon. proprietor had stated that the government possessed no previous information on the subject. That happened not to be the fact. He (Mr. Trant) had been ordered to proceed to Cuttack a month before the disturbance took place, because the government was dissatisfied with several things, and particularly with the situation of the revenue department. He merely mentioned that circumstance, in order that the court might not be induced to suppose that the government in India was totally ignorant of what was passing, except through the medium of the press. The hon. proprietor likewise stated, that the inferior officers of the Company, both civil and military, were very much discouraged from making representations to the government on any matters which they might observe arising. He had been very much about the departments of government in India, and he knew that, when he was there, what the hon. proprietor had stated was not the case. Every body who was acquainted with the constitution of the government in India, knew that it was open to all kinds of representations from its officers. (Hear!) He did not, however, mean to deny, that there might be some use in obtaining information in the way which the hon. proprietor had mentioned, namely, through the means of the public press. With respect to the motion before the court, he could not agree that the production of papers was necessary. He thought that the hon. mover had chosen rather an unfortunate moment for bringing forward the subject. He believed that the government was yet hardly furnished with official information relative to the unfortunate transaction which has been alluded to; he would rather at present have left the matter in the hands of those appointed to manage those affairs. He thought the carrying of the motion would be attended with great inconvenience, because some of the papers called for are in the secret department, and could not be produced without the sanction of the government. With respect to the mutiny at Barrackpore, and the mode in which it had been treated, he could not agree in the observations which the hon. mover had made on those points. Those who were versed in the history of India, knew that mutinies of this kind have occurred before. He would go back to an early period, that of Lord Clive's administration, when a mutiny, very similar to that of Barrackpore, occurred; and, he believed, it was treated very much in the same manner. Though not a soldier, he had seen a good deal of the sepoys; and he found it difficult to suppose that a plan of the kind lately exhibited, could have been arranged without the full knowledge of the native officers! (Hear, hear!) He did not think it was sufficient for those officers to have withdrawn from the soldiers after the mutiny

mutiny

mutiny broke out. It was not correct, however, to state that the officers and the men had been punished both in the same way; the only punishment which the officers had received was their dismissal. There was, he thought, a little difference between being dismissed and shot. (*A laugh.*) There was one point on which he agreed with the hon. mover, and he was very sorry that he did. (*Laughter.*) He agreed in the opinion which he had expressed, of the utter want of confidence which is felt in India by all classes, both Europeans and natives, with respect to the present head of the Indian government. It was not often, certainly, that he agreed with the hon. proprietor; but he felt it his duty, standing there as a proprietor, and a person deeply interested in the welfare of India, to declare, that all his information went to confirm every particular which he had stated. (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Trant) thought the Company stood, at this moment, in a most dangerous situation. He was one of those who, on the appointment of Lord Amherst, rather wondered at the proceeding. He considered that the government of India, far from having become more easy—far from admitting of the superintendence of an individual, who, he thought he might say, was not of great renown for talents or experience, required a man of at least as high talents as the individual who had then just left, or was about to leave, India. (*Hear!*) He looked upon the appointment of Lord Amherst as one proof, amongst others, that the value and importance of India were but little appreciated in this country. (*Hear!*) Lord Amherst was, he believed, a very amiable and respectable nobleman; but he has had too little experience of public affairs to enable him to superintend the government of India. It seemed to be generally allowed, that his lordship was not a person fit to conduct a war. The operations commenced and carried on under the present government, proved that the head of it was quite incapable of conducting public affairs. He would utter these sentiments in another place, and wherever he had a voice, until he found that some other person was appointed to administer the affairs of the Company in India. (*Hear!*) He would still continue the same opinions, even if the Company should get out of the scrape in which they at present were. He knew enough of the Indian government, having had the honour to commence his career under Lord Wellesley, to be aware that an impression had been made in India, which, he feared, no subsequent efforts on the part of any person at the head of the government could remove. He feared that, in consequence of what had passed, their neighbours might be induced to take liberties, which otherwise they would not have done. He thought it became the authori-

ties at home to take into consideration the present state of India; and if they found that mistakes had been committed, and that a person had been placed at the head of affairs who was unfit to remain there, to lose no time in taking those measures which, he believed, the constitution of the government of India places in their hands, to relieve the Company from a state of things, which had already operated in this country and India in a way not to be mistaken. (*Hear!*) He repeated, that a man of the greatest worth and talents ought to be sent to India to administer affairs there, and that the government of that country required the application of the highest energies, both at home and abroad.

Sir C. Forbes entirely concurred with all that had been stated regarding Lord Amherst; and he rose to express his disappointment, that the motion before the court did not go to the recal of that nobleman. (*Hear!*) These sentiments were not new on his part. Very early after the meeting of Parliament, he took an opportunity of stating in the House of Commons, that he had hoped the recal of Lord Amherst would have been one of the first measures proposed by Government. He disapproved of the ground on which the Burmese war was undertaken, the time at which it was commenced, and indeed, of every circumstance of Lord Amherst's conduct in India, so far as he had arrived at a knowledge of it. He had nothing to urge against his lordship's private character; he was, by all accounts, a most amiable man. But it was not an amiable, but an able governor-general, that the Company wanted. (*Hear, hear!*) It seemed to him, that Lord Amherst having got himself into some little discredit by refusing to knock his head on the ground in China, thought it necessary to knock his head against the wall in India, to shew that he was a man of spirit. (*A laugh.*) It had been said in another place, that one might as readily suppose Lord Amherst to be transformed into a tiger, as a tyrant. He must say that, if Lord Amherst be not a tyrant himself, he has suffered himself to be led by tyrants. As to his being a tiger, he confessed he could not give credit to that: he thought he more resembled another animal which he could mention. (*A laugh.*) His lordship has entirely lost the confidence of every public man in India, both European and native; and the case is the same in this country, at least with all those who speak out their sentiments. There were many persons in that court, who were deterred from expressing their sentiments in a few plain words, by an unwillingness to present themselves to the notice of the proprietors. He wished that, on the present occasion, the motion had gone to the recal of Lord Amherst; and, indeed, he hoped that measures would still be proposed,

proposed, if not here, in another place. All the letters which he had received from Bengal and Bombay (he had received none from Madras), from all ranks and descriptions of persons, civil and military, described his Lordship as totally inefficient. Even ladies wrote to the same effect! (*Laughter.*) He had in his pocket a letter from a lady, the wife of an officer, now at Rangoon, which he had intended to read to the court, but he would not now take up its time by doing so; he would, however, give it to the public from another place. The letter carried conviction to his mind, as to the correctness of the opinion given by the writer of Lord Amherst's incapacity. He would conclude as he began, by expressing his disappointment that the motion did not go to the recall of the present Governor-General, which he thought offered the only chance of saving the empire of the Company in India. (*Hear!*)

The Chairman said he would not trouble the court with any observations upon the motion which the hon. baronet wished should have been proposed, but would confine himself to that which was now under discussion; and, in briefly stating the reasons which induced him to oppose it, he hoped he should receive the support of the court. The question which had been brought before them was not new. The Court of Directors, on the 30th of March 1824, came to a resolution that the paper now called for should not be produced. On the 3d of March 1824, the Court of Proprietors called for a great number of papers relative to the Marquess of Hastings' administration (in which was included the despatch in question); the Court of Directors, however, on considering the order, were convinced that it would be highly improper to give publicity to documents in the military department which affected the private feelings and interests of so many individuals, and this opinion was subsequently reported to the Court of Proprietors. He was sure the court would not deem it expedient to do, on this day, what it had been deemed unadvisable to do on a former occasion. If the production of the despatch were considered inconvenient before, it was quite as much so now. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had gone into details from private sources respecting some recent transactions. He would make no observation upon the hon. proprietor's having brought forward the motion without notice, because that was a quarterly court, at which any question might be discussed without previous notice. (*Hear!*) It would not, however, be expected that he should follow the hon. proprietor through all the details into which he had entered, but he would confine himself to one or two remarks. The hon. proprietor stated, that

the whole of the late unfavourable occurrences in India arose from the state of the press in that country. The hon. proprietor behind him (Mr. Buckingham) contended that the government had no opportunity of getting information but through the press. It was too much, at this time of day, to say that the press being placed under restrictions was the cause of all the misfortune of India, and that the freedom of the press was the only panacea which could be applied. (*Hear!*) He could enter into no such view of the case. He for one regretted, as every man must, the situation in which India was placed, but he could by no means agree in the view which the hon. proprietor had taken of the case. The hon. proprietor, in bringing forward the motion, had had his opportunity of making a lengthened and argumentative speech, and he (the Chairman) trusted, that he would now consider his object attained and be satisfied. It might be necessary to observe, that the hon. mover had yesterday given notice of a motion in the House of Commons for the production of the same paper; he would then again have an opportunity of speaking fully on the subject, and of giving his advice through the medium of the press to the public. (*A laugh.*) The hon. proprietor had thought proper to say that the gentlemen behind the bar, being many of them bankers and merchants, were unfit for their situations. It might be so, but he would wish to know what there was in the station of the hon. proprietor, which made him the only judge of what was fit to be done. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, he thought, but fair, that the hon. proprietor, before he ventured so unhesitatingly to incapacitate others, should state how it happened that he, and he alone, knew what ought to be done. The name of a noble lord had been introduced into the discussion; he would make no comparison between that noble lord and his predecessor: the question which the court had to consider was, whether it were expedient that Lord Hastings' despatch relative to the reorganization of the army should be produced; the present, at all events, was not the proper moment for laying the despatch before the court. It was, however, too much to say that the Court of Directors had crippled the efficiency of the army! It was doubly inexpedient to say so at the present time, when they wanted the cordial assistance of the army. And when, in fact, they had so greatly ameliorated the condition of their officers. (*Hear, hear!*) An hon. proprietor (Mr. Buckingham) had given a very melancholy account of the state of two regiments which had returned to Bengal. He could only say that no information had reached the Court of Directors, through official channels or private sources, which could bear out the hon. proprietor's allegation.

allegation. Under these circumstances he thought he was justified in questioning the accuracy of the statement until it should receive confirmation. (*Hear!*) He believed that the disasters which our troops had sustained were to be attributed more to the climate than to the efforts of the enemy. So far as the enemy was concerned, the success of our troops had been brilliant; and he hoped that a future campaign would be still more fortunate. The present was not a proper time to enter into details concerning the conduct of the government; and therefore he should abstain from doing so, and conclude by calling on the court to negative the motion. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Mr. Edmonstone felt himself called on to address a few words to the court, in consequence of some observations which had been made in the course of the debate respecting the press. The hon. chairman had alluded to the subject in a manner which he had no doubt must have been satisfactory to the court at large. The statements which had been made with regard to the press by two hon. proprietors were altogether without foundation. He thought it would be quite sufficient to disprove the allegation of those gentlemen (that the late unfortunate events in India were to be ascribed to the want of a free press), to advert to what was perhaps the most brilliant period of Indian history: he would ask whether Lord Wellesley's administration, distinguished as it was for admirable military achievements as well as political arrangements, was not the only period during which the censorship of the press had existed? (*Hear!*) He was wrong in saying that Lord Wellesley's administration was the only period in which the censorship of the press had prevailed; for it also existed during that part of Lord Hastings' administration which embraced the triumphant events of the Pindarry war. The most brilliant and fortunate period of Indian history was precisely that in which the censorship of the press had existed. If any effect was to be attributed to the freedom of the press while it did exist, he would say that it had a tendency to encourage insubordination. He did not say that the late melancholy occurrence of the mutiny in India was the consequence of that temporary freedom of the press; but he did assert that the licentiousness of the press had a tendency to produce insubordination in India, and actually had produced it. It had been justly observed by an hon. proprietor, that the government in India possessed the means of obtaining all the information requisite to enable them to conduct the public affairs, of a much superior nature to that which they could procure through the medium of a newspaper. He was satisfied that the establishment of the unlimited freedom of the press in India

would be the first step towards the ruin of our empire there. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Wasborough said, that he would not long occupy the time of the court; but as the hon. mover had made some statements, which, if allowed to go forth to the public without contradiction, might be supposed to be facts, he begged to be allowed to offer a few observations. It might be known, from what had passed on a former occasion, that he was connected with the public press. The subject of the press had been introduced on the present occasion; if the present were a proper time for discussing that question, he should be prepared to meet the advocates of a free press, and to endeavour to satisfy the court that view of the subject was incorrect. He had read in several public papers a statement that the late mutiny at Barrackpore extended to 6,000 men. That was not correct: the whole body of troops amounted to 6,000, and out of these only 600 mutinied. It had been said that masked batteries were suddenly opened upon the mutineers. That likewise was incorrect: the fact was, that during two days the officers had been occupied in endeavouring to bring the refractory troops back to their duty, and they were not fired upon in an inhuman manner. The hon. mover had stated that 250 men had deserted out of a body of 100. (*A laugh.*) That was not an extraordinary instance of desertion. He knew that, during the late war, when some regiments were marching from Ireland, 150 had deserted out of 1,000. The hon. mover had contrasted the Duke of Wellington's conduct to some refractory troops in London, with that which had been pursued towards the troops at Barrackpore. He (Mr. Wasborough) was present on the occasion when the Duke of Wellington proceeded to the King's Mews, and ordered the regiment to march for Ireland. The Duke did not stop five minutes with the troops; they marched off immediately; they felt and knew that they were disgraced. Now, with respect to the press, it might not be known that the press in this country was subject to the most strict laws and regulations. No man in this country could possess a press without sending notice to a magistrate; no man could print a newspaper without entering his name at the stamp-office, and giving two securities that he would not be guilty of certain offences; if a man here should be a second time found guilty of publishing a libel, he might be, not transported, but banished. If the regulations which prevailed in India with respect to the press were to be compared with the laws which existed in this country on the same subject, there would be found a remarkable coincidence between them.

Mr. Buckingham.—“On a man's licence

cense he taken away from him in this country without trial?"

Mr. *Washborough* said, he must admit that in this country an individual must be tried and convicted before he could be punished; but when the question of the press should come properly before the court, he would meet the hon. proprietor upon it in a fair and manly manner, as a man of his character ought to be met. He had often heard of the hon. proprietor as a man of talent. He might differ from him in opinion, but he would meet him tranquilly and fairly, face to face. The hon. proprietor had spoken of anonymous communications being sent to the newspapers. Such communications were made in great numbers. When they merely expressed opinions, they were entitled to the weight, more or less, which they might deserve; but if he received a communication stating a fact, he would throw it into the fire, unless it were accompanied with the name of the writer. (*Hear!*) He held in his hand an extract from a French paper, which it might not be improper to read to the court. [The hon. proprietor here read the extract, which spoke of our empire in India as a despotism.] Persons should be extremely careful of what they stated, when they saw that there were channels through which every thing which was stated was conveyed to every part of the world. He regretted to have seen it stated, that troops to the amount of 6,000 had mutined at Barrackpore.

Mr. *Hume*.—"That is your own statement."

Mr. *Washborough*. He begged the hon. proprietor's pardon, he had read it in a morning paper. He concluded with expressing his intention to vote against the motion.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that the hon. proprietor who had just sat down appeared altogether to have forgot what he was about. He rose to correct some errors into which he said he (Mr. *Hume*) had fallen, and then he proceeded to correct the blunders of the newspapers. He (Mr. *Hume*) had said nothing about 6,000 men having mutinied. The hon. proprietor next said, that he (Mr. *Hume*) had declared that 250 men had deserted out of 100. He was not quite so much of an Irishman as to have done that. (*Laugh.*) He hoped that when the hon. proprietor had longer experience of him, he would not find him tripping in the way he had imagined. With respect to the question of the press, he had no objection to meet the hon. proprietor. All that he wanted for India was that privilege which the hon. proprietor admitted existed here—that of not being liable to transportation without trial. An hon. director had attributed the happy state of Indian affairs at a particular period to the existence of

the censorship of the press. He had never heard a more monstrous proposition put forth; that was, indeed, jumping to a conclusion. But the hon. director went further; he said that the licentiousness of the press had produced mutiny among the troops. If it had done so, he (Mr. *Hume*) knew nothing of the history of India. It had likewise been stated by the hon. director, that he (Mr. *Hume*) desired the unlimited freedom of the press. On that point he was also in error. He wished the press in India to be placed on the same footing that it was in England. In England, it was true, a man was obliged to register his types and presses; but he could not be deprived of his property and banished without undergoing trial. These were all the observations which he thought it necessary to make respecting what had fallen from the hon. director. From what the hon. Chairman had said, it might be supposed that they were talking in March 1824, instead of 1825. The hon. Chairman said, that he would not enter upon the consideration of the details which he (Mr. *Hume*) had brought forward. He thought that if the hon. Chairman had it in his power to contradict them he would. It was moved on the 3d of March 1824, that the despatch which he now wished to have produced should be laid before the court; and what was the objection? That it was in no way connected with the Hyderabad papers; on that ground it was withheld. Circumstances had altered since 1824. At that time it was not known whether the army was well or ill-used; the effect of the treatment of the army on the minds of the natives was not known. The change of circumstances rendered it necessary to call for the document, in order that it might be seen whether any regulations had been carried into effect in opposition to what the Marquess of Hastings had recommended. The hon. Chairman said that he (Mr. *Hume*) had spoken of himself as the only person capable of governing India. He had done no such thing; all that he said was, that after Lord Hastings, acting upon the advice of a committee of able men, had proposed certain regulations for the benefit of the army, the Court of Directors repealed them. It was very unfair to attribute to him the arrogating to himself the right to be considered the only person capable of governing India. The hon. Chairman also stated, that he (Mr. *Hume*) had asserted that all the evils of India were occasioned by the suppression of the freedom of the press. He had only said that the suppression of the press was attended with evil consequences, of which one was depriving Government of necessary information. He thought that the immediate cause of the present unfortunate posture of affairs in India was the imbecility of the

the government. His hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes) had expressed a desire that he should move for the recall of the Governor-General. The reason that he did not do so was, that he thought others were implicated besides his lordship. He thought that the council were to blame, whom the court, by its last vote, had applauded as able and intelligent men. He was glad that he had dissented from that vote; for it was partly the imbecility of the council which had led to the present state of circumstances in India. He was of opinion that the time must very speedily come when it would be found necessary to propose the recall of the Governor-General; but he would not wish to propose a motion to that effect until he had information before him in an official manner. On those grounds, he thought that he was doing right in calling for the despatch, in order to enable hon. proprietors to form a correct judgment on the subject. He regretted the indifference which appeared to prevail on so important a subject, and that he had received no satisfactory answer from the Chair. He appealed to the court whether it was proper to sit silent whilst such unfortunate transactions were going on in India. Warnings had been given, and warnings were considered of great importance. Let the consequences be on those whose duty it was to attend to Indian affairs: no person had been assigned for not granting the information. For these reasons he felt himself called upon to take the cause of the court upon the question.

Mr. Trant begged to say one word in explanation. He had supposed that the papers were moved for in reference to the late mutiny. The hon. proprietor had said, that the council ought to be censured for their conduct with regard to recent transactions. The hon. proprietor, he supposed, had Mr. John Adams in his eye; but he could inform him that that respectable individual had no share in those transactions; he was, with respect to them,

“Over the hills, and far away.”

Mr. Edmonstone desired permission to explain. He said, that he had been misunderstood on one or two points by the hon. mover. The hon. gentleman seemed to think, that he (Mr. Edmonstone) had attributed the success of the administration in India, at the period to which he had alluded, to the control which was then exercised over the press. He certainly expressed no such opinion. All that he meant to say was, that the most brilliant period of Indian administration, both civil and military, was precisely that during which the censorship of the press prevailed. He drew no inference from the fact, such as the hon. gentleman had attributed to him. The hon. gentleman

had also asserted, that he (Mr. Edmonstone) had stated, that the licentiousness of the press had produced the mutiny which had been alluded to. It was in the recollection of the court, that he set out with saying, that he did not mean to attribute that unfortunate occurrence to such a cause. (Hear!) He merely said, that the licentiousness of the press had a tendency to produce insubordination, and that it actually had produced it.

Mr. Washborough observed, that in this country the types and presses of any person, who had not registered himself as a printer, might be seized.

Mr. Mills said, that he had waited till that period of the discussion; in the hope that some older member of the court would rise to protect the character of an absent individual. He thought substantial justice would not be done to Lord Amherst, if his character were not defended from the attacks which had been made upon it, and the court owed it to his lordship themselves to do so. (Hear!) No official details respecting the late transactions was yet before the court. He believed he might say, that the court-martial which had been alluded to, was not yet finished at the date of the last advices; at all events, the result of the court of inquiry was not known. That court, he understood, continued to sit subsequent to the date of the proclamation, which had been read. Gentlemen were desirous that efficient governor-general should proceed to India; but, in his opinion, the remarks which had been made in that court, in the present as well as in a very recent discussion, were calculated to prevent, rather than encourage, men of great talent from undertaking the office of governor-general. (Hear!) He was sure that English gentlemen could have but one wish, and that was, to do substantial justice. He was willing that Lord Amherst should stand or fall by his own acts; but let him not be condemned in ignorance of what his conduct had been.

Mr. Gahagan rose to protest against the doctrine laid down by the hon. director who spoke last—that the conduct of the Indian government was not to be commented on, because the court was not possessed of full information respecting it. It was in the nature of things that intelligence from India should come before the public *currente die*; and it was natural that it should call forth observation as it appeared. It was said, too, that Lord Amherst was absent; was it meant to be contended that his conduct was not to be made the subject of comment, because he did not happen to be in London? Such an argument was positively absurd. Whilst he was on his legs, he might be allowed to say that he intended to vote against the motion. His reason for doing so, was this. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had

stated that he intended to move for the same papers which the motion called for in the House of Commons. He would abide by what parliament in its wisdom might do. (*Hear!*) He would wait till to-morrow night, and submit to the wisdom of parliament, because he must do so. (*A laugh.*)

General Thornton could not remain silent after what had fallen from an hon. director (Mr. Mills). The hon. director said, that the observations which had been made upon Lord Amherst were calculated to prevent men of great talents from going to India. He (Gen. T.) thought that they were rather calculated to prevent men who did not possess great talents from going there. (*A laugh.*) He believed Lord Amherst to be a perfect gentleman, and a most amiable character; but he had never heard that he was reckoned a man of great ability; he never met with any one who knew Lord Amherst that said he was a person of eminent talents. If remarks made in that court should prevent men of moderate talent from proceeding to India, he thought they would be productive of great good. (*Hear!*) The time was come, when it was necessary that proprietors should speak out. India was in a state of great danger, in consequence of the mismanagement which had prevailed since Lord Hastings retired from the government. There appeared to be a want of confidence in Lord Amherst all over the world. The Court of Directors ought to know, and they did know, how matters stood, but they had not courage to speak out; he had hoped that they would. With respect to the question of the press, he believed it would be impossible for the government of India to obtain good information on certain points, without the liberty of the press. Evidence of the soundness of this argument might be found in the Hyderabad papers. It there appeared, that the Rajah Chundoo Loll requested the Resident at Hyderabad, to forward a complaint to the Supreme Government. The complaint was not forwarded as requested; and the Supreme Government remained in ignorance of the transaction. This could not have happened if the press had been open. How then could it be said that the government could obtain full information, when such tricks as that which he had alluded to were practised? It did not appear that either the government at Calcutta, or the authorities at home, were aware of the conduct of the resident, until some time after. He had in his pocket a motion relative to the conduct of residents which he had intended to have submitted to the court, had not the present discussion occupied so much time. He had doubts respecting the propriety of granting the liberty of the press; but if residents were allowed to keep back com-

munications from the government, in order that they might continue their oppressions, he would then think the freedom of the press most necessary.

Mr. Mills had thought that, in what he had said, he could not have been misunderstood; he wished not to state his opinion of Lord Amherst's merits, but to deprecate the agitation of the question at all at that moment. He had particularly alluded to the cavillings against a distinguished character on a recent occasion.

Mr. Hume said, that if the hon. director considered Lord Amherst to be a man of ability, he was bound to defend him. He could only say that he thought he was quite the contrary. But the hon. director had said that the court-martial was not concluded—

Mr. Mills.—“I meant the court of inquiry.”

Mr. Hume—He was informed that it had not only closed, but that, by their recommendation, a great number of sepoys of the rank of brahmins had been compelled to work on the roads; a circumstance which had produced a greater sensation in Bengal than any thing which had occurred for a long period. (*Hear!*) He considered that a very ill-judged proceeding. It would have been better to shoot them,—that would have been a military death. The fact of setting men of the rank of brahmins to work on the roads, had produced a most unfavourable impression against the British government, throughout the native population. His hon. friend (Mr. Galagan) did not seem to perceive the difference between the members of that court, as part of the public, and as proprietors. It was true that they might obtain the information from another quarter, but it was their duty to demand its production in that court.

Mr. Dixon wished to ask a question of the Chairman. Had the Governor-general unlimited power to act in matters of importance, or was he bound to act by the advice of his council?

The Chairman. As the hon. proprietor had done him the honour to propose a question to him, he would endeavour to answer it. The government of Bengal was that of a Governor-General in Council; the members of the council had each equally a vote with the Governor-General; by an act of parliament, the Governor-General might perform certain acts on his own responsibility.

Mr. Dixon said he was never to be deterred from asking for information. His reason for asking the question was this—that, if the Governor-General had not absolute power, it would be wrong to blame him for acts which he had not the power to prevent.

The Chairman, before he put the question, begged to state, for the information of

the court, that if parliament should think fit to grant the papers on the hon. proprietor's motion, they would, as a matter of course, be laid before the proprietors. That formed, in his opinion, a further and conclusive argument against the present motion.

Mr. Hume begged to observe, that if parliament should not consent to his motion, the court would be without the information which it ought to possess. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* observed, that was very true; he hoped that parliament would not accede to the motion; he should himself vote against it. But he would ask why, if parliament would not grant the papers, that court should be expected to do so? (*Hear, hear!*)

The motion was then put and negatived.

Mr. Hume then moved for "copies of all communications from India to the Court of Directors respecting the late mutiny, and the proceedings of the Government thereon."

The motion having been seconded—

Mr. Trant rose to say a word or two with respect to Lord Amherst's conduct. He had been induced to speak out respecting the conduct of his lordship, only by the overwhelming opinion which prevailed amongst persons of every description, of the utter inefficiency of his lordship's government. Every letter from India concurred in this opinion. He had no wish to do injustice to any person; but he felt it his duty as an honest man to declare, that people in India had not that confidence in the head of the government which it was desirous they should have.

Sir C. Forbes said, that, from further consideration, he would take the liberty of reading a part of a letter from the lady of an officer, to which he had before alluded. The hon. baronet then read an extract. It stated that disaffection had spread widely amongst the native troops, and that the ridiculous system of economy so much in vogue in this country would not do for India. (*Much laughter.*) It added, that one would have thought that the government had had experience enough of the folly of interfering with the prejudices of the natives, as it had done in the case of the expedition to Rangoon. When he before addressed the court (the hon. baronet proceeded), he had stated that he had received letters from Bombay and Bengal, but none from Madras, which enabled him to declare what was the state of feeling in that presidency with regard to Lord Amherst. Since that time he had been informed by an hon. proprietor, who he was sorry to perceive had left the court, that he had received letters from Madras fully confirming all that was stated in the letters from Bengal. But it was not on

the authority of private letters alone that he would condemn Lord Amherst; he founded his opinion on the orders issued by the Governor-General after the mutiny. He condemned his lordship's conduct on his own statement. He hoped that measures would speedily be taken for his lordship's recall; and he wished that some expression had fallen from persons in authority, which would leave it to be supposed that such a proceeding was in contemplation. He wished to give the authorities at home credit for having such an intention, though he believed they would be puzzled to know whom to send to succeed Lord Amherst. The situation of Governor-General was a most arduous and difficult one. A man ought to be selected to fill the situation who was best qualified for it; and such a man, he thanked God, the country possessed. A man's political opinions should be matter of no consideration; the man most competent to fill the situation should be selected; be he of what party he might. He had no doubt such a man might be found; and he hoped that this disagreeable subject would be soon put an end to by the recall of Lord Amherst.

Captain Maxfield rose to oppose the motion, because he did not think it proper that the information should be sent forth to every part of Great Britain.

Mr. Hume said, that it would appear that the gallant officer did not deny the fact of the existence of an evil, but refused to grant the information by which the evil could be prevented in future. If such a principle were adopted, there would be an end of all correction of abuse. With respect to the conduct of Lord Amherst, the letter which had been read by the hon. Baronet (Sir C. Forbes) was much to the point. It showed that there was a line beyond which the reduction of the expenses of a service could not be carried with comfort to individuals or security to the government. The object of his motion was to bring before the court the petty huckstering reductions carried into effect by Lord Amherst, which the noble spirit of Lord Hastings would have scorned. He (Mr. Hume) thought that every useless expense should be curtailed, but would not deprive the labourer of his hire.

The *Chairman* said he would not trouble the court with any observations, but merely put the question.

The question was then put, and carried in the negative.

CONDUCT OF RESIDENTS.

Gen. Thornton gave notice that, at the next quarterly court, he would submit a motion relative to the suppression of communications intended for the Supreme Government

Government by Residents at the Court of Native Princes.

The *Chairman* wished to mention, before he put the question of adjournment, that the *Vizier* which had been agreed to that day for granting a pension to Sir John Malcolm, and for the appointment of a first-assistant to the Surveyor, must be confirmed by a subsequent court. He could not then fix the day for calling the court, because there were one or two bills before parliament which he wished should be laid before the court on the same occasion, and the time of this being in a fit stage for the purpose was uncertain.

Mr. *Hume* gave notice that, at the next court, he would submit a motion respecting the conduct of Lord Amherst and his council.

The *Chairman* observed, that the court could not be made special upon the proprietor's motion, in its present form.

Mr. *Trant* said that the notice of the gallant general being for a quarterly court was sufficient, and would, as a matter of course, lie on the table.

THE OUDE PAPERS.

Sir C. *Forbes* asked when it might be expected that the papers ordered to be printed for the use of the proprietors, respecting Lord Hastings' administration, more particularly as regarded certain transactions in the kingdom of Oude, would be laid before the court.

The *Chairman* said, he could not give a precise answer to the question. The discussion which had recently taken place respecting Lord Hastings, had interrupted the course of the publication of the papers. For his own part, he thought that the proprietors had already had papers enough on the subject; but that was a matter for the court to decide upon. He merely threw it out as a hint, that the production of the papers was unnecessary, and that the expense of putting them forth might be spared.

Sir G. A. *Robinson*, who had just entered the court, asked Sir C. *Forbes* to repeat his question, which the hon. bart. did.

Sir G. A. *Robinson* then said, that concerning the papers in question, he was not sufficiently informed to be able to satisfy the hon. bart as to the state of forwardness in which they were. He understood that they were under the hand of the printer; but he must confess that, after the very lengthened discussion which had taken place upon the subject of the Hyderabad papers, the disposition of his mind would rather be to obtain the sanction of the court to the putting a stop to the printing of any more documents: he thought that there had already been sufficient expense and discussion on the subject of Lord Hastings' administration. With respect to that administration, laying aside the

Hyderabad transaction, he was as ready as any one to give his lordship full credit for its great efficiency and the singular advantages which resulted from it. (*Hear!*) It was only on account of the Hyderabad transactions that he refused to concur in the proposition which was made for voting to Lord Hastings a further pecuniary allowance; but when his lordship published an *exposé* of his administration, in which he stated broadly that the assistance which he obtained from the Vizier of Oude was gratuitous, that statement formed a further objection to the proposition to which he had alluded; for he knew that it had been distinctly stated in a committee of the House of Commons by a highly-respectable gentleman (Col. Baillie), that the assistance rendered by the Vizier was not gratuitous, but was, on the contrary, induced by a great deal of skill and negotiation. Under these circumstances, he moved for the production of the Oude papers, as calculated to explain the transaction. The question, however, with respect to the Hyderabad transactions having been decided, he should be very sorry if any other subject were introduced which might produce a difference of opinion with respect to his lordship's merits on other points. He should therefore propose, that the vote for printing the Oude papers should be rescinded.

Mr. *Hume* hoped, that in justice the resolution to which the court had agreed on a former occasion would not be rescinded, except on good grounds, and until after due notice had been given of the intention to do so. With respect to the Hyderabad question, he must say that, so far from thinking it had been set at rest, he considered it only just begun. (*A laugh.*) Injustice had been done, not only to Lord Hastings but to others; but he trusted that the injustice would not be final. It must be in the recollection of the court when the papers in question were ordered to be printed, and they were not yet produced; means must have been taken to keep them back, contrary to the wishes of the court. The papers had been in the press four months, and the Court of Directors ought to answer to the public for not having produced them.

Sir G. A. *Robinson* observed, that he considered the object of the motion which was made a few days ago was to acquit Lord Hastings of any thing like corrupt practices: that motion having been agreed to, he thought the question was set at rest with respect to his lordship. He was perfectly aware that memorials from the house of Palmer and Co. were pending, and that the whole of the proceedings which had taken place regarding that house, must come under consideration; he did not mean to say that the question respecting Palmer and Co. was concluded, but

but merely the question with regard to Lord Hastings, upon which so much debate had taken place.

Mr. Pattison thought, that as the papers had been ordered to be produced, and as his lordship had been apprized of that fact, it would not be quite correct to rescind the resolution without consulting his lordship on the subject.

Colonel Baillie begged leave to say a few words on the subject of those papers, in which he certainly felt a deep interest, though he was neither the mover nor seconder of the original motion for their production. There were two points in the *exposé* of Lord Hastings' administration on which he entertained an opinion directly opposite to his lordship's. One of his lordship's statements he had felt himself called upon to contradict in another place, while under an official examination; and having done so, he thought it his duty, on a former occasion in this court, to rise in his place and demur to the accuracy of the statement in question. On that occasion he expressed his hope and belief that Lord Hastings would, on reconsideration, admit the inaccuracy of the statement contained in his lordship's *exposé*; and the papers would be moved for to be taken into consideration in the proper point of view. The consequence of his (Col. Baillie's) observation, his hon. friend (Sir G. A. Robinson) had thought it proper to move for those papers; and the motion, though not seconded by him (Col. Baillie), had, nevertheless, his most cordial assent. Lord Hastings had stated in his pamphlet that the Vizier's government, previously to his lordship's assuming the government of India, had been held in a state of painful and degrading thralldom, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty subsisting between the two states; and that a spontaneous offer of one or two millions of money, as a tribute or loan to the Company, was the consequence of his lordship's undertaking to release the Vizier from that thralldom. Now he (Col. Baillie) would take upon himself to affirm, in opposition to the statement of Lord Hastings, that the Vizier's government was never held in any such thralldom, and that the loan of two millions to the Company was by no means voluntary nor spontaneous, but was negotiated by himself (Col. Baillie) under most arduous and difficult circumstances, as he had no doubt would be proved to the court if ever those papers should be before them. It was therefore impossible for him to feel a wish that the papers should be withheld, though at the same time he was free to confess that their production seemed of less consequence now than when the motion was originally submitted; in as far as the general question of Lord Hastings' administration in India had been set at rest by the decision

of the court. He could have wished, however, for obvious reasons, that the proposition of his hon. friend, to rescind the former vote of the court, to the publication of those papers, had been deferred till some future opportunity, when it might be made in the presence and with the concurrence of the hon. proprietors, who had so ably and zealously advocated the noble marquess's cause.

Mr. Trant wished the motion to be withdrawn.

The *Chairman* said, there was no motion before the court.

Mr. Campbell took that opportunity of observing, that something had fallen from the hon. proprietor which might lead the public to suppose that the government had issued orders for reducing the allowance of the sepoy. He could take upon himself to state that no such orders had been issued. (*Hear!*) The government had actually ordered a sum of 4,000 rupees to be advanced to each battalion, to enable them to procure necessaries for their march. He had thought it right to say so much, lest any misunderstanding should prevail on the subject.

Mr. Hume said, that what he had stated was this: that when a representation was made to government of the unpleasant circumstances in which the sepoy were placed with respect to European officers, a despatch was sent in answer, recommending a reduction of the allowances of the native troops. He had in his possession a paper, which was said to be a copy of a remonstrance from Sir E. Paget, against carrying those orders into effect.

Mr. Campbell wished to know whether the hon. gent. meant to say that any reduction of the allowances of the sepoy had taken place.

Mr. Hume admitted, as we understood, that it was not the case.

The *Chairman* said, that although the conversation had already been carried to an inconvenient length, he could not avoid saying a few words. If it was meant to be asserted that any despatch had been sent from the home-authorities which could have the effect of crippling the efforts of the native army, he must most positively deny the assertion. Nothing could be less true than that any orders had proceeded from this house which were calculated to affect the comforts of the sepoy; on the contrary, every thing had been done to increase their comforts. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume repeated that the orders sent out had produced the effect which he had attributed to them.

Mr. Weeding, having been the individual who presented the motion of an hon. bart., Sir Chas. Forbes, for the printing of the *Oude* papers, asked when they were likely to be delivered. If they bore any

resemblance to the political papers which had been already printed, he should be sorry if they were not produced; for he was sure that much advantage had resulted from the publication of the Hyderabad papers. The character and interests of the East-India Company stood on higher ground since they were made known to the public. He agreed with the learned proprietor, Mr. Jackson, who had said, at a former meeting of the court, that as the members of the profession to which he belonged commonly recommended to the student of law to read Blackstone, so, in future time, the governors of India would desire the young civilian to read the Hyderabad papers. And as the hon. member for Montrose had thought fit to state, that if the Oude papers made in favour of the Marquess of Hastings, it might be a reason why they had not been produced. He (Mr. Weeding), and those who differed with the hon. member on the subject of the late Governor-General, must more strongly desire that they should be no longer withheld.

The *Chairman* said, that the question proposed by the hon. proprietor had been before put and answered. The collection of papers alluded to had been made some time since, and sent to the printers. They were in progress of printing; and after the discussion which had that day taken place, they would be produced as early as possible. In reference to this subject, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had a second time made an attack upon individuals who had the honour to sit behind the bar. He had stated that official interference had taken place to prevent the publication of the papers. He scorned such an imputation, and indignantly repelled it. (*Hear!*) The late discussion respecting the conduct of Lord Hastings, had interfered very much with the business of the house; but when he stated that the papers were in the hands of the printer, he had said enough to defend himself from the charge made by the hon. proprietor. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume said that the papers might have been printed in a month, and he could not understand why they had not yet been finished, unless orders had been given to retard them.

Mr. Dixon hoped it would go forth to the public that no orders had been sent from the Home Government to curtail the allowances of the troops in India. It was most dangerous to make such an assertion.

Mr. Trant said, that, if he had not mistaken the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), he had mentioned that the friends of Lord Hastings did not wish the Oude papers to be produced: that was not the case.

Mr. Weeding said, that he mentioned no such thing.

Mr. Pattison said, it had been asserted that orders had been issued for curtailing the allowances of the sepoys; that should be most distinctly denied—no such orders had been issued; he hoped there was an end of that subject. A discussion had been going on respecting the printing of certain papers. He had not the honour to be a friend of the Marquess of Hastings, though he had been his advocate on a late occasion, because he felt that it was his duty to be so. The Chairman, however, had told the court that the papers would be produced; and therefore, he hoped, there would be an end of that subject also. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* then proposed that the court should adjourn, which was agreed to.

Adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

East-India House, April 27.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street.

The usual routine business having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the proprietors, that the court was specially summoned for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the general court of the 23d ultimo, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 26th January last, for the appointment of a person in the capacity of first-assistant in the office of surveyor of buildings, at a salary of £350 per annum. He therefore should move, "that the court do confirm the said resolution."—Agreed to unanimously.

PENSION TO SIR J. MALCOLM.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is also specially summoned for the purpose of submitting for confirmation, the resolution of the general court of the 23d ultimo, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th January last, granting to Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., a pension of £1,000 per annum, on the grounds therein stated. I now move that this court do confirm the said resolution."

The motion having been seconded by the *Deputy Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson),

Sir G. Forbes rose and said, he was not present at the last general court, when this proposition was submitted to the consideration of the proprietors. On that occasion it was, he understood, carried *nemine contradicente*; and he now offered himself to the court for the purpose of expressing his most cordial approbation of the measure. Leaving out of the question,

the well-known general merits of Sir J. Malcolm, he would say that, if he had performed no other service for the Company beyond his celebrated arrangement with the Peishwa, he deserved their utmost praise. By that arrangement, the Peishwa was induced to put an end to the war, and to surrender his territories to the Company; thereby affording the only means of effectually securing the Company against future aggression. For the manner in which Sir J. Malcolm had conducted that negotiation, and also for the just way in which he had acted towards the Peishwa, in apportioning the necessary allowance to be made to the prince, he most fully deserved the pension which it was now proposed to bestow upon him. When it was recollected that, by Sir J. Malcolm's arrangement, a considerable accession of power was given to the Company, it surely could not but be considered that an allowance of eight lacs of rupees was a very moderate compensation. He thought it right to offer his opinion on this point, because he understood that the arrangement was not well received in a high quarter in India, and that it was not altogether approved of in this country. But he would maintain, that Sir J. Malcolm deserved the gratitude of the Company for his arrangement on the occasion to which he alluded. He did not mean to enter into the policy of that war. With that, Sir J. Malcolm had nothing to do; but, most unquestionably, the sooner it was put an end to the better was it for the Company. They had proofs before them of what might have been the consequence, if a different line of conduct had been pursued by Sir J. Malcolm. The Rajah, who had not been treated in the same way, was now under the protection of Runjeet Sing, and would, he was persuaded, endeavour to assert his rights on the very first opportunity. From a very early period of his life, he had known the character of Sir J. Malcolm, and he had always viewed him as an able officer, and a most excellent man.

General Thornton said, that, though he had before expressed his sentiments on this subject, he could not let the present opportunity pass without declaring his hearty concurrence in the resolution now before them. He hoped most sincerely that Sir J. Malcolm would be again actively employed. His talents civil and military, stood as high as those of any man he ever heard of, and he trusted they would not be lost to the Company and to the country in general: he hoped he would be again actively employed, and that he would achieve deeds which, while they benefited his country, would immortalize his name.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

BILL TO REGULATE THE SALARIES OF THE JUDGES OF INDIA, &c.

The Chairman.—“I have now to acquaint this court, that it is further summoned for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, agreeably to the by-law, cap. 1, sect. 4., the draft of a bill now before Parliament, the title of which shall be read.”

The clerk then read the title as follows:—“A Bill for further regulating the Payment of the Salaries to the Judges of his Majesty's Courts in India, and the Bishop of Calcutta; for authorizing the Transportation of Offenders from the Island of St. Helena; and for providing for the Administration of Justice in Singapore and Malacca, and in certain Possessions on the Coast of Coromandel, and in the Northern Circars.”

Mr. Coghlan said, he could not let this measure pass quite *sub silentio*; and he hoped the court would excuse him, if, on this occasion, he addressed himself almost personally to their late Chairman (Mr. Aschell). That hon. gentleman was a member of the House of Commons; and he did confess, that he felt considerable surprise when he found that that hon. director and other members of the court, who also had seats in Parliament, had suffered this bill to go through so many stages *sub silentio*. He said this at hazard, because all that was done in the house might not be made public through the medium of the newspapers: observations might, therefore, have been made in the committee, of which he was not at present aware. The title of a bill, and the manner in which different matters were mixed up in it, might to some appear to be circumstances of no importance; but, in a legal point of view, they appeared to him to be of very great importance. Sir M. W. Ridley, an independent and intelligent member of parliament, had given notice of a motion for arranging and classifying the different acts of parliament; much inconvenience was experienced in consequence of their not being so classified; and not long since the Lord Chancellor, one of the first law authorities in the country, had complained of the strange concoction of different acts of parliament. He begged of the court to examine, for a moment, the title of the present bill: it was so extraordinary, that the public newspapers had noticed it. He was glad they had done so, since it proved that other persons thought on the subject as he did. In the title of the bill they would find judges and pickpockets, housebreakers, and bishops, associated together. (*Hear?*) Suppose that, at some future time, a judge demanded of a barrister, “do you know under what act offenders are transported from St. Helena?” would it not be a very ludicrous, but a very true answer, if he said

"Yes, my lord: under the same act which regulates the salary of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta?" (*Alaugh.*) The president of the Board of Control was a lawyer; his two coadjutors were lawyers; and yet, strange to say, those gentlemen drew up this bill, and asked for it the sanction of the House of Commons. What would be said, if he were a member of the House of Commons, and when the bill, of which notice was given, for making provision for the Irish Catholic Clergy, was brought in—what, he asked, would be said, if, on that occasion, he rose, with great gravity, and observed, "Mr. Speaker, when this bill is in another stage, I mean to move a clause for the exportation of salt-pork from the port of Waterford?" Would he not be deservedly laughed at? And yet the matters contained in the present bill were equally heterogeneous. What plea could be urged for bringing together matters so dissimilar? He supposed it would be stated, that they were generic—that they came under the *genus* of India; and, therefore, to spare a sheet of foolscap paper, the judges of the Indian presidencies and the bishop of Calcutta were joined in the same act with thieves. This was more than ridiculous—it was disgraceful; and, therefore, he called the attention of the members of that court, who had seats in parliament to the subject. Their representations might have some weight; and he hoped they would induce those who introduced the bill to take a sheet of foolscap paper, and make a different act of parliament of that part of the present bill, which related to the transportation of offenders. It seemed to him, when he looked at the whole bill, when he viewed its clumsy mechanism, that it was the work of some ignorant clerk, instead of being produced by men of legal learning, and sanctioned by the enlightened wisdom of parliament. If he were in the House of Commons, he should be ashamed to be thought a party to such a bill. How could any lawyer think of classing murderers and housebreakers in the same act with the judges and the bishop of Calcutta? Would it not offend those learned individuals and that venerable prelate? The clause relative to transportation said, "It was expedient that the governor and council acting in and for the island of St. Helena, should be empowered, when sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer, to order offenders to be transported from the said island; and that, when any person or persons should have been convicted before the said governor and council, so sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of the crime of fraud or petty larceny, or of any other offence, for which such persons, before the passing of this act, would have been liable, by the laws of this realm, to be transported, it should be lawful for the said

governor and council to order that such person or persons should be transported for such term of years as the said governor and council might direct," &c. Now, under this provision, a man found guilty of murder—only qualified by circumstances—might be sentenced to transportation; and was it fitting that, in the same bill, provision should be made for his punishment, and for the payment of the salary of the Bishop of Calcutta? Yet so it was; for, in the preceding clauses, regulations were laid down with respect to the bishop's salary. This was an exceedingly bad precedent: it tended to make "confusion worse confounded." When things so extremely dissimilar were joined together, it was next to impossible to recollect the statute which provided for them.

Sir C. Forbes entirely concurred in what had fallen from the hon. gentleman, but must observe, that if he had made no observations on the bill, it did not arise from want of inclination. He had watched that bill till twelve o'clock at night, in the hope of being present when it was going through the committee, or some other of its stages; but it was always so managed, as bills relative to India usually were, that the night was far advanced before it was brought forward. He had observed that bills which concerned India were constantly introduced at a late period of the session, and were regularly passed at a late hour of the night. (*Hear!*) With respect to the title of the bill, he confessed that his attention was first drawn to it by what he had observed in the newspapers. The bill had not been printed so soon as it ought to have been. It was not printed until a month after it had been brought in; and it was now, at the far-end of the session, at this very late period, laid before the court. It certainly might have been printed and laid before the court six weeks ago. He believed the hon. proprietor (Mr. Gahagan) was not aware of one-half of the confusion and inconsistency which characterized this bill. He presumed that the hon. proprietor had got a copy of the bill before it went through the committee, in which stage it was very materially altered. He had procured a copy of the bill as amended in the committee; and the title of it ran thus:—"A bill for further regulating the Payment of the Salaries of the Judges of His Majesty's Courts in India, and the Bishop of Calcutta; and for authorizing the transportation of offenders from the island of St. Helena." But the bill contained much more: clauses marked A, B, and C were added by the committee. Now it would be supposed, of course, that those clauses so added were meant to amend the substance of the bill, as set forth in the title; but it was no such thing. Clause A related to the adminis-

tration of justice at Singapore and Malacca; clause B provided that certain colonies and establishments ceded to his Majesty on the coast of Coromandel, should be placed under the jurisdiction of Fort St. George; and clause C enacted that Singapore and Malacca should be annexed to the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island. He thought it would be quite discreditable, if the bill were suffered to pass in its present crude and undigested state. He certainly would take care that it should not go through the house without his making such observations on it as might appear to him to be necessary. With regard to the alteration which this measure would make in the provision for the judges, he would be allowed to say, that, two years ago, that subject was pressed by him on the attention of the court and of the House of Commons. He had then observed, in both places, that they were not doing justice to the judges of Madras and Bombay; and he suggested an alteration. His suggestion was not, however, adopted; and he was sorry for it, because it was a just one. By the present measure the judges would certainly be placed on a better footing of equality and justice. There was one clause in this bill to which he would particularly advert. The deaths in the judicial department in India had of late been truly melancholy; and the clause to which he alluded had, he supposed, been introduced in consequence of that circumstance. It provided, "that when it shall hereafter happen that any chief-justice or puisne-judge of the Supreme Courts at Fort William, Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or the recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, or any bishop of Calcutta, shall have departed, or shall hereafter depart this life, within twelve months after the day when he shall have arrived in India, for the purpose of taking upon him the office of chief-justice, judge, recorder, or bishop, the Court of Directors shall, in such case, cause to be paid to the legal representatives of the individual so dying such sum of money as shall, together with the sum already paid to such individual so dying, make up the full amount of one year's salary." This clause seemed to point at the extreme probability of those individuals departing this life within twelve months after they arrived in India: he therefore wished, that, instead of this provision, a clause should be substituted, enacting, that in all cases where a judge or a bishop died in the exercise of his duty in India, a year's salary should be allowed to his family: that was the least, he thought, that could be given.

Mr. Gahagan, in explanation, said, that certainly the bill he held in his hand was not the same as that from which the hon. baronet had quoted; but, strange as it might seem, the title of the bill had been amended; and he wondered how the cir-

cumstance had escaped the hon. baronet's observation. He had seen a copy of that bill, in the title of which the subjects mentioned in the clauses referred to by the hon. baronet were distinctly specified.

Mr. Astell said, that, notwithstanding a personal allusion had been made to him, but as he had the honour of holding the situation of Chairman when this measure was brought before the Court of Directors, he felt it necessary to offer a few remarks on this occasion. He was glad to find that the object which the bill had in view was not complained of, but merely the mode in which it was proposed to effect that object. They had, however, in this instance, precedent to bear them out in pursuing the course they had adopted; for the present measure was nearly a copy of the 53d of the late King, which provided for the appointment of a bishop, the transportation of offenders, and the mode of paying the judges at the different presidencies. The House of Commons had not, as yet, taken much notice of the bill. It was not for him to throw his shield over those gentlemen who had not attended to it; they were, of course, perfectly able to take their own parts. The bill had passed through a committee *pro forma*; but a day would, no doubt, be set apart, when it would be taken into serious consideration. He was associated with those who introduced the measure; and he did not shrink from avowing his entire approval of it. It was intended by that bill to do strict justice to the bishop of Calcutta and the different judges, and nothing more. The hon. baronet proposed that, in all cases where a judge or a bishop died, a full year's salary should be given to his family, without abating any thing which he might have received in the course of the twelve months; the hon. baronet thought that, under any circumstances, a year's salary should be granted to the representatives of the deceased bishop or judge. This certainly was a very liberal view of the subject; but it was not one which he was disposed to support. They had, in the course of six months, lost two valuable judges who had but recently arrived in India; and it was fit that their families should receive an equivalent for the expense which had been incurred. But the same allowance could not be reasonably expected by the families of those who had been four or five years in India, and had, during that period, enjoyed all the emoluments of their judicial situation. The subject had received the fullest consideration which could be given to it by those whose duty it was to investigate it; and the present bill was the result of that consideration. After this explanation, he hoped the hon. gentleman (Mr. Gahagan) would approve of the measure; but, whether it were approved of or not, he would take his share of the responsibility attached

to the measure, as he was associated in the House of Commons with the President of the Board of Control and those by whom the bill was introduced.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird expressed his surprise, that a clause was not introduced for the purpose of defining the manner in which the supreme authority in India should be allowed to exercise towards British subjects the power which it now possessed. He was not going to discuss the question, whether it was proper that this general power—the power of removing from his connexions, and of sending to this country any European who excited the displeasure of persons in authority, should be lodged in the hands of the Supreme Government: that was a distinct question, from the manner in which that power so lodged in the hands of the Supreme Government ought to be exercised. He held in his hand the representation of an individual, who had suffered *indirectly* from the mode in which that power had been exercised in his case; and he thought that it unfolded as piteous and melancholy a story as had ever been told. The individual thus aggrieved was one to whom no moral stain, no tinge of criminality could be attached. At the time when he was visited by the displeasure of the Supreme Government he was merely a *subordinate agent* in conducting a newspaper; it having been previously declared that the *editor*, in such cases, should be the responsible person. He alluded to Mr. Arnot; and, from his statement, it certainly appeared that he was not only an agent *a priori*, with a responsible editor, but that he was confirmed in his belief of being so by a regulation of the government. When a previous complaint had been made, the responsibility was distinctly fixed on the editor for the time being; and, in fact, Mr. Buckingham had been deported from India on account of his having acted as editor. Another editor succeeded; and, because he was not in a situation to be removed from India by the government, Mr. Arnot, who was only acting as agent, was made the scapegoat. It was necessary, it seemed, to make a sacrifice of some sort, to strike terror into the minds of men, and to signify the displeasure of the government to all India; and for this purpose Mr. Arnot was selected. If the government stated the broad principle, that they found it necessary to sacrifice a victim, that they thought it was prudent to mark the displeasure of the Supreme Government; and that Mr. Arnot could only lament that he had presented himself at such a juncture, he could understand the proposition. But if a victim were wanted, why did they not select the right victim; instead of an innocent one? Supposing that it was necessary that some person should be sacrificed to this despotic rule or policy of government, could that

He felt the most perfect conviction, that there was not a gentleman within the bar who did not, on reading the unfortunate story of Mr. Arnot, sincerely regret what they must perceive to be the unnecessary, the gratuitous severity with which he was treated. (*Hear!*) No man could state his case with more modesty, or in a manner less likely to create a false or unjust impression, than Mr. Arnot had done. He told his story most eloquently, because he told it simply; and he reasoned so well upon the subject, that he carried conviction home to every unbiassed mind. The Supreme Government had the power of sending individuals from India, on the sole ground that their residence in that country appeared to be dangerous; nothing, however, was said as to the way in which that power should be exercised. But did not common sense, justice, and humanity, say, "If you send a man from India, let it be done with the least inconvenience, with the least suffering to him, either so far as time, or health, or expense are concerned?" But, in the case of Mr. Arnot, what did he state was done? (*Cries of Question.*) Mr. Kinnaird said, he was making out a case, to shew the necessity of introducing a clause in the bill, to direct how this extraordinary power should be exercised.

The Chairman put it to the hon. proprietor, whether, as the case of Mr. Arnot had not been decided upon, either by the Court of Directors or the other proper authorities, it would not be better to avoid bringing it forward? The hon. proprietor had said enough to make the case appear a difficult one. Under existing circumstances, it was impossible that such a clause as the hon. proprietor had alluded to, could be introduced into the present or any other bill.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, he did not mean to anticipate what would be done by the Court of Directors; neither did he mean to touch upon the question as to the propriety of continuing this power in future. All he contended for was, that, if it were suffered to remain, the Supreme Government ought to be controlled in their mode of using it. They ought to send an individual direct to England, and not subject him to the inconvenience of a protracted and circuitous voyage. In consequence of what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, he would enter no farther into the discussion; but he would take that opportunity to say, that the statement to which he had referred, spoke in the most respectful manner of the Court of Directors, and had been circulated by Mr. Arnot in the fair discharge of a duty he owed to himself. He thought that a very clumsy mode was at present pursued for supplying the deficiencies which occurred in the legal department in India when deaths took place. Formerly, he believed,

present. (No, No.) He understood it never had been so; but, unquestionably, such an intention at one time existed. He believed, at that period, a little economy was consulted, which prevented the plan from being carried into effect. It was thought better that the sum which was intended to be paid to three judges and a chief justice should be divided amongst three judges only. Great inconvenience resulted from not adhering to the original intention of having four judges; and they now endeavoured to provide for it by calling up a senior barrister, or some other functionary, to fill up, *pro tempore*, the situation of a deceased judge.

The Chairman.—“There is nothing of the kind.”

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—Be that as it might, it was a great pity, and was much regretted on the bench in India, that the administration of the law should be retarded by the present system. He thought it would be much better to have four judges, instead of leaving the number as it was at present. He would once more advert to the power of the Supreme Government. He hoped that some measure would be taken to control it; and that the Court of Directors would not again be appealed to against such an abuse of it, as appeared in the severity inflicted on the unfortunate gent. to whom he had referred.

Mr. Canning said that, at the expiration of the Company's charter, all the laws connected with it expired also; and, when it was renewed, it was necessary to re-embody all those laws; and when, from time to time, circumstances called on them to alter and amend particular acts, having reference to particular parts of the 53d of Geo. III. (which was, in fact, the bond of law that pervaded the whole empire), they ought to take care not to confound a bishop and a burglar together.

LOSS OF THE COMPANY'S SHIP KENT.

The Chairman.—“I have now to call the attention of the court to the report of the Court of Directors on the loss of the Company's ship *Kent*. The report, which is in court, will be read. As the ship was commanded by a near relation of mine, if the court will permit me, I will withdraw while the discussion is going on (*Hear, hear!*)—and my hon. friend (Sir G. A. Robinson) will take the chair.”

The hon. Chairman then withdrew.

The Deputy-Chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson) having taken the chair, proceeded to state that the Court of Directors had fully investigated the circumstances attending the loss of the ship *Kent*, and had drawn up a report on the subject, which would be read to the proprietors. Before it was read, he begged to state that his hon. colleague, with the same feeling of delicacy which induced him to retire on this occasion, had also declined attend-

ing the investigation before the committee. (*Hear.*)

The clerk then read the following report:—

“At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 30th March, 1825,

“Resolved by the Ballot (eighteen and more Directors having concurred therein)—That Captain Henry Cobb, and the officers of the late ship *Kent*, be fully acquitted of all imputation of neglect or misconduct in respect to the loss of that ship; and that, as the said ship was fully and sufficiently found, and equipped with all necessary anchors, cables, provisions and stores, the owners be consequently acquitted of all imputation of neglect or misconduct in respect of her loss.

“That the said Resolution be submitted to the Court of Proprietors, in the manner required by the Act of the 58th of Geo. III. cap. 83.

“And that, advertising to the evidence which has been given, with reference to the coolness, intrepidity, and humanity evinced by Captain Cobb throughout the trying situation in which he was placed, and particularly in his unceasing endeavours to save the lives of all on board his ship, in which he was most anxiously and zealously joined by Lieut. Colonel Fearon, the commanding-officer, and Major M'Gregor, of His Majesty's 31st Regt., as well as by all his own officers; this Court deems it right to record its conviction, that every possible effort was made to effect that humane object.”

The Chairman (*pro tempore*) then said, the resolution which he was about to propose was one that must be determined by ballot. He then moved—

“That this Court concur in the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th ult. viz. That it is the opinion of this Court that the commander and owners of the ship *Kent* are fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect or misconduct in respect to the loss of that ship.”

Sir C. Forbes did not rise to offer any objection to the resolution of the Court of Directors on the occasion of the melancholy loss of this ship; but he would say, whether it was usual to call on the Court of Proprietors to agree to a resolution of this nature, in the absence of documents?

The Chairman said, he had to apologise for a little neglect, in not stating, when this resolution was proposed, that, between this time and the day of ballot, the papers, accompanied by all the evidence, would be laid on the table for the inspection of the proprietors.

Sir C. Forbes said, the few observations he had to offer would not rest at all on those papers. He spoke merely for form's sake.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, the intention of introducing the subject to that

court, viz., that they might discuss it before they came to a decision. Now it was too much to call on them to decide before they had information. It was a strange way of proceeding, to have the discussion first, and the documents afterwards.

The *Chairman* said, the Court of Directors only followed the course prescribed by the act of parliament. If the proprietors wished all the papers to be read, it might be done.

Sir C. Forbes said, it was not his intention, in the absence of information, to offer any objection to this resolution. So far as related to the commander and the owners, he believed no blame could be attached to them. The officers of the ship were not, he observed, mentioned in the report; and he could not avoid taking that opportunity to express his marked disapprobation of the conduct of that officer, whoever he might be, who took a lighted candle into the hold, especially as there were spirits stowed there. A lighted candle should not be taken into the hold of any ship; and he did not think that such an act of imprudence should be passed over unnoticed. What he principally rose to state was, his deep regret that the *Kent* should be allowed to sail, a single ship, with the right wing of the 33d regiment on board. The *Scalby Castle*, having the left wing on board, should have been her consort. They ought to have sailed together—and they would thus have been enabled to assist each other in case of accident. This separation had arisen from following up a regulation of the Court of Directors, by which it was ordered, that, in no case whatever, two ships should sail together. The avowed object of that regulation was, that they should not have the opportunity of assisting each other when in distress.—(No, no!) He would not say that that was the avowed object, but it was certainly the virtual effect of that regulation. He would state the fact out of which the resolution arose, and leave gentlemen to judge for themselves. One of the Company's ships, the *Briannia*, happened on her return from China, to be placed in a most perilous situation in the Straits of Sunda; the *Winchelsea*, another of their vessels, assisted her and saved her from being lost. On the arrival of the *Winchelsea* in this country, the owners very fairly and properly applied to be allowed the usual demerage for the delay occasioned by assisting the *Briannia*—that demerage which the Company took very good care to make the owners pay to them when any delay occurred on their part. Nothing could be more reasonable than the request of Capt. Moffatt, whose demand amounted to three or four hundred pounds. That demand was, however, refused; and Capt. Moffatt did that which he thought was no disgrace to him: he insisted on being paid

the salvage; he brought an action against the Company (it was rather an unusual thing for one of the owners of a Company's vessel to do so), and he succeeded in recovering 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.*, which the Company had to pay, together with as much more for the costs of suit. If this fell on the Court of Directors he would not care about it—but it fell on the Court of Proprietors, on their honourable masters, not on themselves.—(A laugh!) Now, what was the measure resorted to by the Court of Directors, in consequence of the justice so done to the owner of the *Winchelsea*? They framed a regulation, directing that no two ships of theirs should be despatched together on any future occasion, let the business be what it might. They said, "we will dispatch them singly, and that will prevent a demand for demerage or salvage."—(Hear!) He believed it was proposed to the ship-owners at the time, by the Court of Directors, to give up in future all claim to demerage or salvage, when one of the Company's ships assisted another, under similar circumstances; and, one or two owners, he understood, agreed to that, in his opinion, very unreasonable proposition. He certainly never would have agreed to it. He would submit to the court, whether the effect of such a regulation was not tantamount to saying, "on no future occasion shall two of the Company's ships sail together—then it will not be in their power to assist each other; and, of course, we shall not be called on for demerage or salvage."—(Hear!) This regulation was agreed to. Several directors, he knew, objected to it, and afterwards endeavoured to have it rescinded; but the majority of the court persevered, and it still remained, notwithstanding the melancholy fate of the *Kent*. If the *Kent* and *Scalby Castle* had sailed together, every man on board the former would, he was sure, have been saved. The year after this regulation was passed, the *Ingis*, one of their freight ships, got on shore in the straits of Sunda. There was no *Winchelsea* to assist her (a laugh); and the captain threw overboard 5,000 chests of the Company's tea, constituting a dead loss of 280,000 sterling. This was the punishment the directors inflicted on the proprietors, because Captain Moffatt recovered salvage. The owners of the *Ingis* lost 25,000 by this business, and the Company 280,000, a sum that would pay all the demerages and salvages that might happen to occur during the remainder of the Company's charter. He hoped the Court of Directors would reconsider that regulation; because they were bound, when they were sending out troops to that country, which was so much in need of assistance, to take every possible measure to ensure their safety. He would now assert, without fear of contra-

dition—and these were professional men present who could contradict him if he were in error—that the great probability was, that, if the *Scutley Castle* had been dispatched with the *Kent*, not only the lives of every man, woman, and child would have been saved, but that the fire might have been extinguished. (*No, no!*) Those gentlemen behind the bar, who treated this assertion so lightly, had, doubtless, information on the subject which he did not possess. But it was consistent with common sense that the men, when they knew that their lives would at all events be saved by the vessel in company, would have redoubled their exertions to save their own, therefore it was possible that the fire might have been got under, and the whole of the people saved. When he said this, he did not mean to underrate the exertions of the officers and crew of the *Kent*; he believed that all those on board acted in the most praiseworthy manner. From every thing he had heard, he believed that Capt. Cobb and his crew deserved the flattering notice that had been taken of them. He thought the resolution ought to have gone further; and he hoped the hon. Chairman was one of those who would be disposed to consider, whether a more substantial mark of respect than simple thanks ought not to be conferred on Capt. Cobb. He thought every encouragement that could be afforded ought to be given to the Company's officers, when they behaved steadily under such trying circumstances. Rewards in those cases were well bestowed—and he was sure the Company would profit by such measures in the end. If something in the shape of a piece of plate were bestowed on Capt. Cobb, to mark the approbation of the Company, it would be handed down to his children, and would be most highly appreciated. The letters he had seen, and the information he had received from some who had been in the *Kent*, placed in the most honourable point of view, the conduct of Colonel Feron, who commanded the troops on board. He therefore, for one, most cordially concurred in that part of the report in which that gallant officer was mentioned. He thought, however, that some notice ought to be taken of the officer who went into the hold of the ship, where spirits were stowed, with a lighted candle. It was such an act of madness, that he scarcely thought it possible. He did not wish the young man to be punished severely, but certainly some notice ought to be taken of the circumstances. He would now say a word or two with regard to the state in which that ship went to sea; and, he believed, the remarks he was about to make would apply to other vessels carrying troops out to India. His opinion, on this point, was borne out by some whom he respected, though denied by others, whom he

equally respected. He believed that all those ships were overladen with troops. On board the *Kent* he understood there were 750 souls. This was by far too large a number, and did not admit of the necessary accommodation being afforded. There were from 100 to 150 persons too many on board. In this case, unfortunately, so great was the number of troops on board, that the spirits could not be stowed in the spirit-room. They were, therefore, stowed in the hold, and hence the fire occurred. If, however, the *Scutley Castle* had sailed with the *Kent*, he was confident all would be saved. What might not a large vessel have accomplished, when a brig of 200 tons had done so much? The ships *Ingis* and *Kellie Castle* had also gone out to Bombay, under similar circumstances: one had the right, the other the left wing of a regiment on board; and they were despatched separately, for the evident and avowed purpose of not allowing them to assist each other in case of accident, in order that demorag or salvage might be avoided. (*No, no!*) Well, they could not deny that such was the effect of the regulation, that it operated to prevent vessels from giving each other assistance. He had heard from a gentleman, who went on board the *Kent* in the Downs, that the captain wished one hundred men to be taken out of the vessel, and that he and his officers were crying out "shame!" on account of her being packed in such a crowded manner. This was stated to him by a gentleman who was not in the habit of finding fault with the directors, but who, he believed, generally supported their measures. He hoped the Court of Directors would reconsider that regulation, laying aside any feeling which might arise from the circumstance of his having mentioned it; but, he certainly would notice the subject, both in that court and elsewhere, until the regulation was rescinded. He was sure that the feelings of many honourable men went along with him on this subject; and he trusted, before the court met again, that the obnoxious regulation would be abandoned, and that ships, whether laden with troops or with tea, would be directed to keep company, in order that they might assist each other. When they did so, the passage was always shorter, since there was a much greater stimulus for exertion than when vessels proceeded on their voyages singly. In the latter case, they were apt to take it easy, until daylight appeared; but, in the former, the same exertions were made both by night and day.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay said, he would confine himself to a few observations on what had fallen from the hon. bart. respecting the crowded state of the *Kent*. It so happened, that when the hon. bart. made some observations in another place on the same subject, but not so temperate

as that which he had now addressed to the court, he (Mr. L.) had a letter in his pocket from an officer, second in command of the troops on board the *Kent*, in which the gallant writer stated, that, during the time he had been in the service, he had inspected various transports, but he never saw one in which there was so much accommodation and room for the troops, or in which they were so well treated in any respect, as on board of the *Kent*. (*Hear!*) He thought it right to state, that fourteen inches were considered sufficient for a berth in his Majesty's ships; whilst, in the Company's ships, eighteen inches were always allowed. (*Hear!*) He was surprised that the hon. bart. concluded his speech in the House of Commons without some motion; for, if he really believed that troops were stuffed into the Company's ships like smuggled slaves on the coast of Guinea—

Sir C. Forbes. "I said no such thing."

The hon. Hugh Lindsay.—If the hon. bart. really believed this—

Sir C. Forbes. "I did not say so; and, I hope the hon. director will not put the words into my mouth."

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay.—He did not mean to say that the honourable bart. had made use of those words; but he certainly made observations of a nature to induce a belief that troops were placed in the Company's ships in the way in which slaves were packed in ships on the coast of Guinea. If the hon. bart. supposed that to be the case, it was his duty to have made a motion for inquiry on the subject; and, if he had wanted a seconder, he (Mr. L.) would gladly have acted as one. (*Hear!*) If there was any thing for which the Company deserved credit in particular, it was for the attention which they paid for the comfort of troops sent to India in their ships. In what he had said respecting the slave ships, he meant nothing offensive to the hon. bart., but was merely desirous to show that his observations in another place were calculated to induce a belief that they were most improperly treated. If the hon. bart. would take the trouble to investigate the subject, he would be perfectly satisfied that he was mistaken. With respect also to the circumstance of ships not sailing together, investigation would likewise satisfy the hon. bart. on that point; it was not the fault of the Court of Directors, that the proposition which they made to the ship-owners was not agreed to. (*Hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, it would seem, from what had fallen from the hon. director, that he had availed himself of his privilege as a member of the House of Commons to make use of improper language. (*No!*) He appealed to those who knew him, whether he was in the habit of expressing himself in so unmeasured terms in one place

than in another. Indeed, if he were to make any difference with regard to places, he would express himself in more unmeasured terms in that court than in the House of Commons, where he enjoyed protection. He rejected the idea that he would employ language in the House of Commons which he would not employ in another place. Such, he could assure the hon. director, was not his character.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay disowned any intention of giving offence to the hon. bart. He had merely stated what was the fact, that in the House of Commons the hon. bart. gave utterance to a more violent expression of disapprobation of the mode in which troops were sent to India than he had done in that court.

The Deputy Chairman said that he had probably suffered the present conversation to be carried to greater length than was proper with reference to the question before the court, which was confined to the conduct of the commander and owners of the ship *Kent*. The hon. bart. having, however, launched another subject, he trusted that he would be heard with patience whilst he made a few observations upon it. The hon. bart. had expressed a hostile opinion with regard to the manner in which ships were sent out to India, and also with respect to the number of troops which those vessels carried out. On the latter point he was able to produce evidence, which he thought would be accepted as the best possible, on the subject. It was the practice of his Majesty's service that the accommodation for troops should be inspected by an officer appointed for that purpose; that officer was, he believed, Sir Alexander Christie, who was stationed at Chatham. He was borne out by the fact in declaring to the court, that that officer had repeatedly expressed to members of the Court of Directors, who had gone to Chatham to inspect the Company's ships, his opinion of the great superiority of the accommodation afforded to troops in the Company's ships, as compared with that which was furnished on board his Majesty's vessels. (*Hear!*) He hoped, therefore, that the court would not separate with an unpleasant impression on their minds in consequence of the statements, which had been made by the hon. bart. The hon. bart. had talked of 700 men and upwards being on board the *Kent*; but the fact was, that the whole number was only 690, including the crew. That was all he had to offer to the court on the subject of the accommodation of the troops. He would now say a few words with respect to the despatching of ships together. He would take upon himself to say, that the Court of Directors were quite innocent of the motives, which the hon. bart. had attributed to them for making the change of which he complained. He was not himself a seaman, and therefore could not be

supposed to be particularly conversant with the varieties of danger which attended ships at sea; but he might venture to inform the hon. bart., that, amongst the motives which influenced the Court of Directors in making the change, was the additional risk which attended the dispatch of ships in couples: that was, he understood, the predominant consideration in the Court of Directors, when they determined on despatching ships separately. Gentlemen must be aware that the passage from London to the Downs was very precarious. Ships could not always start together at the moment they were called upon. He would put to those gentlemen, whether, at that season of the year (the winter) in which the Company's ships began to sail, whether much risk did not attend a ship lying in the Downs with an adverse wind waiting for another. (*Hear!*) Supposing, however, that they arrived together at the Downs, what next happened? In case of their being separated, a rendezvous was fixed at the Straits of Madeira; and at that season of the year there could hardly be a more dangerous situation for ships to lie in. It would be felt, therefore, that as great risk attended the despatching ships in couples as in despatching them singly. He would state another thing on this point; since he had been in the direction, he had known a thousand instances in which ships had sailed together, but he had known very few in which they had arrived together. (*Hear!*) A separation generally, takes place, and the means adopted for bringing them together again, occasioned additional risk.

These might be considered sufficient reasons for the regulation which the Court of Directors had come to. He had not made those observations with a view to prevent the court from entering, at a proper time, into a consideration of the policy or impolicy of that regulation; he had merely wished to express his doubts of the benefit which the hon. baronet supposed would result from the sailing of ships together. Having concluded what he had to say on that subject, he would now beg leave to state to the court a circumstance connected with the subject under discussion, which was not generally known, but which reflected so much honour on the parties to whom it referred, that it would be a pity that the knowledge of it should be lost, or confined merely to the records of the Court. The Court of Directors, it was known, had displayed much liberality towards the persons on board the vessel, which assisted in saving the lives of those who were on board the *Kent*; but there were persons on board this ship who were of too elevated a situation of life to be rewarded by a grant of money; he meant the superior class of miners who were passengers. The court of Directors at first thought of presenting them with some

plate; but that idea was subsequently abandoned, and it was then determined that a sum of money should be expended in providing for their additional comfort and accommodation on board the ship in which they were going out to South America. The individuals in question acknowledged the intentions of the Court of Directors in the handsomest terms; but at the same time expressed a hope, that, as they had been most liberally and abundantly provided for by persons concerned in the Mining Association, to which they belonged, the Court of Directors would be satisfied with their appropriating the sum of money which was assigned for their comfort, to the infirmary of the place from which they came, which was some town in Cornwall. (*Hear, hear!*) This was a fact not generally known, but it reflected great honour on the parties concerned. (*Hear!*) He would just again advert to the subject of the despatching of ships together, for the purpose of mentioning one circumstance, which would show that much safety was not supposed to be derived from that practice. He would venture to say, that if a policy were carried into Lloyd's for a single ship and for two ships sailing together, there would not be a single sixpence difference taken on the two. (*Hear!*) He would just add that the practice of sending ships in couples did not prevail in His Majesty's service, and he could not understand why the East-India Company should alone be called on to adopt it.

Mr. Carruthers felt himself called upon to address the court, in consequence of an observation which had fallen from the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes). The hon. bart. had stated that the accident of the burning of the *Kent* arose from an officer going into the hold with a lighted candle. To a person not accustomed to a ship, it might be supposed from the hon. bart.'s statement that the officer had gone into the hold with a candle as a chamber-maid would go into a room. (*A laugh.*) The light, however, which the officer carried into the hold was confined within the small box which he held in his hand (producing a small lantern); so satisfied were the underwriters of Lloyd's that the officer was not to blame, that the large loss which the burning of the ship occasioned was settled in two hours. When the officer carried the lantern into the hold he gave it, in consequence of the ship lurching, to a man to hold, and he at the same time went up stairs to get some article which he wanted. In the mean time a lurch of the ship caused a cask of spirits, which the man in the hold had in his hand, to burst, and thus the fire originated.

Mr. Smart was surprised that the hon. Director (Mr. Lindsay), should accuse the hon. bart. of using intemperate language in the House of Commons, because,

if he recollected rightly the hon. director was not present when he spoke.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay said, that he was not present during the first speech of the hon. bart., but he was during his second, when the hon. proprietor himself was not present.

Mr. Walsborough said, that he had been

informed by the Colonel of the troops on board the *Kent*, that he was very grateful for the accommodation which had been afforded his troops.

The ballot was then fixed for Wednesday the 11th of May, and the Court adjourned at two o'clock.

A
List of the Directors
OF THE
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES.
FOR THE YEAR 1825.

CAMPBELL MADDORIAN, Esq. (Chairman) 3, Upper Wimpole Street.
SIR GEORGE ABERCROMBIE ROBERTSON, Bart. (Deputy) 73, Pall Mall.
Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. Broadbournbury, Hertis.
George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, Upper Harley Street.
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Accounts.	Buying and Warehouses.	Civil College.	Correspondence.	Houses.	Law Suits.	Lawyers.	Military Funds.	Military Secretary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	T. Money.
1	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
2	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
3	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
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95	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
96	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
97	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
98	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
99	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
100	CC	CC	CC	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS

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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE, 1825.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

PROGRESS OF THE BURMESE WAR.

SINCE the publication of our last article under this title (p. 221), the documents respecting the origin of the war, which were moved for in Parliament, have been printed. As they disclose no new fact of any importance, and as some of the most material papers have appeared in this journal, whilst others are perplexed by references to minute particulars, conveyed in no perspicuous language, our readers will probably concur with us in thinking it inexpedient to embarrass our narrative, and destroy its simplicity, by borrowing materials from thence; thereby departing from our original design of laying before them a concise, clear, and intelligible detail of the military events of the war.

We brought the operations at the grand scene of attack down to the 4th of last August. Official advices have since acquainted us with some previous transactions in other quarters.

The detachment sent, as before stated, by Brigadier Macmorine to Kullabar,* under Lieut. Col. Richards, found a party of Burmese at Haulbar, in the vicinity, who afterwards retired to Rungby Ghur. The Lieut. Colonel, having advanced, on the 18th May, to destroy the stockade at Haulbar, learned that the enemy had re-occupied it, and he made arrangements for surprising them. Having posted a body of cavalry, under Lieut. Richardson, in their probable route of retreat, he directed the infantry upon the position of the enemy, who fell into the snare, and experienced a severe loss. The stockade was then occupied by Capt. Horsburgh, and arrangements were made to attack Rungby Ghur; but, on the 23d, the enemy had the temerity to advance again upon Haulbar. Capt. Horsburgh marched out of the stockade and attacked them in front, whilst Lieut. Jones, with the cavalry, took them in the rear, upon which the Burmese troops fled, and Rungby Ghur was evacuated a few days after.

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* The orthography of names of places in the Burmese territory is in a lamentable state of uncertainty. They are not only written differently in different despatches, but differently by the same officer. The most recent is probably the most accurate mode, which is our reason for deviating from our first method.

The stockade at Tik Naaf, garrisoned by about 150 provincials, under a subadar, was attacked on the 2d June by a large Burmese force, from Ramoo. The garrison mutinied, and delivered up the stockade and ammunition to the enemy. The subadar escaped to the Company's cruizer Vestal; whereupon Lieut. Guy, the commander, stood down the Naaf, and was immediately attacked by about 100 war-boats on the river. The confidence of the enemy, however, who at first demanded the instant surrender of the vessel, was dissipated by the fire from the cruizer and its boats, which made great havoc among them.

On the Sylhet frontier, Lieut. Col. Innes had been for some time endeavouring to reduce the strong post at Tilaoyñ, which was defended with great resolution by the Burmese, who had occasional skirmishes with the British troops and those of our ally, Ghumbur Sing. On the 8th July, a more serious attack was made by the enemy, in great force, upon the ex-rajah's followers, who were driven from the height they occupied. An attempt was made to regain the position; but the Burmese covered the whole line of hills in immense numbers, so that the attempt failed, and the battery erected against the fort became useless, as it was commanded by the enemy. The guns were accordingly withdrawn, with some slight loss; and the Lieut. Colonel re-embarked his detachment on the Barak river, and fell back upon Juttrapore, about two miles from Tilaoyñ, from whence he subsequently retired to Budderpore.

At this place Lieut. Col. Innes remained until 25th October, when, receiving intelligence that the Burmese army in Cachar were retreating, he despatched a party under Capt. Hawes, up the Barak, who disembarked at Juttrapore, and marched to Tilaoyñ: they found the place deserted, and the works partly destroyed. The Burmese had likewise evacuated Doodpatlee, and were retiring towards Munnipore; but the inundated state of the country rendered it impracticable for regular troops to pursue them. Both the posts were completely destroyed by the British; and Cachar is represented to be entirely vacated by the enemy.

On the Rangoon side, during the continuance of the rainy season, the operations were necessarily confined to affairs of small moment, which nevertheless contributed to keep alive the terror of the enemy, and to support the credit of the British arms.

Brig. General Camplrell hearing that some discontent and disturbance prevailed in the province of Dalla, owing to a forced general levy ordered by the Burmese government, sent a small detachment, under Lieut. Col. Kelly, on the 8th August, in boats up the Dalla river, to favour any resistance which the malcontents might be disposed to make. The troops met with great difficulties, owing to the season, and in attacking two stockades, the line was formed, officers and men standing breast-deep in mud and water. The stockades were gallantly taken and destroyed. Subsequently the enemy returned to the same positions, and became so troublesome by their predatory excursions, that a detachment under Major Evans, and the boats of H.M.'s ship Lorne, were sent in the beginning of September to shell them out, which was effected without loss, and several of the enemy's boats were captured. On the 6th September, the enemy made an attack, simultaneously, by land and sea, on a small post established on the Dalla creek. A force of about 2,000 assaulted the British stockade, and a number of war-boats attacked the gun-brigs in the creek. Both were repelled, and the Burmese retreated with the loss of five boats. A detachment under Brig. Gen. Fraser, proceeding up the river, on the 21st September, towards Paulang, where the enemy had established

established a fort, took and destroyed various stockades and breast-works on the banks, which were either found to be evacuated, or were abandoned as soon as the troops attacked them; the enemy, after a slight resistance, flying into the jungle.

The Burmese forces having advanced from Pegu, where they had been concentrated, to Annauben and Keykloo, about fourteen miles distant from Rangoon, Brig.Gen. Campbell ordered a force of about 1,200 sepoy, under Lieut. Col. Smith, to advance upon their position, and attack them as circumstances allowed. The Lieut. Colonel marched on the 5th October, and on crossing a nullah beyond Toddaghee, was attacked by the enemy. It was soon perceived that there was a stockade in front, partly concealed by jungle. This stockade was carried, and the Burmese retreated; but some prisoners reporting that they were in considerable force, strongly stockaded, and that their troops were of a superior description, Col. Smith requested and obtained a reinforcement of 300 native infantry. As the force advanced, they encountered detached parties of the enemy, and several breast-works: the former invariably retreated; the latter were gallantly carried. These obstacles, however, retarded the advance of the troops, and Col. Smith did not reach Annauben till the evening of the 7th. The guides then affected to be ignorant of the direct route to the stockade, and some time was consumed in discovering it. When the British troops advanced to the attack, the Burmese reserved their fire until the assailants were within fifty yards of the works; when volleys of grape-shot and musketry were poured from the stockade with the utmost regularity and effect. Major Wahab was severely wounded; the leading officers and pioneers with the ladders were knocked down; the sepoy were panic-struck, and lay down to screen themselves from the fire. The lateness of the hour forbade the renewal of the attack; and a retreat was ordered, after an ineffectual effort to take the pagoda at Keykloo. Hereupon, the whole of the corps became dispirited, ungovernable, and, at last, lost to all sense of what was passing. The men crowded together in one indiscriminate, disorganized mass; order and discipline vanished. The active efforts of their officers succeeded, at length, in restoring them to reason; and the force retreated, without further annoyance from the enemy, to Toddaghee, at eleven o'clock at night. Our loss in this affair amounted to 21 killed, and 78 wounded.

In the expectation that a different result would have attended this expedition, the Commander of the forces, on the same day (5th September) despatched Major Evans with 300 men of H.M.'s 38th regt., and 100 native infantry, towards the village of Martabain, on the Syng river, which joins that of Rangoon above Kemmendine, and which had been strongly stockaded, having become the head-quarters of the Kee Woonghee, and Lykia Woonghee, chief ministers of state, who commanded a considerable and increasing force. After destroying several stockades and war-boats in their advance, the British troops on the 7th reached Martabain, defended by three breast-works and a stockade, and protected by fourteen large war-boats. The breast-works were carried immediately; the stockade, which was of unusual strength, was entered next day, after a cannonade, which did much execution; the magnificent bungalow of the Kee Woonghee, a first minister, being found perforated by balls, and the rooms much stained with blood. The enemy retreated, leaving, contrary to custom, several dead bodies behind.

To check any elation which the enemy might feel upon the issue of Lieut. Col. Smith's expedition, General Campbell, on the 9th October, directed Brig. McCreagh to proceed to Keykloo with 400 British troops, and 350

sepoys. On the road between Todaghee and Keyklob, the detachment indignantly beheld the revolting spectacle of the bodies of the sepoys and pioneers, amounting to twenty-three, who had fallen in the previous attack, fastened to trees, mutilated and mangled with the most savage barbarity. Upon reaching the pagoda and stockades, the Brigadier had the mortification to find them deserted by the enemy, who had retreated the preceding evening to Koghalee. Thither he proceeded, but the Burmese, commanded by a Mayhoon, were in disorderly rout, flying in all directions through the jungle, and burning every thing in their retreat. Upon arriving at Koghalee, which was in flames, five more mangled bodies were discovered. The Brigadier, after completing the destruction which the enemy had begun, withdrew to Todaghee, and thence to Rangoon.

Whilst these operations were in progress, an expedition under Lieut. Col. Miles had obtained possession of the sea-port towns of Tavoy and Mergui, the most valuable possessions of the Burmese on the Tenasserim coast.* The expedition sailed from Rangoon on the 26th August, and proceeded up the Tavoy river, full of shoals and natural difficulties, which the enemy had increased, and anchored before the fort the 8th September. Next day, two Burmese came on board Col. Miles' vessel, and offered, on the part of the second in command, to seize or destroy the Mayhoon, or governor of the place, and obey the Lieut. Colonel's orders. Directions were accordingly given that the governor should be placed in confinement; which were obeyed; and the fort, pettah, and defences of the town (all very strong and extensive) were surrendered to the British forces, with 167 pieces of ordnance.

Leaving 370 men at Tavoy, Col. Miles proceeded to Mergui, before which he arrived on the 6th October. A summons to surrender was answered by a heavy fire upon the cruisers, which was silenced in an hour, and a landing was effected during torrents of rain. The space between the river and stockade was deep mud and water; and upon the advance of a party of H.M.'s 80th regiment, the enemy opened a heavy and well-directed fire. The stockade was carried with great loss on the part of the enemy; and the town, which was found to be well fortified, was soon after occupied by the British troops, the Rajah having retreated with about 300 followers. The ordnance captured at Mergui amounted to 143 pieces.

On the 11th October an expedition, composed of Europeans and natives, under Lieut. Col. Godwin, H.M.'s 41st regt., was sent by General Campbell against the port of Martaban,† which, through the ignorance of native pilots, contrary currents, and other impediments, did not reach that place till the 29th.

* The coast of Tenasserim originally formed part of the dominions of Siam; but in the wars between the Siamese and Burmese, the latter obtained possession of the whole of the coast; and, by treaty in 1783, the Siamese ceded the maritime towns, and the entire dominion of the coast of Tenasserim, with the two important ports of Mergui and Tavoy.

Mergui is about six miles up the Tenasserim river. In lat. $19^{\circ} 19' N.$, long. $96^{\circ} 24' E.$ The river, like all others in this part, has a bar; but vessels of moderate size can ~~pass~~ it, and the port is said to be very commodious: the largest ships can anchor in the roads. The English had a factory here in 1687, and were much esteemed.

Tavoy is in lat. $13^{\circ} 13' N.$, long. $96^{\circ} 8' E.$, and the point, on which stands a pagoda, forms the western side of the entrance of the river. The town is about eight leagues up the river; the country round is fertile.

The inhabitants of the provinces to which these ports belong are a peculiar tribe, called Meng. The natural resources of the country are said to be important: it produces tin, sapin-wood, sticklac, corn, and marble, a timber fit for ship-building.

† Martaban is in lat. $16^{\circ} 20' N.$, about 20 leagues E. of Rangoon River. It was once a place of considerable trade, and the capital of an independent kingdom, but was taken by the king of Ava, who destroyed the town and damaged the fort. It is now celebrated for its potteries.

29th. It was found to be strong and commanding, situated at the bottom of a very high hill, washed by an extensive sheet of water; defended by stockades, a battery with a deep nullah under it, and works of masonry. The rear of the town and works was protected by thick jungle and large trees. The enemy suffered the British to reconnoitre without molestation. On the 30th, after a cannonade during the night, the British troops (consisting of about 220 Europeans and natives, and including 38 seamen of the British navy) attempted to land, but a misunderstanding with respect to the spot delayed this operation, and the fire of the enemy disconcerted the lascar. By the gallantry of Lieut. Keele, of the navy, a means of access to the rock on which the battery was placed, was found across the nullah; it was stormed under a heavy fire, and bravely carried. The remaining works were soon cleared; and although the enemy seemed disposed to make a stand at the pagoda, they fled at the approach of our troops, rushing into the water and jungle by hundreds, under a destructive fire. The town was found to be deserted, and the houses had been carefully emptied of property. The loss of the enemy, whose force amounted to between 3,000 and 4,000 men, was great; a considerable number of prisoners was taken. The Ordnance captured (mostly wall-pieces) amounted to 116 pieces. Our loss was seven killed, and fourteen wounded.

The capture of Martaban was followed by the voluntary submission of Tennasserim, and the town and province of Yeah; so that the whole Burmese coast, from Rangoon to the eastward, is now subject to British authority.

On the north-eastern frontier, Lieut. Colonel Richards recommenced operations in Assam, about the 20th October, by detaching Major Cooper, with a small force, to Kullibar, and Major Evans to Rahachokey, in order to expel the enemy from the country west of the former place, and drive them towards Munnipore, amongst the hostile Nagha tribes. Major Cooper came up with a small party of Burmese at Dickaree, in Chardao, whom he surprised; and he retook two native Christian prisoners. The Burmese troops had retired from Kullibar to Nahgong.

Major Waters embarked on the river Kullung, and upon approaching the village of Moree Kullung, he learned that about 250 of the enemy were at the village of Hautgong, a few miles inland, on the north bank of the river. He set out on the 28th October, and surprised them; the enemy fled into the thick jungle, abandoning their women and baggage. During the march, the troops were exposed to almost incessant rain. This affair was productive of an accidental advantage: the Burmese believed that the British troops were not proceeding higher up the Kullung, and consequently, on our approach to Rahachokey, they were taken by surprise. The stockades and village were carried without loss, and the enemy were pursued for two miles. A party returning from Hautgong fell into an ambush prepared by Major Waters. The prisoners in these affairs were Usael Burmese.

These rapid movements appear to have terrified the Boora Rajah (Burmese governor of Assam), who, upon receiving intelligence of the advance of our troops, fled, with the main body, towards the hills, abandoning stockades, baggage, plunder, and all the heavy property, which the villagers seized. Several boats, guns, and military stores, were captured by Major Waters, who advanced in pursuit as far as Namgong; but the enemy's flight was so hasty and disorderly, that it was useless to pursue farther.

These successes were the prelude to others upon a much larger scale, at the great scene of operations. The Maha Bundoola, who had been long employed in

in collecting a numerous army in the vicinity of Prome, with the design of expelling the British from Rangoon, at length approached our army on the 1st December, with the congregated force of the empire, amounting to about 60,000 men. The princes of Tonghoo and Sarawuddy accompanied him; and it was his haughty boast, that he would lead the British in chains to the court of Ava.

The enemy's operations, which lasted several days, began by an attack, early on the morning of the 1st, upon the British post at Kemmendine; and at daylight, large masses advanced from the jungle towards both flanks of the British line, which had the Rangoon river in its rear. The right corps of the enemy had crossed to the Dalla side of the river, and opened a fire upon the shipping. Their right wing and centre occupied a range of hills in front of the great Dagon pagoda, and every part of their line out of the jungle was strongly and judiciously entrenched.

The object of the British commander was to suffer his antagonist to bring forward his whole force within reach. Accordingly, during the first four days, the only molestation he offered was an attack on his entrenchments on the afternoon of the 1st, to discover his design; and another on the 2d, to drive his troops from a height which they had entrenched in front of the pagoda. The enemy meanwhile persevered in their attacks upon the post at Kemmendine, which they continued for six days, but were foiled by the gallantry of the troops under Major Yates, and the seamen in the boats.

On the 5th, General Campbell determined to attack the enemy's left wing. Major Sale, with 1,100 men, advanced against their centre; Major Walker, with 600 men, attacked their left. Both operations succeeded; the enemy were defeated and dispersed in every direction, leaving behind all their artillery, stores, chattahs, and trophies. Major Walker was killed whilst leading his column into the enemy's entrenchments.

The enemy's right, being posted in a thick forest, was not accessible; but the Bundoola, having reinforced it with the remains of his defeated left, and presuming upon the politic forbearance of the British commander, quitted his recesses, and advanced on the 7th close to the British front. He was attacked in four columns, driven from all his works without a check on our part, with the loss of 240 guns (mostly swivels), and 5,000 men killed and wounded. Thus perished the extravagant hopes of the Burmese General! Our loss was 33 killed and 235 wounded.

Upon the return of the army to Rangoon, on the evening of the 8th, it was found that the enemy's corps on the Dalla side of the river had not been withdrawn, owing to their ignorance of what had occurred. The Brigadier General accordingly attacked their works that night, and drove them into the jungle: he followed them thither next morning, and expelled them from the strong holds they possessed there.

The Bundoola, either dreading the consequences of his defeat at the court of Ava, or intent upon retrieving his honour, determined to make another effort: and having rallied and collected a force of between 20,000 and 25,000 men, sent them forward, under another chief, to the village of Corkain, about three miles from the great pagoda, where they entrenched themselves with a judgment which, says the Brigadier-General, "would do credit to the best-instructed engineers of the most civilized and warlike nations." It would seem that a close correspondence subsisted between the Burmese General and certain residents at Rangoon. The day of attack was announced there as being fixed for

for the 14th, and on that day the town was fired, by the enemy's partizans, in several places, whereby a fourth part of it was destroyed. No attack was, however, made on the 14th, except an ineffectual attempt on the shipping by fire-rafts; and, the next day, the Brigadier-General advanced towards the enemy in two columns; the right, consisting of about 500 men, under Brig. Gen. Cotton; the left amounting to about 800, under the command of General Campbell. On arriving at the enemy's position, the latter column was formed into two, under Lieut. Col. Miles and Major Evans; and, at the pre-concerted signal, the three divisions rushed to the assault, and in fifteen minutes were in possession of the "stupendous" work. The enemy's commander was mortally wounded; their camp, ammunition, baggage, &c. were taken. Whilst the army was thus employed, the navy engaged a fleet of 32 war-boats, 30 of which they captured, and destroyed several fire-rafts and materials for constructing them. Our loss of troops was 18 killed, and 115 wounded.

In concluding this article for the present, we wish to observe that the pertinacious attacks of the Burniese, their skill and activity in the science of fortification, as well as the character of their country and the nature of the climate, render them by no means a despicable enemy. Our public writers display great precipitation in arguing, from the facility with which the British army has defeated the enemy, that the preparations for the war have been superfluously large and expensive; as if the object were merely to chastise a nation of naked and unarmed savages.

FROM THE CHINESE.

*Verses said to be written by a Lady on a Leaf blown into the Window of a Person
whom she afterwards married.*

WILL the big tear-drops from thy cheek,
Victim of secret woe!
These simple lines perhaps may break
The spell that keeps thee so.

Marble or paper shall not bear
The charm that gives relief;
The gale shall waft it through the air,
Borne on an Autumn-leaf.

Haply, this message of my love
His eyes alone shall see,
Whom Heaven has meant my faith to prove
And who was formed for me.

The cold, the brutish, and unkind,
By Love's soft tales unmoved,
Must not this fragile relic find;—
They never can be loved.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

L'ABBÉ DUBOIS IN REPLY TO THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

As we have inserted an article * in reprehension of the sentiments promulgated by the Abbé Dubois, respecting the conversion of the Hindoos, we think it but fair both to the Abbé and to our readers, to give admission to that writer's strictures upon a long article in the *Friend of India*, a publication conducted by the Missionaries at Serampore, wherein the work of the Abbé Dubois is very fully examined, and very severely reprobated.

The Abbé has addressed the following letter, in reply to that article, to the Editor of the *Bulletin des Sciences*:†

Paris, March 1, 1825.

SIR: I have read attentively, from one end to the other, the *Friend of India*, No. 10, wherein the author endeavours to refute what I have published upon the state of Christianity in India; but nothing he advances has convinced me I am wrong, or determined me to retract a single paragraph of what I have written. What has most distressed me in that article, is the passion, and the tone of asperity and resentment which it displays, as well as the scurrilous expressions and injurious terms which are dispersed in it, and often repeated, directed not only against me personally, but also against all missionaries of the catholic religion without exception, whom the writer is pleased to represent as fanatics, fools, knaves, impostors, liars, emissaries of antichrist, &c. &c. I had always believed that such a style was confined to the polemical works of the 16th and 17th centuries, and that education and the purity of modern manners had banished them from the writings of the present day; or that they were only employed by writers who, having a desperate cause to support, labour to supply the deficiency of plausible argument by insult and invective. Under this persuasion, I carefully abstained in my work from all offensive personalities, and confined myself within the strictest bounds of decency and moderation.

Another serious ground of reproach I have to make against the author of the *Friend of India*, is the dishonesty he has shewn in almost all his quotations from my work, which are for the most part mutilated, altered, falsified, or altogether forged. He is pleased to make me utter the most absurd, and at the same time the most odious sentiments; and he tortures his faculties in order to extract from my principles the most extravagant conclusions.

In my letters on the state of Christianity in India, I brought forward two questions: 1st. Is there a well-founded hope of propagating the Christian religion in India? 2d. Will the distribution of the Bible, translated into the dialects of the country, among the pagan Hindoos, promote that desirable end? Both these questions I resolved in the negative, and maintained, 1st. That, in the present state of things, there exists no human means of converting the Hindoos to Christianity; 2d. That the barbarous and almost unintelligible versions of the Bible now circulating in profusion amongst them, not only will not produce the effect desired, but will lead to a result directly contrary, by augmenting the estrangement of these people and their aversion towards Christianity.

The author of the *Friend of India* applies himself to combat these two assertions, and emphatically promises us the speedy conversion to the protestant religion of five or six hundred millions of idolaters who inhabit Asia, and that of all the people of the earth. To destroy my assertions, the author has pressed into his service, all the metaphors, allegories, hyperboles, and parables which he has been able to discover in the Old and New Testament; by the aid of which, and by giving them an interpretation most adapted to his subject and opinions, he fancies he has triumphantly refuted me. It remains to be seen, whether his readers and mine, especially those who know the real state of things in India, will arrive at the conviction he does; and whether they will draw from his premises the same conclusions.

He

* See p. 230.

† *Bull. Univ. des Sciences*, &c. Mars 1825.

He then shews, at great length, that the sole reason why all the efforts of the Catholic religion, during three or four centuries, to convert the pagans, have failed, is because its ministers have not been employed, like him and his coadjutors, in distributing the Bible amongst them : but he announces, with perfect confidence, that now, since he and those with him have taken up the matter in earnest, the word of God cannot fail to produce its effect, which point he tries to establish by many passages of Scripture. Speaking of the universal victory which the Bible must soon gain over idolaters, he reiterates his gross and injurious epithets against the Catholic religion and its missionaries ; and affirms that this corrupt religion is not worthy of so brilliant a conquest, but that it ought to be the work of Protestantism, or rather of the Bible alone ; so that, according to our author, it is not even necessary to send missionaries to convert the pagans ; it will be sufficient to transport thither some millions of Bibles, without explanation or commentary, and this book will do the business. This is the whole amount of two hundred pages of verbiage in the *Friend of India*.

May we not tell this author, *en passant*, that judging of the tree by its fruit, he seems to have entertained hopes which are purely chimerical ? Thirty years have elapsed, during which the Protestant missionaries have appeared in great numbers in India ; they have circulated more than a million of Bibles in that country ; yet, after thirty years of unmolested labour, they yet reckon, according to the author's own acknowledgment, but 1,000 proselytes. May we not, with reference to such a pitiful progress, apply to these gentlemen the fable of *mons parturiciens*, which, after making the earth resound with its cries, and threatening some terrible convulsion of nature, brought forth a mouse ? For thirty years, we might say to them, you have been filling Europe with pompous reports upon the happy effects of the Bible among the Asiatics. Behold, said you, five or six hundred millions of children ready to be produced on the ruins of idolatry ! But how happens it (the dullest and most credulous might reply), that after the Bible has been for the space of thirty years in all the throes of labour, during which you have made Europe echo with your cries, and led people to expect the most glorious events ; instead of producing millions, only a thousand have been brought forth, and these are abortions—most of whom perish by apostacy almost as soon as they are born ?

The author seeks consolation, if not in the number, at least in the quality, of the new-born children of the Bible. They are, according to him, of the purest gold ; and if we afford implicit credit to what he relates of them, they leave far behind them, in purity of faith, humble devotion, and fervour of piety, the Christians of the apostolic age. I know not if he could find people, even at six thousand leagues distant from the spot, simple enough to believe such tales. As for me, who came from the country, and know it well, I cannot conceive that a person could dare thus to abuse the credulity of the weak and ignorant. The following is an authentic fact, among many others of the same kind I could relate, which was long the subject of conversation in all the circles in India, and which will not seem to confirm the brilliant statement which the author has made of the fervour of these biblical Christians.

About two years before my departure from India, the Protestant missionaries of Serampore found themselves obliged to expel from their service all their new converts, whom they had employed in their printing establishment in order to furnish them with the means of subsistence. The new Christians, having lost their caste, by embracing Christianity, and finding themselves thrown without resource upon society, presented a memorial to the English Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Middleton, laying before him their distressed situation, and claiming his protection ; they stated to him that when the missionaries made them Christians, they promised to provide them with the means of getting a livelihood : they prayed him, therefore, to interpose, and make them keep their word ; otherwise they should perish with hunger, since they were repudiated and abhorred by their parents and pagan friends. The bishop investigated the affair, and the missionaries alleged, in their justification, that they had been forced to take this step, because these wretches, after being made Christians, became so vicious and intemperate, that they were afraid the example of their daily scandals would ruin all their

their pagan workmen. These are the Christians who, according to our author, equal, if they do not surpass in fervour, those of the primitive church!

Can the author of the *Friend of India* have forgotten the history of the famous Arab, Nathaniel Sabat, who after having been baptized some years (by Dr. Kever, of Madras), was taken into the service of the missionaries of Serampore, to assist them in translating the Bible into Arabic and Persian? Has he forgotten the pompous commendations of his faith and fervour, which they promulgated with so much zeal in England and other places? Has he forgotten what was published about him by (among others) Dr. Claudius Buchanan, who was not ashamed to bestow, in his sermons, an eulogium on the lively faith of this impostor, to whom he presumed to apply the name of *The Star in the East*; and whom he represented as "the Apostle destined by Providence to make the Sun of Righteousness shine throughout all Asia?" Has he forgotten that this knave, after having completely duped the missionaries for the space of three or four years, during which he was splendidly entertained, was detected in shamefully abusing the confidence he had gained by his hypocrisy, and in availing himself of his free access to the presses of the mission, to print, in Arabic, works of a defamatory kind, and extremely injurious to the Christian religion and to the British government? Is it not remembered, that when he could no longer conceal his knavery, he declared that he had never been a Christian, and had only pretended to be one, in order that he might understand the doctrine and mysteries of the Christian religion, whereby the better to combat them? This wretch died in exile at the Isle of Penang, invoking Mahomet, and blaspheming J—C—. Such was the eclipse of the *Star in the East*, and such the end of the apostle destined to make the Sun of Truth shed its beams over all Asia!

When I have more leisure, I intend to review, at greater length, the *Friend of India*; in doing so, I shall endeavour not to exceed the bounds of moderation and decorum; and certainly shall not soil my pen by retorting upon this author the injuries and insults he has lavished upon me, as well as upon those who concur in my opinions.

I have, &c.

J. A. DUBOIS.

HOPE.

WHAT form is that, whose oft-reverted head
Invites approach? Her flowing locks of gold,
Enwreathed with early flowers, sweet perfume shed,
That stirs the torpid sense to ecstasy;
Thin robes of various hues her limbs infold,
And in her hand a tender bud I see.
I follow—but she flies: her noiseless tread
Outstrips my utmost speed. She beckons me,—
And still I urge pursuit—but still in vain!
The artful nymph, with sweet upbraiding glance,
Chides if I linger—flies when I advance;
Yet leaves no trace upon the dewy plain.
Still unsubdued, I chase my fleeting prize,
With panting breath, tired limbs, and straining eyes.

E. R.

CHINESE

CHINESE COURT-HISTORY.

THERE has been recently put into our hands a manuscript translation* of a work published in China, during the reign of Kien-Lung, entitled *P'ih-mei-sha-yung*, or "Songs of a Hundred Beautiful Women." It is of the same class of productions with the celebrated *Mémoires du Comte de Grammont*; but the anecdotes it contains are in general so extravagant, so frivolous and puerile, that it pays but a poor compliment to the understandings of Chinese readers. The author observes in his preface:—

It is easy for heaven to produce plain persons, but very difficult to create handsome women. From the time of the dynasty Chow and Tsin, to the present (a period of about 3,000 years) few lives of handsome women have been recorded. Is the cause of their scarcity owing to the spirits and vapours of hills and rivers? or is it because they live retired, and, being not seen, their histories cannot be known?

The author (who subscribes himself "AN OLD MAN") does not presume to decide which cause is the most probable of the two; but proceeds forthwith to lay before his readers the lives of those beautiful ladies of the Court "who are virtuous." We shall extract a few examples, as illustrative of Chinese manners and peculiarities.

Mei, one of the ladies of the emperor Ming, of the dynasty Tang, could repeat the *She-king* (book of poetry) when only nine years of age. She told her father, "though I am a girl, I wish to retain this book in my memory;" at which he was astonished. Her former name was Tse-pun, and she entered the palace during the national epithet, Kae-yuen. The emperor was much pleased with her person. Her talents in various kinds of learning placed her on a parallel with the famous Tse-y-nu. She was negligent in her dress, but her charms required no improvement from the hand of the artist. When Yang-ta-ching became a favourite of the emperor, Mei was removed to another apartment. His majesty did not, however, forget her; and a foreign state having sent a tribute of pearls, he ordered it to be given to Mei. She declined the present, and sent his Majesty the following verses in reply:†

"The Kwei-flower's ‡ eyes in languor close
And mine are dim with tears;
Exiled from thee, I scorn repose;
My dress grief's livery wears.
Can presents give my heart relief,
Or paltry pearls dispel my grief?"

LADY SUN was sister to Sun-keuen, king of the state Shih. She married Lew-pe, the then legal sovereign of China. She was a personage of bold and masculine manners, and adopted the customs of her brothers. She maintained upwards of a hundred female attendants, who waited upon her sword in hand. The prince, every time he entered her apartments, was struck with fear!

His imperial Majesty must have found his domestic comforts somewhat abridged by the martial disposition of his spouse.

The following history is of a more pathetic complexion:

WANG-CHAOU-KUEN, otherwise called Wang-tseang, was a lady of respectable family and correct manners. At the age of seventeen she was presented to the emperor Yuen.

* By Mr. Thoms, of the Company's printing establishment, Macao. Its MS. title is "A Sketch of the Lives of the Ladies of the Imperial Palace of China."

† It is proper for us to observe, that the translator has merely given a literal prose version of the poetry in the work. In our metrical version, we have taken no unfair liberties with the text.

‡ This refers to the story of Chang-kwei, the wife of O-tow.

Yuen. His Majesty having ordered a painter to take the portraits of his ladies, Wang-chaou-keuen refused to bestow on the painter a present; he, in revenge, made her portrait a very indifferent one. It happened that the Heung-nao tribe came to court to solicit a handsome woman to be their queen. His Majesty fixed on lady Wang, probably as the lady whose beauty was least attractive to him. Previous to her leaving the palace, the emperor saw her, and was struck with her charms, which were, indeed, evident to all. As it was of importance to keep faith with the tribe, Wang-chaou-keuen was permitted to mount her horse, holding in her hand the musical instrument Pe-pa. His Majesty could not help thinking of her; and pensively retiring into the interior of his palace, ordered the painter and his attendants to be beheaded. When lady Wang crossed the frontiers of her country, she threw herself from the horse, and killed herself. Where she fell the grass faded; it grew only around her grave, which was hence called "The Verdant Tomb."

The following anecdote discovers some analogy to several tales in our language:

QUEEN TOW's father, of the dynasty Tang, was called Oac. He often remarked to his wife, that there was something extraordinary in their daughter, and that they ought not to be indifferent as to her settlement in life. He accordingly caused two peacocks to be painted on a screen, and required those who asked his daughter in marriage to shoot two arrows, and resolved that whoever shot one through each eye of the two birds should gain his daughter's hand. Every suitor missed the mark, except Kaou-tsou, the founder of the flourishing dynasty of Han, who pierced each eye of the birds."

A specimen of the *figure* which the French call *badanderie*, is furnished by the next anecdote:

SEÜH-LING-YUEN was remarkably handsome. When Yüeh-süeh governed the district Chang-shan, he gave a large sum for her, to present her to his sovereign, Wei-wan. On leaving her parents, Seüeh-ling-yuen wept till her garments were soiled; whereupon a small spitting dish was given her, which she filled with tears before she reached the capital, and, it is said, they congealed like blood! When his Majesty went to meet her, attended by ten carriages, the whole road from the palace, as far as the eye could reach, was illuminated with lanterns. His Majesty, on account of the late hour at which she arrived, changed her proper name to Ya-lae, which implies, "came at night." Upon her entering the inner apartments of the palace, whilst his Majesty sat below the lamps, Ya-lae ran her forehead, inadvertently, against a crystal screen, seven cubits high, which darted forth instantly a ray of light, like lightning. This incident induced the ladies of the court, out of respect, to paint a wound on their foreheads. Yae-lae was an excellent seamstress, and so expert with her needle, that she could work without a candle. The ladies of the palace called her "the divine needle."

We hardly know in what class to place the following: "

CUO-SÜEH-CHING, when young, delighted in reading. She was considered clever, and composed a collection of songs of a mournful cast: the work was entitled "The Reading of the Intestines!" The following ode was composed on New Year's Eve:

Last new year's eve, when lanterns shed their light,
And when the moon peeped through the willow tree,
A friend, who promised he would come that night,
True to his promise, spent some hours with me.
But on this New Year's Eve, although the same
Moon shone, and lanterns glared like the last year's;
My friend, not having promised, never came;
And I bedew my sleeve with bitter tears.

A specimen of the romantic is found in the history of Kae-yuen.

KAE-YUEN was an attendant at the palace. When the emperor Yuen-sung sent a large

large quantity of regimental clothing to the troops on the frontiers (great part of which was made in the imperial palace), one of the soldiers found in the pocket of his coat the following ode :

The soldier in battle with foemen contending,
Through cold and fatigue is unable to rest;
I make then this garment, his person defending
From cold, though I cannot tell who 'twill invest.
Concerned for his welfare, whoever he be,
I add extra stitches to keep out the wind;
And to guard his dear person, though stranger to me,
I stuff a large portion of wadding behind.
'Tis in vain to expect we shall meet in this life;
But I hope I may be, in the next world, his wife.

The soldier gave the ode to his officer, the officer transmitted it to the emperor; his Majesty ordered strict inquiries to be made throughout the palace for the person who wrote it. When Kae-yuen was asked, she replied, "I am deserving of ten thousand deaths." Yuen-sung took compassion upon her; and he married her to the person who found the ode. The soldier, thereupon, observed to her, with a smile: "you and I have, however, come together in this life!"

One anecdote deserves perusal chiefly on account of the natural and poetical images which occur in the verse.

Soo-hwuy was the wife of Tow-taou, *alias* Jō-lan, and a person of superior attainments. During the viceroyship of Ho-kūn, Tow-taou was a mandarin at Tsin-chow, but was banished for life to the desert Sha-mo. Soo-hwuy, who never ceased to lament him, weaved an ode into the form of an intricate knot, which she presented in his behalf, to the Emperor. It measured seven cubits five inches in width, and was of five different colours. It contained two hundred and eighty characters, and could be read in every direction.

The translator thinks that the squares were woven, and the characters worked in with a needle. Still it is a most ingenious contrivance; and the Emperor's name (which occurs towards the conclusion) is brought conspicuously into the centre. The ode is as follows :

When my husband was banished, I accompanied him to the foot of the bridge; I tried to suppress my grief, but could not say "*farewell*."

Why, since your departure, have I not received a letter from you?—Remember, our couch, even in spring, is cold. Through grief, I have suffered the staircase you raised to decay; and the windows with white curtains are soiled with dust.

When you left me, my spirits were bewildered:—I wished to become the shadow of the moon in the sea; or a cloud that flits over the lofty mountains.

The clouds behold my husband's face; as doth the sea-moon in her monthly journey. They can discern him though at the distance of ten thousand *lee*.

Since we parted, the green rushes by the river's side have faded; and who would have believed that, ere we met, the *Mei* should blossom again and again.

Every flower unfolds itself to meet the spring; yet our hearts expand in vain.—My thoughts are employed upon your return alone; so that the willow at the door bends to the ground; and there is none to sweep away the falling flowers.

The grass before our cottage grows rank; your flute hangs unemployed in the hall. My husband no more sings to me a Keang-nan song.

For three springs have I heard the wild-fowl utter their cries in crossing the river.—My spirits faint ere my favourite *kin* becomes relaxed: grief ends my song.

O, husband, forget not your wife, whose affections are firm as a mountain, and who thinks of you incessantly. She weaves this letter, and presents it to his IMPERIAL MAJESTY, beseeching him to grant you a speedy return.

The Emperor pitied Soo-hwuy, and recalled Tow-taou from exile.

HINDU-CHINESE COUNTRIES.

THE term "Hindu-Chinese" was, we think, first employed by Dr. Leyden, and it is certainly more appropriate than the vague and clumsy one of the old geographers, "India beyond the Ganges." The Hindu-Chinese countries may be correctly stated to extend from 7° to 26° N. latitude, and from E. longitude 93° to 109° . The whole of this region is at present divided among three great powers, viz. the Cochin Chinese, who hold the eastern portion; the Siamese, who hold the central; and the Burmans, who hold the western part. Besides mountaineers, and other small and uncivilized tribes, which are numerous, this wide region contains eight considerable nations, viz. the Aracan or Rutkeng; the proper Burman; the Pegu, or Mon; the Siamese, or Thai; the Lao, frequently written Laos; the Kambojian, or Khammen; the Cochin Chinese and Tonquinese, called by themselves Anam, and by their neighbours Yuan; and the Malays. These, with the exception of the latter, form one great group of nations, who, although at the eastern and western extremities, they partake respectively of the character of Chinese and Hindu civilization, bear a strong resemblance to each other in point of language, religion, institutions, and general character.

Amidst the general similitude here referred to, some striking discrepancies must be noticed. The Burmans, the Peguans, the Siamese, the Lao, and the Kambojians, profess the worship of Buddha, with scarcely any variation: they are bigotted, and overrun by priests. In Cochin China and Tonquin, on the contrary, Buddhism has made but slender progress, and its priests are at best despised and neglected. Of the whole of this group of nations it may be said that, in point of civilization, they are greatly inferior to the Chinese, inferior to the Hindoos, the Persians, the Arabians, and the agricultural Tartars; but that they stand considerably higher than any of the nations of the Asiatic islands. There are some palpable and unequivocal signs of barbarism about them, which all their pride cannot conceal; such as being dirty in their persons, indiscriminate in their diet, holding female virtue cheaply, being cruel, and not viewing

corporeal punishment, or hard words, as any disgrace. According to our notions, it is not easy to be respectable with such a catalogue of infirmities; and, in truth, the Hindu-Chinese nations are not much entitled to our esteem.

Taking the three great states in the order in which we have enumerated them, the following is a sketch of Cochin China. — It is bounded to the east by the sea; to the north by the Chinese provinces of Canton, Quangsai, and Yunnan; and to the west by the dominions of Siam, principally consisting of Lao. The boundary between Cochin China and Siam, on the gulf of the latter, is well ascertained to be the island of Koh Kong, between the 11th and 12th degrees of N. latitude. The dominions of Cochin China seem no where to touch directly upon those of Ava. The most easy intercourse between them might be carried on by the great river of Kamboja, called by the Burmans Men-kwan-nit.

The Burmans have settlements towards the upper part of this stream, before it enters Tonquin; but the territory of Lantao, a subdivision of Laos, under Siam, intervenes. This last is, we presume, from its situation, the country which the editor of Bissachere announces as a new kingdom, and a new geographical discovery, and which, in his fabricated and unfaithful work (lauded notwithstanding in the Edinburgh Review), he places in the title-page as one of the dependent kingdoms of the present Cochin Chinese empire.

The Cochin Chinese empire is of very irregular and unequal form. It is at present divided into three great municipal jurisdictions, or distinct governments, viz. that of Tonquin, containing fifteen provinces; that of Cochin China, containing nine; and that of Kamboja, containing six. Tonquin is the largest, the most fertile, and populous of these. It is inhabited by the nation called by themselves Anam, the progenitors of the present race of conquerors of the whole empire.

The subdivision of Cochin China itself extends from about the latitude of 18° N. to between 10° and 11° . It is but a narrow strip of land running along the coast, and which seldom exceeds fifteen or

twenty leagues broad. It is generally bounded to the west by the kingdom of Lao. In this province, the people of Anam appear as conquerors. The original inhabitants, known by the name of Loy, are now confined to the mountains, and still follow a modification of the Hindoo religion. This is the country called Champa in our maps.

The province of Kamboja is but a modern acquisition: it extends from Cape St. James's, between the 10th and 11th degrees of N. latitude, in the China sea, to nearly the same parallel on the gulf of Siam: thus embracing the whole peninsula of Kamboja. In the interior, and along the course of the great river, it extends much further, reaching at least as far as 14°. The most numerous portion of the inhabitants of this province are the proper Kambojians. The Anam race are the masters. The original inhabitants of that portion of it lying to the eastward of the great river, and bordering upon Lao, are a tribe called Mui.

Within the dominions of Cochin China there are two great rivers, that of Tonquin, and that of Kamboja; and the presence or absence of these determines the general character and aspect of the country. The vallies of Tonquin and Kamboja, through which they flow, are extensive, fertile, and comparatively populous. The rest of the kingdom, especially the province of Cochin China, consists of primitive mountains and narrow vallies, and in proportion to the other two parts is thinly inhabited.

The river of Tonquin is described as having its origin in the mountains of Yunan, and is conjectured to run a course of above 400 miles. The river of Kamboja has a much longer course: it is said to have its origin in a lake within the Chinese province of Yunan, and to be navigable for boats, before entering Lao, between the 22d and 23d degrees of N. latitude. It is evidently one of the largest rivers in Asia; and although it is not probable that it conveys so large a body of water as the Ganges, or has by any means such a number of tributary streams; it would appear to run as long a navigable course, which may be conjectured at not less than 1,500 miles, the whole of which is within the tropics. It flows through the kingdoms of Lao and Kamboja, falling into the sea in

about the latitude of 10°, by three distinct mouths.

The following is a brief sketch of Siam. —To the east it may generally be described as being bounded by the Cochin Chinese territories; to the north it touches upon Yunan, but more generally on the Burman territories; to the west and north-west it is bounded by the Burman frontier, as far as the latitude of 11° north, at the river of Pak-chan, opposite the island of Domel; and in every other direction by the Bay of Bengal, and the Straits of Malacca. To the south, the Siamese territories extended to the latitude of 7° N. and are here bounded by the Malay states of Queda and Patani, both of which, as well as three other Malay states, viz. Perak, Calantan, and Tringanu, are tributaries to the Siamese: thus carrying their boundary down to between the 3d and 4th degrees of north latitude. In the map of Col. Symes, the Burman frontier is pushed down to between the 17th and 18th degrees. This may probably have had its origin in the exaggerations of his Burman informers; for there does not appear, from all we have been able to learn, any just grounds for this assumption. From the best information we have been able to obtain, we are inclined to fix the extreme northern limit of the Siamese territory, where it touches upon China, in between 22° and 23° N. lat.; and where it touches on the Ava territory, between 21° and 22°; and its western limit, where it is bounded by the Burman territories, in about the 98th degree of E. longitude.

The Siamese empire consists of the following members, of each of which a rapid notice will be necessary, viz. Siam, or the proper country of the Siamese, or dominant race; the kingdom of Lao; a portion of Kamboja; a small portion of the Mon or Pegu territory, with the tributary Malay states; and those of some mountain tribes.

The proper Siamese, called by themselves Thai, occupy principally the valley of the Menam, and the country watered by its tributary streams, from the latitude of 13° to about 20°. They also occupy the whole of the peninsula, from the head of the gulf, down to the latitude of 7°, where, at Trang on one side, and Sungora on the other, they meet the Malay nation. From Trang up to Pak-chan, in the latitude

tude of 11°, the peninsula is occupied by the Siamese race, and they at present possess the exclusive dominion of this portion. This includes the island of Junk-ceylon, the inhabitants of which are Siamese, and the possession of which, with exceptions scarcely worth naming, has always belonged to them. It may be proper to mention, however, that in the year 1810, the Burmans invaded this place for the last time, with a large force, and kept possession of it for several months. Being, however, without provisions, the people of the country being hostile to them, and a Siamese force having presented itself, they were compelled to surrender at discretion. On this occasion the chiefs were beheaded, and the lower orders, to the number of 4,000, carried off as prisoners and slaves to Siam,

where many of them are still to be seen in the same state.

From Pak-chan up to Martaban, in the latitude of 16° 30', two-thirds of the peninsula, or of the territory lying between the western sea and the valley of the Menam, still belong to the Siamese. Opposite to the port of Tavoy, the Burman boundaries are marked by three pagodas or temples. Both the island of Junk-ceylon, and the whole coast of Tenasserim, constitute a mountainous, woody, almost uncultivated and very thinly inhabited region, remarkable for no valuable property, except the abundance of its tin ore, and good harbours to the eastward of Junk-ceylon.*

* Abridged from the *Singapore Chronicle*. This description of the Tenasserim coast varies from other accounts.—Ed.

THE EVILS OF POETRY.

SOME writer has defined poetry to be "the art of perverting words from their primitive meaning." This definition is perhaps open to exception; and the irritable race, whose pursuit it is calculated to degrade, will entertain little respect for the understanding which produced it.

The office of poetry is to relate events and to describe objects by means of tropes, metaphors, and images borrowed from any topic whatsoever supposed to bear an analogy, however remote or recondite, to the matter treated of; and as terms must originally have been limited each to a single and distinct object or idea, the writer does really seem to have some ground of defence; at least there appears evidence enough to let the case go to the jury.

Let us take a verse at random, by way of experiment: the opening lines of the eleventh book of Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, for example:

"The saffron morn, with early blushes spread,
Now rose refulgent from Tithonus' bed."

- Suppose this verse to be plainly propounded to a plain man, who knew nothing of poetry. As soon as he comprehended its meaning, he would be shocked at the absurdity and falsehood it contains. The morning, that is, the approach of the sun from the lower to the upper hemisphere, is represented to be a female; she is described as rising from a gentleman's bed; she is said to blush at doing what she has daily done, in the face of the whole world, for some thousand years; and her blushes are of a yellow hue! He would think it an insult to his understanding to be told that the expressions implied merely that it was *day-break*. In fact, there is scarcely a word in the passage which conveys its genuine primitive meaning; for even the term "morn" is used equivocally.

Poets themselves, who, although they strenuously resist the sacrilegious assaults of others upon their holy art, yet, in their mutual dissensions, occasionally reveal their mysteries to the vulgar, sometimes employ their skill in endeavouring to demonstrate that the definition we are considering is substantially correct.

Voltaire

Voltaire never pointed his ridicule more effectively against our Shakespeare, than in those parts of his criticism where he gives a prose translation, in ordinary language, of the poet's sublimest passages. An English reader, vexed and exasperated as he must be, cannot refrain from a laugh at the critic's relation of the interview between Hamlet and his mother. He represents the former (either disingenuously by design, or through a most egregious blunder) as being really persuaded that there was a rat behind the hangings; and as incessantly whipping out his rapier, making a pass at the wall, and, instead of a rat, killing a Lord Chamberlain: in the French author's cacophonic phrase—*il tue le bon homme, Polone!*

Previous to Voltaire's time, the English poets in the reign of Charles II. employed a similar species of torture upon each other; and many a gaudy poem was thereby converted into a mass of nonsense and inanity. The umbrage which the success of Elkanah Settle's play, "The Empress of Morocco," gave to Dryden, is well known. The latter employed this very expedient to expose his adversary to ridicule; and Johnson has inserted, in the life of Dryden, a few specimens of the operation, which singularly confirm the truth of the definition. We shall subjoin one by way of example:

"To flattering lightning our feigned smiles conform,
Which, backed with thunder, do but gild a storm."

Empress of Morocco.

Dryden observes here: "*Conform a smile to lightning, make a smile imitate lightning, and flattering lightning! Lightning sure is a threatening thing: and this lightning must gild a storm. Now, if I must conform by smiles to lightning, then my smiles must gild a storm too: to gild with smiles is a new invention of gilding. And gild a storm by being backed with thunder! Thunder is part of the storm; so one part of the storm must help to gild another part, and help by backing; as if a man could gild a thing better for being backed, or having a load upon his back! So that here is gilding by conforming, smiling, lightning, backing, and thundering.*"

To convince the world that his own verses were not peculiarly susceptible of this species of ridicule, Settle subjected Dryden's next play (the second part of the "Conquest of Granada") to a similar operation, with similar success.

If both authors had used words which conveyed their original meaning, it is evident that this criticism would have been inapplicable; it follows, therefore, not only that the definition is true, but that poets know it to be true, although they are too politic to make the avowal.

Dr. Warton, after the hint of Horace, recommends* that, in criticising a poem, we should drop entirely the measures and numbers, and transpose and invert the order of the words; and peruse the work in this unadorned manner. "If," says he, "there be really in it a true poetical spirit, all your inversions and transpositions will not disguise and extinguish it." With submission to this writer, it is requisite to carry the process further, within the obvious meaning of the Roman author; and to clothe the poem in plain language. Let us try this rule, thus corrected, upon perhaps the most elaborate poem in the English language, Gray's Elegy; the opening stanza of which will appear thus:

"It is now about eight o'clock in the evening; the cattle are slowly quitting the

* Dedication to Dr. Young of his "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope."

the fields; the tired ploughman is trudging home; and I am left alone in the dark."

Such are the jejune contents of this exquisite stanza, which is thus reduced to a mere *caput mortuum*.

It may perhaps be objected, that as all nations cultivate poetry at an early period, and that as it is most common amongst the rudest people, the art is probably coeval with language; and that, therefore, the poetical force and signification of a term convey its primitive meaning. This objection is hypercritical; but we may dispose of it by observing, that a given term must be well understood to denote one object before it can be employed figuratively to signify another.

The definition is defensible, moreover, not merely by considering the abuse of isolated terms in poetry; but likewise the general practice of equivocation which the art sanctions and inculcates: there being scarcely any species of prevarication and falsehood which has not been regularly authorised by a rule or law, to which critics are not allowed to demur. Horace, indeed, candidly admits that poets and painters may say and do just what they please with equal impunity:

"———— pictoribus atque poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas."

Fiction, as Aristotle allows, is the soul of poetry: and this maxim is not more exemplified in the topics chosen by poets, than in the language they employ to express them. That which in plain prose is pronounced *a lie*, in poetry is denominated *hyperbole*; to assert one thing and mean another, is not termed deceit, but *hypotyposis*: where a person really does what he declares he will not do, it is only an *aposiopesis* in a poet, but is considered a most dishonourable act in any other person; and behaviour which, in ordinary cases, would perhaps justify a commission of lunacy, is extolled as an example of *prosopopeia*, if the individual be of the privileged fraternity of the Muses. Should an officer of the British army, present at a battle, deliberately affirm, in proper prose, that he beheld his commanding officer hurl fiery thunderbolts at the enemy, singing and scorching all who were opposed to him, he would either be considered a fit object for the lunatic asylum, or would be sent before a court-martial, "for scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." But if this statement were made in poetry, he would not only pass uncensured, but would be justified, and could express himself no otherwise; it being the customary mode of describing in poetry the actions of a general who sits quietly on horseback whilst his men are fighting.

The foregoing considerations will afford us a faint idea of the state of things in Arcadia. From the representations transmitted to us by ancient authors respecting that condition of society, we are necessarily led to conclude that the ordinary language was poetry; and making every allowance for the operation of those conventional arrangements by which, as in "The Tale of a Tub," a crust of dry bread might have been understood to signify a piece of juicy mutton, as well as for the absence of dishonest intention amongst the people; still there must have been so much practical confusion, that it is not wonderful that the system should soon become extinct. What interminable and embarrassing doubts must have been suggested to the mind of an Arcadian Lord Chancellor upon consideration of the intent and true construction of legal instruments! A bequest or legacy might be construed, *per irquam*, to mean loss of inheritance: the words *pay the bearer* might, *per metathesin*, signify

signify *let the bearer pay*: and *I promise*, it might have been speciously contended, amounted only, *per erotesin*, to a mere joke,—*I promise, indeed?*

Here it may be argued that no laws existed in Arcadia, and that therefore there could be no need of the instruments referred to. But if there were no laws, there could have been no poetry; for unless our idea of poetry be altogether metaphysical, we must conceive it to be an art subject to rules, and bound by certain strict laws of syllabic arrangement. In fact, although the assertion may seem paradoxical, yet it is nevertheless true, that no species of poetry is encumbered with so many rules as that which is generally accounted the most irregular. The argument, therefore, by proving too much, is worth nothing.

We are, by an easy gradation, naturally led to consider whether the cultivation of an art, the very essence of which is deception, be not prejudicial to public morals. This is, however, too grave and serious a question for us to discuss upon the present occasion. It cannot be disputed that poetry has tended, in various ways, to unsettle the brains, and bewilder the understandings, of many individuals, who might otherwise have benefited society. Many a scholar has wasted his time and his oil, many a pains-taking traveller has risked his health and his life, in endeavouring to recognize the site of Troy; whereas the world, which happily grows rapidly wiser, is now disposed to adopt the opinion that such a town never existed, save on the fancy of a poet, whose existence, moreover, there is very strong reason to doubt.

We may observe, by the way, that inculcating the laws of poetical prosody on the rising generation (and thereby subduing that repugnance to deceit which nature seems kindly to have implanted in the human breast) has perhaps been the occasion of more bloodshed than any single war (that of Troy not excepted) within the knowledge or memory of men.

Again; it seems the essential attribute of poetry to have a tendency to make its votaries, really or in imagination, miserable. That poets often suffer actual distress is amply proved: Petrarch has left behind a sonnet, in which he prays his cat to lend him the light of her eyes, as he cannot afford to purchase a candle. But whether rich or poor, poets are invariably complaining, either of the world or their mistresses.

To revert, however, to our former topic, the uncertainty and ambiguity arising from the distorted language of poetry; examples might be multiplied without end, to demonstrate the mischief produced thereby; from that of Pyrrhus, who lost his kingdom and his life through misunderstanding—

Aio te, Eacida, Romanos vincere posse;

to that of Prince, the piper, who, according to Phædrus, was kicked out of the Roman theatre because he mistook, very naturally, the line uttered by the chorus of the play,—

Latare incolumis Roma salvo Principe,—

as referring to his own recovery from the effects of a broken leg.

Having thus shown how much may be advanced in favour of the definition which represents poetry to be the art of distortion; and having also alleged some special matter of reproach against that art and its professors; the reader, if he is candid and unbiassed, will concur with us in admiring the prudence of Plato, who has banished poets and excluded poetry from his ideal commonwealth.

E. A. .

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Extracts of a Letter from a Gentleman in London.

You were desirous of some details of our colony in Mr. Van Diemen's Land; and it will afford me much pleasure to send you such information as I was enabled to gain of it present state.

The situation of Hobart's Town is imposing; it is built a few miles below a mountain, called Mount Wellington, which is 3,500 feet in height, and covered with snow six months of the year; it requires a tour of fifteen miles to gain the summit.

The anchorage in the harbour is safe and convenient; ships of large burthen being able to lay within hail of the pier, which is thrown out to give facility for landing goods. Settlers' cottages are numerous on the banks of the river, and have a picturesque appearance.

On landing, all new settlers have an interview with the Governor, who is thereby made acquainted with their views, and former line of life.

Entering Hobart's Town, I was much struck with the ragamuffin appearance of the inhabitants; a well-dressed man being rarely seen. The convicts, or government men, as they are termed, are distinguished by yellow suits.

The streets are of a good width, but unpaved, consequently cut up by the carts and constant thoroughfare of merchandize and cattle. This causes the town to be more dirty and wretched-looking, than the most ill-favoured country village in England.

Neither is the interior of the houses much more delectable; few have attained the luxury of papering, and exhibit naked plastered walls. The furniture is of English manufacture; carpets are commonly dispensed with.

From the spirit of emigration hither, which prevails in Britain, the town is yearly increasing in size and importance: it already consists of 700 houses, chiefly brick; and the inhabitants in these are pretty closely packed.

The public buildings consist of a church, which is a handsome brick structure; court-house of stone; governor's residence, government store-house, and gaol: these are situated in the principal street, called Macquarie Street. A stream of water runs

through the town, which turns two flour mills. The inns are paltry, ill-adapted to contain the occasional influx of strangers, which an arrival from England or Scotland ever and anon occasions. Hence the encouragement to the few more opulent inhabitants to build, in order to let their houses to lodgers at high rents.

The settler, on his arrival, takes up his abode in a temporary residence, expecting to increase his capital by the sale of his venture, he opens his store, or wine-lic; disposes of his goods; is gulled with flattering accounts; attendant expenses and had debts soon swallow up both capital and profit. This state of affairs does not forward his previous determination of occupying a grant of land, which he finds is fixed some hundred miles from his present abode; at present a forest of well-grown trees, which he is without the funds requisite to fell or burn off. The result is, he is contented to retain his shop, and gain a miserable pittance by this expedient. Such is the picture of many of the shopkeepers of Hobart's Town! Other settlers there are of larger funds, and better acquainted with the colony, having previously visited it, probably as masters of ships: these purchase an estate from some previous occupant who has not funds or inclination to continue a hard-earned livelihood. They bring stock and labourers to their newly-acquired property, and vigorously burn off the trees, on the half-cleared estate, sow wheat, and keep cattle, which they send to market, and receive in exchange a few of the necessities of life: not farmers by trade, yet well adapted, by their former mode of life, to controul their labourers, who are hired from government.

The soil and climate favour their crops, which, though occasionally subject to smut, grow luxuriantly. The farming is rude, many being content to plough round the stumps of the lately cleared ground. Time and expense not allowing them to root them out.

The staple crops are wheat and potatoes. Wheat may be considered the chief export of the colony: this is sent to Sydney, the Mauritius, and Rio Janeiro, though these have generally proved precarious speculations.

The

The principal corn district is at Port Dalrymple, a settlement on the N. E. side of the island, and 150 miles by land. Wool, hides, whale oil, and skins are likewise shipped to Europe.

The climate of this island is fine in the extreme; in July we found it about the temperature of an English spring; thermometer in the shade, 52°; mornings occasionally frosty, but seldom fog. In summer, the heat does not exceed that of an English summer; thermometer, highest range, 86°; neither is it subject to the droughts of Sydney. The soil, dark, rich, and loamy, with quarries of limestone. European fruits and vegetables are cultivated with success.

The animals, native of the country, are few and diminutive: the kangaroo, opossum, and wild cat are the most numerous. The birds have fine plumage; roselle parrots, black cockatoos, quails, mountain and wild duck, black swans, and the wattle-bird, resembling the thrush, are found.

The rivers have bold shores, and good depths, abounding with mullet, a sort of perch, crawfish, and oysters. The streams are rapid after rains, running seven or eight miles per hour.

Of the state of society (excepting those officers holding official appointments), I cannot speak favourably. Many of the settlers are men of broken fortunes, and questionable character. The merchants combine the retail with the wholesale trade, and are seen, in many instances, behind the counter; neither is it unusual to find the shopkeepers emancipated convicts.

The convicts, who are not granted to the inhabitants as mechanics, labourers, or servants, or those who have been returned as bad subjects, are employed on government works, or in roads, and as clearing gangs. Mechanics work from eight till three; two days in a week they receive their rations, and are mustered clean on

Sundays, previous to church. They are provided with two suits a-year, which they are at liberty to wear or not. If mechanics, they earn much money by working after hours. In cases of complaint for neglect of duty, they are liable to be flogged, and, for more serious offences, to be transported to McQuarrie Harbour.

The settlement at McQuarrie is situated on the western side of the island, up a river, on which there is a detachment under a lieutenant. The regulations for these outcasts are very severe: they work in irons from day-light until dark; their rations consist of 1 lb. of meat and bread. No spirits are allowed, nor have they the power of buying any addition. Their work consists of sawing and cutting down hewn pine, working in swampy ground: this wood is sent to Hobart's Town in colonial vessels, and is used for building. The situation of these men is so deplorable, that some have attempted to make their escape, and have perished in the woods. One party of eight endeavoured to find their way to Hobart's Town, and had recourse to the dreadful expedient of living on each other, by lots, until they were reduced to two; when the weaker, being afraid of his companion, took an opportunity of chopping his head off. The survivor, being discovered at Hobart's Town, was re-transported.

Instances of flagrant vice seldom offend: cattle stealing is the most common offence. The government very wisely have prohibited racing and theatrical amusements. The Sunday exhibits here a marked advantage over our eastern possessions, and is a season of rest to all classes. Religious ordinances are well performed.

From these cursory remarks, you will be of opinion with me, that Van Diemen's Land presents to an emigrant few of the domestic comforts of England, and that he will have many hardships and privations to encounter.

A. Z.

London, April 20th, 1825.

FROM SAADI.

که نه تنها منم ربوده عشق
هر گلی بلبلی غزلخوان داشت

Love's torments not to me alone belong:
Each rose provokes a Bülbul's plaintive song.

HISTORY OF COTTON.*

For many centuries, the Greeks and the Romans designated the vegetables which produced cotton merely by the epithet *wool-bearing*, because they imagined that it consisted of a species of down adhering to the bark. The plants are really of two sorts: the *bombax*, or cotton-tree; and the *gossypium*, or herbaceous cotton-shrub, or plant. The principal characters of distinction are the form of the capsule, which contains the seeds imbedded in the down; and the number of valves. The capsule of the *bombax* is orbicular, elongated, and has five valves; that of the cotton-shrub has but three or four valves, and is round. Lastly, the *bombax* is a tree; and the cotton-shrub is an annual or biennial plant, though some species are known to be perennial.

Herodotus, who wrote in the fifth century before the vulgar era, and who travelled in Egypt, is the most ancient writer who has mentioned cotton. What he says is applicable to the *bombax*, which he might have seen in Upper Egypt. He might also have acquired the same particulars from the Persians, who then supplied Greece with the products of India. At all events, we find from Aristophanes, a writer of the same period, that the Persians brought to Athens woollen cloaks of such value that they sold for about £200 sterling. So extravagant a price leads one to think that they must have been manufactured from the wool of the goat of North-India, and that they were a species of cashmeres. It is well known how unvarying is Asiatic taste; and hence the remark can scarcely be considered paradoxical.

Alexander was diligently employing his attention, in the midst of his conquests, upon the commerce of Asia with Europe and Africa. His victories, indeed, by subverting the throne of Darius, diverted trade from its ancient track across Bactriana (now Bokhara), situated to the eastward of the Caspian sea and Persia. But the Macedonian hero founded Egyptian Alexandria, and opened a new channel to the commerce of Central Asia and India, by the Red Sea and Egypt. He sent Nearchus with a fleet to survey the Indian ocean, from the mouths of the Indus to the Persian Gulf. It is most probably, from the reports of this bold navigator, that Theophrastus, who does not appear to have travelled either in India or Arabia, has so accurately described, in one passage, the *bombax* with its lobed-leaf, like those of certain mulberry-trees; and in another, the *gossypium*, with its spherical capsule, like an apple. Strabo tells us that the Macedonians made mattresses, and pads for their horses, with the down of the wool-bearing tree, instead of hair or flock. This refers to the *bombax*, the cotton of which is still used to make cushions, mattresses, and pillows, by the inhabitants of the Sunda islands and those of Brazil.† The name of *capak* is given in commerce to this species of cotton, which is extremely fine, as soft as silk, but so short that it cannot be spun.

Here ends the list of authors who have mentioned cotton, before the vulgar era, that is to say, before the Romans had united Egypt to their vast empire; which event enabled them to acquire more certain information regarding the products of India.

Although the Hebrews always neglected commerce and shunned intercourse with

* Translated and abridged from a Memoir, read before the French *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, 30th July 1824, in the *Biblioth. Univer. of Geneva*.

† The writer seems here to labour under a mistake: the silky vegetable down used in Brazil for stuffing cushions, pillows, &c., is not the produce of the *bombax*, but of a species of *acacias*, the pods of which are long. There is a species of *bombax* in Java, the down of which is used for the same purpose.—Ed. A. J.

with other nations, they nevertheless received thence articles of luxury, with which they adorned the temple of Jerusalem. The Hebrew text of the sacred books often speaks of a precious tissue what they called *Scherick*, translated *Byssos* in the version of the Septuagint, and *Byssus* in the Vulgate. It is very likely that this refers to cotton. We can state that the Septuagint have given it the name which it bore in Egypt, in the third century before the vulgar era, when they wrote at Alexandria; since we perceive it in the Rosetta inscription, which states that Ptolemy Epiphanes levied a tax upon cotton wool and cotton fabrics manufactured in his territories. The Greeks still gave cotton no other name than that of *wool-bearing vegetable*.

Virgil speaks of cotton in his *Georgicks*; but he describes it likewise as a wool which the *Seres* gathered from the leaves of certain trees. The name of the people raises a doubt here which we must endeavour to remove. The passage is supposed to indicate the Chinese, and silk, which they still call *ser*.* It is true, that from the age of Alexander down to the reign of Justinian, silk, which sold for its weight in silver, and sometimes for its weight in gold, and which was regarded in Europe as the product of animals living upon trees, arrived in Western Asia by the same channel as cotton. These valuable articles were brought by caravans, which, after having received the silk from the *Seres*, properly so called (namely, the Chinese), transported it across the countries situated to the north of India, one of which, Bactriana, was also known under the name of *Serica*, and deposited it upon the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, from whence it was conveyed to those of the Black Sea. The Russian caravans which proceed to China or Hindostan still follow the same route, and traverse Bokharu, the Bactriana of the ancients.

Cotton was doubtless called *seric*, as well as silk, from its arriving in Europe by the same channel. Arrian, or the author of the Voyage from the Red Sea into India, which is attributed to him, and who wrote in the second century, enumerates the articles of merchandize imported from India and Arabia into Egypt, and those which were carried from Egypt in exchange. This writer designates by the adjective *seric* even the skins brought from the oriental regions. This double application of the epithet *seric* is supported, besides, by the following passage in Pliny (lib. 34, c. 41): "The best iron," he observes, "is that of *Serica*; it comes to us from the *Seres*, with their cloths and skins." The iron, or rather steel, of India (*wooltz*), is celebrated up to the present day, and is much sought after for certain manufactures. Pliny and Solinus benefited by the correct notions of cotton which the Macedonians acquired on the banks of the Indus, and the Romans in the province of Egypt. It is very probable that the Egyptians had only cultivated the *bombax* anterior to the Ptolemys; since Herodotus, who visited Egypt a short time before that epoch, spoke only of the cotton-tree. But Pliny expressly says, that in his time (the first century), there was cultivated in Upper Egypt,* opposite to Arabia, a shrub, called *gossypion*, and *χίλον*; and that it bore a fruit, like a nut, filled with wool, which was spun. He is the first author we are acquainted with who has employed the term *gossypium*. Pliny also tells us that the Arabians

* This is not altogether correct. The name of silk in the Mandarin dialect is *ser* or *shu*. M. Klaproth had conjectured that the final *r*, which identified this word with the *ser* of the Greeks, had been retrenched in pronunciation, and that this letter might perhaps be discovered in the ancient Chinese dialects spoken upon the frontiers of the empire. The conjecture was supported by the fact that the *r* was found in the languages of people more to the west. In Mongol, silk is called *szikok*; in Mandchou, *szikok*; in Armenian, the name of the silk-worm is *acheram*. But M. Abel Remusat has converted probability into certainty: he has found, in a Chinese vocabulary, the Chinese *szee* rendered by *ser*, and *ser*, a horse, by *ser*. The conjecture of M. Klaproth is thus completely confirmed.

Arabians cultivated a cotton-tree with long fruit, like gourds. Here we find the cotton-tree and cotton-plant well known and cultivated in Egypt. The Rosetta inscription already cited, as well as innumerable cotton bandages which envelope the mummies (two hundred ells have been found round a single individual), prove that, in the valley of the Nile, there were many cotton manufactories, independently of those of linen.

*In the second century, the cotton tree was cultivated in Europe in Elis or the Western Morea. Pausanias saw, as he states, the *bysus*, sown there along with hemp and flax; and he distinguishes it perfectly from silk, which he says was produced by certain insects. Pollux, a contemporary writer, draws the same distinction between silk and cotton. It is the herbaceous cotton-plant, and not the *bombar*, of which he speaks; for he remarks that the capsule, which contains the cotton, resembles a nut, and opens in three valves. The Arabians transported it from India by the Red Sea not only woven and dyed, but in wool, as we learn from the author of the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea.

Egypt, which, after Asia, seems to have been the first nation which practised the mechanic arts, thenceforward furnished Europe, as India had done, with dyed cotton fabrics. The Egyptians even employed mordants, which fact leads to the conclusion that, practically at least, their knowledge of the art of dyeing was somewhat advanced. But the dyed cotton cloths of India were remarkable for the brilliancy of their colours; they also excited surprise by the extravagance of the designs on them. The poet Claudian has left us a description of these designs, which, though perhaps exaggerated, is nevertheless curious. He wished to paint the astonishment with which the Greeks and Romans were seized upon learning the elevation of the eunuch Eutropius to the consulate:

Atque aliquis, gravior morum, Si talibus, inquit,
Creditur, ~~et~~ pimiis turgent mendacia mon-
stris.
Jam testudo volat, profert jam cornua vultus;
Prona petunt retro fluvii juga: Gadibus ortum
Carmani texere diem: jam frugibus aptum
Æquor, et advectum silvis delphina videbo:
Jam cochleis homines junctos et quidquid inane
Nutrit, Judaicis quæ pingitur India velis.

In *Eutrop.* l. 350.

We here recognize that species of painting called Arabesque, which Raphael has so ingeniously employed in the Vatican.

James de Vitry, who died in 1244, and who was in Palestine during the Crusades, is the first of the western writers who has used the word *cotton*:* "There are," says he, "in the east, shrubs springing from seeds, which produce the *bombar*, called by the French *coton*, between wool and flax, with which they weave thin cloths." Cotton is still designated by the names *bombagia*, and *bombazo*, at Milan and in Sicily, an island where the people of the west first cultivated and manufactured it. The Arabians, who raised it before our era, called it *q'holtan*, and it was very plausibly conjectured that this name was given it from Cottonara (*hodie Canara*) on the coast of Malabar, from whence the Arabian vessels and those of the Ptolemys transported it into Arabia by the Persian Gulf, and into Egypt by the Red Sea.

— The

* *Asiat. Orient. No. 1, c. 65.*

The writer of the Memoir adds, in conclusion, the following fact :

"I was of opinion that the primitive name of a production of India ought to be found in the primitive language of that peninsula, namely, the Sanscrit—the mother-tongue of so many others. Those of my associates who are familiar with it acquaint me, that the name of cotton in that language is *karpasam*, as well as that of cotton-stuff. This information has enabled me to trace the origin of *Καρπασος*, which denotes, in Arrian, the vegetable 'with which,' says he, 'they manufacture in India their common cloths.' The Latin *carbasus*, employed by Lucretius to designate the drapery extended over the theatres to screen the spectators from the heat of the sun, has the same origin."

ACCOUNT OF MUSCAT.

(From a Bombay Paper.)

THE territory at present under the Government of the Imam of Muscat, and comprizing what is generally termed the kingdom of Oman, is situated between the 22d and 27th degrees of north latitude, and the 50th and 60th degrees of east longitude; having an extent of coast of near 500 miles, with a number of very good ports and roadsteads; the principal of which are Muscat (the capital); Muttra, close to it; Burka, Suak, Sohar, Korfacan, Shenav, Deba, and Limn, to the northward; Calliatte, Zive, and Rasal Huud, to the southward. From all these places there is a considerable native trade to most parts of Arabia, Persia, and Scind; and from Muscat to all parts of India, to the Red Sea, the Isles of France and Bourbon, and the coast of Africa. The ports of Bunder Abbas, and Menow or Minah, on the coast of Persia, and the islands of Kishma, Leirak, and Ormuz, are farmed by the Imam from the Persian Government; several places on the coast of Meckram and the island of Zanzibar, with several other settlements on the coast of Africa, acknowledge the sovereignty of the Imam. The whole of his annual revenue is estimated at 480,000 German crowns, out of which his disbursements, on account of government, are very small, the feudal system being here in full force. The governors of the several districts receive no salaries; on the contrary, unless they are

strong enough to resist it, have to pay an annual sum to the Imam, particulars of which I shall mention hereafter. Near the coast, the country is mostly mountainous; inland, more or less elevated, and, at a short distance from the coast, generally well cultivated; affording wheat, barley, the most delicious fruits, such as grapes, pomegranates, mulberries, oranges, limes, citrons, dates, almonds, and most tropical fruits in great abundance. The cattle are, also, particularly fine. The coast abounds with most excellent fish, which are very plentiful and cheap in the markets. To make use of an old saying, it is "a country for which God has done much, and man little." There are also several hot springs, the principal of which are at Boshar and Rustock.

The present sultan, or as he is termed, Imam, Syed Ibn Sultan, succeeded to the undisturbed supreme power on the assassination of his elder brother, Kasee Ibn Sultan, in 1807 or 1808, by Biddo Ibn Saaf. He is about forty-eight or fifty years of age, of most prepossessing appearance, and possessed of considerable abilities; he observes carefully all political events in Arabia or India, and cautiously turns to his own advantage whatever favours his views of government. He has established a very respectable naval force, by means of which he is able to keep in awe that part of his dominions either on, or bordering on, the coast, and secures the revenue, which would otherwise seldom be paid. His government is despotic in the extreme; and nothing but the protection he is supposed to receive from the British Government prevents frequent revolts. The greater part of the island

* We have reason to believe this information to be incorrect. The islands situated at the entrance of the Gulf threw off their allegiance to Persia at least half a century ago, and have been occupied by the Arabs. Kishma, as far as our inquiries have extended, has never been tributary to Persia, or held in farm of that government; Bunder Abbas or Gombardon is so.—*Editor of Bombay Paper.*

inland territories merely acknowledge his sovereignty, but pay no tribute; neither has he means of enforcing it. The British expedition to Beni Boo Ally, in 1821, very considerably strengthened his power, and he has fully availed himself of the impression then made, to keep up a belief among his subjects, of the British Government being always ready to aid him in bringing any rebels to their duty. He is, I believe, much attached to the British Government for the countenance and protection he has derived from it. He is the principal merchant in his dominions, and has four large ships; and several buggalas and battilas employed in trade. One ship makes an annual voyage to Zanzibar for slaves, from which a very large profit is received. His revenues are derived from customs and the tributes from the different governors. It will be seen, by the accompanying table, how little he receives, excepting from those places situated on the coast. The Imam has only one wife, but several concubines; he has no children by his wife, but has three sons by his concubines, and several daughters. About eighteen months back, a French female creole was brought by the nacoda of one of his ships from Bourbon, and sold to the Imam; how she was obtained I have not been able to learn, but she by no means liked her situation; for she pined away from her first arrival, and died of grief, after she had been about six or seven months in his seraglio. The Imam has lately made his pilgrimage to Mecca.

I shall now give a short detail of the resources, population, and forces of Muscat, and conclude by a general account of the most considerable persons composing the Imam's family.

The population is estimated at 460,000 males, and rather more females; this is supposed to include the slaves, who probably amount to more than one-third. The men are all liable to bear arms, and follow their several chiefs, but do not perform it willingly, when for the Imam's service; although where it is for the aggrandizement of their own immediate chief, they do it most cheerfully. The only troops that receive pay, are about 300 Be-lloches, who form the Imam's body-guard. It is to the Imam's parsimony in this respect that the Arabs attribute the failure of the force against Beni Boo Ally in 1820.

The naval force consists of the *Shaw Allum*, 50 guns; *Caroline*, 40; *Liverpool*, 50; *Nasarer*, brig, 10; and a small frigate building, of 28 guns; four battilas, mounting each from 2 to 4 guns; one buggala mounting 10 guns; and all his merchant ships are so fitted, as to be armed if necessary, and would each mount 22 guns. These ships of war are kept in good order, indeed much better than most foreign ships that I have seen; but a sufficient number of men for crews it would be impossible for him to procure among his own subjects.

The principal articles of export-trade are gums, drugs, dates, dried fruits, sharks' fins, salt and fish. The imports are piece-goods, indigo, sugar-candy, sugar, coffee, rice, dried fruits, dates, salt, and pearls. A large quantity of ghee is also imported from Scind and Cutch. The greater part of these articles are brought first to Muscat, and from thence sent coastwise to the different places under the Imam's government, and to most parts of the Gulf of Persia.

The following table will show the total amount of the Imam's revenue, and from whence derived. Those places marked (†) are inland; all the others are on the coast.

Gerran crowns.

Muscat, internal,.....	15,000
Do, external, by customs....	188,000
Muttra.....	50,000
Sohar.....	24,000
Zore.....	10,000
Sunk.....	7,000
†Massemah.....	5,000
Burka.....	5,000
Nakal.....	4,000
†Rustock.....	7,000
Samoy.....	4,000
†Budbod.....	4,000
†Zachari.....	5,000
†Nigzuda.....	4,000
Deba.....	4,000
Calliatte.....	3,000
Zib.....	3,000
Places farmed from the Persian government.....	8,000
Meckram.....	5,000
Zanzibar Island.....	120,000
Places on the African coast.....	20,000
Tribute from Bahrein.....	7,000
Various places.....	20,000

Total..... 522,000
From

From this may be deducted 40,000 crowns generally short of collection, including the tribute of Bahrein, which is, probably, nominal.

The heads of the faction inimical to the Imam's government are, first, Biddo Ibn Saaf, the Imam's first cousin and the assassin of his brother. After the quarrel that took place between him and the Imam, from the above circumstance, he retired to Deriah, the Whabee capital, professed that faith, and was much in the confidence of the head of that people. He is still supposed to be much attached to the Whabee tenets. Some time prior to the fall of Deriah, he quitted it, and paid his court to Ibrahim Pasha, with whom he still keeps up a correspondence, and is supposed to be much in favour both with him and his father, Mahomet Ali. The people of the interior, and those of the northern provinces, are much attached to him; he is said to possess superior abilities, and to be likely to attain the sovereignty after the death of the present Imam. He has two sons, Ahmool Ibn Bidroo, the eldest, aged twenty-five years; and Saaf Ibn Bidroo, aged twenty-two years; both these sons are said to be at-

tached to the British Government. His partisans are Ahmet Ibn Helal, his brother-in-law, and second cousin to the Imam; Ahmet Ibn Imam and Nusub Ibn Imam, brothers and cousins to Ahmool Ibn Helal: they are discontented from the Imam having seized Rustock, their paternal inheritance, and which conveys to the possessor the title of Imam of Oman. The next, Ahmool Ibn Azan, and Kaase Ibn Azan, the former aged twenty, and the latter sixteen years, grandsons of Kaase Ibn Sultan, the Imam's elder brother: they possess the whole territory from Sghar to Shaun, in the Persian Gulf; and the inhabitants of this country are much attached to them. The whole of the revenues at present are seized by the Imam, which is one of the causes of their discontent; these two are also said to be much attached to the British Government. The above are the principal of those opposed to the Imam, and, indeed, are all of any consequence in his territories: the only individuals of the family who are any way attached to him, are his uncles, Mahomet Ibn Salem, Saun Ibn Salem, and Ahmet Ibn Salem; but these are without power or influence.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

LITTER VI.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I ONCE more resume my pen to submit to the consideration of such of your readers as are in power, a few observations on the East-India Military Seminary, which (I presume few will dispute) ought to be on so extensive a scale, as to enable all cadets, previous to their proceeding to India, to acquire a certain knowledge, both of military duties, and the Hindostannee language, including the Persian character.

Towards this point, I would propose that all should enter as infantry cadets, and go through a course of infantry drill (including the sword and rifle exercise), and duties; after which, a suitable number to be transferred to the cavalry, and a selection made for the artillery; the remainder, on passing for examination in the Hindostannee, &c. (which, as I before observed, all cadets should do, ere they are

considered) to be eligible to proceed to India, for the infantry.

The cavalry cadets should then pass through a course of cavalry drill and duties (for which purpose a small stud would be required), including the lance exercise.

The cadets selected for the artillery should proceed in a course of appropriate studies and practices; and from them, a selection to be made for the engineers.

I shall now consider the number of cadets required to replace the casualties in the army, which may be calculated at about one in twelve annually; and estimating on the present establishment of the army, according to the late arrangement, viz. 122 engineers, 405 artillery, 437 cavalry, and 3,404 infantry officers; although it may be hoped that those numbers will be considerably augmented.

Calculating that the engineer-cadets will
5 H A be

be one year at the seminary, in addition to their previous service (if it may be so termed), in the artillery and infantry branches, $122 \div 12 = 10$ cadets nearly.

The artillery-cadets two years (exclusive of their previous service in the infantry), but as from them, the engineers are to be taken, we must calculate both corps or Artill. Engrs. Total. Yrs.
 $405 + 122 = 527 \div 12 = 44 \times 2 = 88$.

The cavalry cadets a quarter of a year (exclusive of their previous service in the infantry), $437 \div 12 = 36$, nearly, $\div 4 = 9$ cavalry-cadets.

As all the cadets will go through the infantry branch, which may require about three-quarters of a year, we must calculate the entire strength of the army in it, viz.
 Eng. Artill. Cav. Inf. Total.
 $122 + 405 + 437 + 3,104 = 4,068 \div 12 = 339 \div 4 = 84 \times 3 = 273$.—Total, engineers 10, artillery 88, cavalry 9, and infantry 273; total 380 cadets. The chief objections I anticipate to this plan, is its (at first sight) apparent expense. On the contrary, I maintain, that it will prove a saving.

It is well known, that, under the present system, young officers are nearly, if not entirely, useless, for a long time after their joining a native corps; compare the amount of their Indian pay and allowances during that time, and their expenses at the cadet

seminary (which would qualify them for their duty the day they joined their corps), and the advantage, in that respect, of the latter will be evident.

I trust our hon. masters will (as is done in appointing to the Royal Military College) appropriate a certain number of the cadetships (say one-fourth), annually, to the orphans of officers who have died or been killed in their service, *gratis*; a further number (say one-fourth) to the sons of officers now in the service, or who have retired from it; who should pay according to their fathers' rank (say the sons of subalterns £20, captains £30, field officers £40, and regimental colonels £50 per annum), and the remainder may, without injustice, be made pay double the present rate.

I shall now take my leave of yourself and readers. The style and composition of my letters, I am conscious, admit of criticism, and the subject, discussion (which I shall leave to others). But my motive is solely the welfare of the service (dear to me from past recollection), and identified with it, that of our honourable and liberal masters: should the perusal of those suggestions lead their serious consideration to the subject, and the result be favourable to their service, my utmost wish is gratified.

I remain, &c.

A RETIRED EAST-INDIA OFFICER.
 Cheltenham, Feb. 20, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I observe in your last Number a very intelligent letter on the subject of brevet captains, signed "A Company's Officer," who appears so completely master of it, that I feel some surprise at his not suggesting an easy remedy for this evil. Allow me, therefore, to do so. Let the young gentlemen, who enter the Company's service, in place of proceeding to India as cadets, do so as second lieutenants, cornets, or ensigns (according to their branch of the service), their commissions as such bearing date a short period prior to the time fixed for the despatches of the ships, in which they have taken their passage, and be allowed British pay as such, until their arrival in India.

The expenses attending this plan will be trifling to our honourable masters, com-

pared with the advantages of it to their service. The officers (thus constituted) will be competent to the duties of court-martial, and others on board the ship (which, as cadets, they are not), and also amenable to that tribunal on their arrival in India for any misconduct during the passage. I know an instance of a Bombay cadet, in 1806 or 1807, who disgraced the character of an officer and gentleman on the passage out, but could not be tried in India on any other charge than that of not having, after his arrival there, and being in the receipt of pay, &c. &c., taken the proper steps for redeeming his character from the imputation thrown on it.

I am, &c.

A REGIMENTAL CAPTAIN.
 York, April 8th, 1825.

To

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Sir: From letters from all parts of India, it appears, that there is prevalent a general expression of satisfaction on account of the judicious intention entertained by the Court of Directors, of giving two years of military education to cadets of cavalry and infantry, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years, or half a year later, so that the cadet might arrive in India about the eligible age of seventeen. It is justly remarked, that every government in Europe sees the absolute necessity of early military education, in order that, in the present advanced state of knowledge of military science, the advantage might be equal and general, where a deficiency cannot but be ultimately attended with fatal consequences. So sound a measure as this requires no argument of support: being a self-evident proposition, independent of the manifest injustice of withholding from two leading branches of the service the vast benefit of education very properly granted to the cadets of engineers and artillery. Let any two men converse for five minutes, and they will be sensible of an intellectual difference: and so it will be between educated and uneducated officers; to say nothing of the too-frequently experienced results of ignorance unavoidably in command. The general principle of the case being fully admitted, there remains only for consideration the most eligible mode of carrying into execution, as early as possible, a plan of vast future utility. In conversing on this very important and highly interesting subject with one of the Directors, he observed, that an addition to the establishment at Addiscombe might be sufficient to accomplish the desirable object in view. On many accounts, a *contiguity* of the academies for educating the *four* descriptions of cadets is very desirable. The principal advantage would arise from having thus sufficient opportunities of occasionally bringing, and uniting on one field of tactical instruction, the four different military branches of tyros, in order to represent, in some degree, the more simple and obvious movements and evolutions constituting the primary principles of minor tactics. The youthful mind being thus impressed with a due knowledge of elementary tactical manœuvres, grounds would

be laid for future genius and reflection to work on, and arrive in due time at a degree of fame and renown, otherwise unattainable. It has been too frequently recorded in history, that genius, devoid of science, has in warfare effected by brute force, and a lavish sacrifice of life, what might have been equally achieved, with little comparative loss, by the aid and application of tactics and strategy. It is quite unnecessary to go ~~into~~ facts manifested in the pages of military history. I need not here repeat brief details of a course of education of cadets, of cavalry, and of infantry, adverted to in a *former paper* printed in your useful journal; more especially, as the hon. Court are consulting military characters better qualified than I can pretend to be, to suggest the precise course eligible to pursue in accomplishing an indispensable undertaking, which, in general estimation, has already been too long delayed. The fine park of Addiscombe is sufficiently extensive for the purpose of erecting a military college, distinct from the present; and there is circumjacent field enough for tactical instruction. But till such building can be erected, a temporary situation may be found; as not a moment ought to be lost in forming the requisite establishment in question, and which the Directors, with their usual, and well-known zeal, feel much anxiety and inclination to set on foot.

It so happens, Sir, that very frequently in India, from the nature of local circumstances, the civil servants there are often called on to act in a military capacity; and, particularly, in the absence or non-efficiency of European officers. Such being actually the case, the gentlemen of the civil line are quite sensible how much more they would have been *au fait*, had they possessed merely the degree of military knowledge sufficient for readily handling a body of men, or of acting as officers, when occasion required it. If this be fact, it follows, that the students at Haileybury ought to be instructed in the simple department of the minor tactics; and, without at all encroaching on the time dedicated to valuable studies, *one hour* out of the four and twenty might be spared for such acquirement, furnishing at once benefit and exercise. During that hour, silence

lence, and submission to command, the students themselves would admit to be necessary. I once belonged to a regiment, of which the serjeant-major was an old soldier, full of zeal, quaintly expressed. When drilling some new officers, one of them said, that he was *thinking* of a better mode of effecting the lesson before him.

"*Thinking*," said the serjeant-major, with an oath—"No man, *Sir*, under a field-officer, has any right to think." In the abstract, the serjeant-major was pretty near the truth."

Your's, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerlands, Exeter, April 7, 1825.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I am one of the very few surviving cadets of 1770-1, which composed the select piquet, and formed on the right of the advanced guard in the battle of St. George, in the Mollilla campaign, and, with about one hundred others, was handling brown Beas some years before I obtained an ensign's commission; consequently I cannot but from experience feel how hardly the late orders of the hon. Court, respecting brevet rank, operate upon the feelings and future interests of those well-educated gentlemen who have been sent out cadets, as regards their brevet commissions as captains; and there can be no doubt that such rules can only tend to dishearten the Company's officers. We will suppose his Majesty's cadets were ordered to Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, and were anxiously to wait, as I did, those years for commissions; would it not be the height of injustice, if their brevet captains' commissions did not originate from their absolute embarkation on board ship for their respective destinations? Having the pleasure of a personal and long acquaintance with some of the India Directors, I know them to be most estimable men; but, as old brother soldiers, I must confess they have assented to a regulation which must evidently operate to the disadvantage of their military relations, either now or prospectively; and particularly should the India army be transferred, as suspected, to the royal service, at the expiration of the charter: and the rank, too, of lieutenant-commandant in India is a foreboding that augurs no good to the future welfare of the East-India officers. Why, Mr. Editor, do young men embark on, a distant service, abandoning parents and dear relatives, but with the hope of a competence and high rank in the evening of life, as a reward for toils and liver affections? And as full colonel is designative for the command of 840 men in the

King's, why, in common honesty, should it not be assigned for 1,120 rank and file in the India army? and unless the soon-expected brevet brings all our lieutenant-colonel commandants in as full colonels, I maintain, that not one of these gentlemen will ever live to be a major-general. Although I am in the setting evening of life, I trust I have still left the military feelings of a true soldier; for without professional pride a soldier nothing; and I beg, most respectfully, through the medium of your Journal, to appeal to his Royal Highness the Duke of York (who, I understand, reads it), and to ask whether, if the situation of the King's Officers was in contradiction with the Company's officers, he would not promptly insist upon their interests being forthwith supported, and the orders of the Court of Directors rescinded? Who have the India officers to look to but the Directors? The Court of Proprietors being composed of a multifarious aggregate of persons, possessing stock merely from the interest to be derived therefrom, can have little feeling beyond that of money gratification. I am happy to observe that the feelings of the officers at home are roused into an expression of them; and as the India service now affords so few evident modes of comfort for the evening of life, beyond the retired pay, it necessarily behoves them to look to their future interest, in case a transfer ten years hence should place them, as at present it certainly will, upon a very unequal rank with the King's service. My long experience of India, in every part thereof, however, convinces me that India, and her civil and military establishments, will never be so judiciously or ably managed as under the present system, either as to the welfare of the Hindoo or Mussulman subjects there; but, above all, great judgment should be exercised as to who is sent out governor-general; and one of high rank.

rank and military character and distinction should be selected. Certainly, India and its value to this country are little understood or appreciated in England; and although the press has teemed with every information from the valuable histories of Orme, Scott, Wilks, Malcolm, Dow, and many others, yet the disinclination of the members of either house of Parliament, or of the British public, towards informing their minds, is too apparent. I have read with infinite pleasure Captain Seely's "Voice from India;" his observations on the danger of a free press in India are just, and I hope he will give us his promised concluding volume. His description of the wonders of Elora, in my opinion, exhibit the works of the chisel and hammer there, as far surpassing the works of Canova and Bacon of our day.

I have, out of curiosity, taken in the various numbers of Buckingham; but I must honestly confess to you, that there is in them such a spirit of malevolence, hatred, and contempt towards the Court of Directors, and all constituted authorities who differ in opinion with him, or his politics, that ninety-nine out of a hundred of his subscribers will leave him in disgust. I give him this side-wind opinion through you; hoping, for the interest of his family, he will hereafter keep within the bounds of decorum; for what can he know of India, residing in Rana Moody Gulley, and only four short years in Calcutta?

I am, &c.

A CADET OF THE YEAR 1770-1.

London, 4th May 1825.

THE FALL OF GURRAH.

ARGUMENT.—Gurrah was a rich, happy, and populous territory, ruled by native Hindoo princes, till the time of the Emperor Akbar, in whose reign it was finally subjected by the Moguls. Durghetti, the last queen, died on the field of battle fought near the fortress of Jora, which decided the fate of her dynasty, family, and country.—See Dow's "*Hindustan*."

Alas! what pangs, Durghetti, seiz'd thy breast,
When round thy ear thy fainting people prest;
When, as thy pale eye glanced o'er Jora's mead,
It met no sight but dying man and steed.
For scarce ten decads left, with efforts vain,
And bootless courage, braved the Tartar train;
Yet dauntless, 'midst despair and patriot blood,
In steely circles round their sovereign stood;
And still sedate, unconquered, and serene,
'Midst toil and danger, stood their heroine queen.
When lo! a shaft (the hand from whence it came
Unseen, unknown, but certain was the aim)
Transpierced her cheek; a cry of horror rung
From all her train, and every nerve unstrung.
"Fly not," the heroine cried, "but rather die,
"Inch after inch, than from these Tartars fly!
"Feel not for me, my friends; but rather feel
"The wounds your country bears from hostile steel.
"Pain I despise, nor value loss of breath:
"To me, Fame's life; and shame alone is death!"

She spoke, determined: while she vainly strove,
With agonising tugs, the shaft to move;
Vainly she strove: at length the treacherous wood
Broke short; the barbed prong deep-rooted stood.

Yet

Yet dauntless still, her soul unquell'd by pain,
 She urged, exhorted, fired, and led her train :
 Though man on man her brave defenders die,
 Her circle narrows, and her foes draw nigh.
 When, lo ! another arrow cuts the skies,
 Her neck transfixes, and her garment dyes.
 She bows, she faints ; with shouts the Tartar crew,—
 Unmanly shouts !—the falling Queen pursue.
 But still, her port and brow as they behold,
 Queenlike, the shrinking legions backward rolled.
 " Oh, Queen ! oh, mistress ! " generous Adhar cried
 (His was the post her elephant to guide),
 " Let me conduct thee from this fatal fight,
 " And bear to Jora's battlemented height,
 " Ere Gurrah sees her line of sovereigns o'er,
 " And loyal zeal maintain defence no more :
 " Swift is the beast, unmatch'd by rapid steeds,
 " And sure of foot to cross these slippery meads.
 " Light of my eyes,—but issue thy commands,
 " And lo ! his speed shall baffle yonder hands."—
 " No," said the Queen, as lighted into life,
 Her eye proclaimed her victor in the strife
 With death's grim pains ; and resolute she drew
 The shaft distilling gore to Adhar's view :
 " No ! I command thee, Adhar, not to wait,
 " Or meanly shun inevitable fate ;
 " But bear me instant on the hostile band,
 " And let me fall amidst my fallen land."
 She spoke ; and Adhar, springing from the tow'r,
 Mov'd with firm step toward the hostile pow'r.
 Six Indian chiefs the track devote pursue,
 And five that instant either warrior slew ;
 Then rushing in, with shouts and lifted brands,
 They bore destruction on retiring bands.
 Conspicuous most, heroic Adhar stood,
 'Midst cloven shields and spouting streams of blood ;
 While, following close behind the warrior's back,
 His wounded sovereign hailed his glorious track ;
 And oft, though fainting, from her lofty-car
 Impelled her jav'lin on the Tartar war.
 Aghast, astonished, at their wond'rous deeds,
 Rank after rank beneath their fury bleeds :
 Urged back in heaps, they tremble and they fly,
 As if avenging Branha rushed from high.
 While thus a handful drove the Tartar host,
 Like doves pursued by hawks, to Jora's post,
 Their starting leader marked his broken lines,
 And once again advanced his fell carbines.
 Loud rung their palling volley, short and strong,
 And thinned incessant Gurrah's falling throng ;
 Till scarce ten men were left to dare the field,
 The foe to combat, and the Queen to shield :
 When faint with blood, and racked with growing pains,
 And sore beset, by unremitting trains
 Of foes ; but still more harrowed with the dread
 Lest Delhi's walls should see her captive led,—

She called on Adhar,—“ Generous friend, draw near,

“ And end my life and troubles with thy spear.

“ True, we have lost the battle on the plain,

“ But still untarnished honour we retain ;

“ And Fame's loud trumpet to future years shall tell

“ How Gurrah's children 'midst her ruins fell.

“ Bred by my hand, in fortune's halcyon ray,

“ This late, this last equivalent repay ;

“ Snatch me at once from insult and from shame,

“ The self-destroyer's or the captive's name.”—

The heroine paused ; and gushing sorrows broke
From Adhar's eyelids, as his soul he spoke.—

“ Disposer of my being and my will !

“ Shall I, a slave, the blood of sovereigns spill ?

“ Earth would exclaim against the monstrous deed,

“ And heaven direct its lightnings at my head :

“ E'en now, e'en now, my elephants shall bear

“ Thy person safely from the ranks of war ;

“ E'en now—” No more he said : Durgheiti's blade

Had rendered vain all sublunary aid,—

Plunged in her breast ; and from the deathful wound

Her spirit rushed, and, rising, spurned the ground.

Stung to the heart, despairing Adhar flew

Amidst the fiercest of the charging crew ;

And, fighting to the latest gasp of life,

Fell, gashed with deadly wounds, in desperate strife ;

And, death-devote, the remnant of his train

Sunk on his pallid corse, 'midst heaps of slain.

THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE intellectual character of a nation or society may generally be inferred with some degree of certainty from its periodical literature. Works of an elaborate and permanent kind may be regarded as too independent of popular humour to be forced to comply with every fantastic fluctuation in taste or manners ; and their authors profess at least to be influenced by a nobler ambition than that of administering to the mere transient gratification of literary idlers. Newspapers, on the contrary, are chiefly dedicated to the discussion of temporary topics, and to recording the fugitive incidents of the day, as well as to the chronicling of political transactions at home and abroad. Such works, therefore, receive the impress of their character from those who read them, and upon whose approbation they depend for their very existence : for “ those who live to please, must please to live.” Although it may (and it doubtless is) in the power of the conductors of periodical works, especially those of a political nature, to direct, to a certain extent, the opinion of the public, yet this design is rarely attempted until it is shrewdly suspected that the majority of those who are to be directed are disposed to be led. In short, the readers of our political journals expect them to reflect the very image of their minds ; so that the various hues and complexions, which discriminate those numerous productions from each other, are faithful *indicia* of the shades of difference which distinguish the opinions and characters of the several classes of individuals of which the public is composed.

The facilities hereby afforded to the historian and the philosopher are as obvious as they are important. The periodical press, which, by a figure not

too bold, may be described as the mouth-piece of the people, must not be regarded merely as constituting a check upon oppression, and an insuperable barrier against arbitrary power, or as affording a convenient vehicle for communicating knowledge throughout the nation; but as providing for after ages a faithful and copious record of its transactions. Although it is not to be expected that files of newspapers will occupy a lasting place upon the shelves of public or private libraries; yet their most valuable contents will gradually filter through other works; and posterity will receive the facts unadulterated by passion, party spirit, and prejudice, which, at the period of action, are apt to mingle therewith, and to pervert the mind of the reader.

It is only necessary, in order to be convinced of the benefit which posterity will reap from these diurnal histories, to reflect upon the invaluable aid which historical monuments, deduced from such sources, would contribute to our researches into the transactions of early ages. Had the art of printing been known even to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and had daily, weekly, or even annual registers, at those periods, exhibited the state of manners, the vicissitudes of taste, opinions upon passing events, and other particulars analogous to those which are recorded in such productions at the present day, how smooth and straight would be the path of the historian! The office of antiquary would be superfluous. A few copies of a Grecian *Times*, or a Roman *Courier*, or even a number of an Egyptian *Asiatic Journal*, would probably supply more facts and real information than all the piles of books which literary industry has accumulated upon historical subjects, connected with those empires, since their transactions began to excite curiosity. If every copy of such works were extinct, their having once existed would be a triumph for history; for then the Grecian and Roman historians would have had neither the assurance nor the temptation to stuff their works with such trash, absurdity, and falsehood, as we now find in them.

The only works we possess which afford the least insight into the peculiar manners and domestic character of the ancient world, are their satires, dramas, and epistolary compositions. Few of either exist; and the two first represent distorted, aggravated pictures; yet they are valuable in the absence of better. The *private* letters which have been transmitted to us—those of Cicero and Pliny, in particular—are evidently written, like our Pope's, with a view to publication, as models of epistolary style; yet these are not destitute of that species of interest which attaches to whatsoever displays man in his natural and most universal character: for history affords but an artificial representation of the characters of mankind.

According to the rule just before laid down, the intellectual character of Anglo-Indian society should be rated very high. The newspapers and periodical productions of India, compared with those of our other dependencies, maintain, at present, a very superior rank. The names of their conductors and supporters (Bruce, Fullarton, Abel, Wilson, Atkinson, Jamieson, Gordon, Herbert Compton, Bryce, &c. &c.) furnish, indeed, a strong pledge of their character; comprehending men eminent in the learned professions, as well as others distinguished as oriental scholars: persons who discover none of that indolent temper which has been attributed to the residents in British India by the Quarterly Reviewers;* but who seem, on the contrary, to be accurate observers, and eager to augment the stores of oriental learning already possessed by the mother country.

* In These gentlemen, in reviewing Mr. Elphinstone's *Cabul*, observed that science was a commodity with which the market in India was not overstocked.

In Calcutta, the English newspapers are the *Government Gazette*, the *John Bull*, the *India Gazette*, the *Bengal Hurkaru*, and the *Weekly Messenger*. At each of the other presidencies there are also two or three. Besides recording the political events of the day, and the transactions in the Mofussil, a large portion of each paper is occasionally devoted to original communications upon the geography, history, commerce, and political condition of the surrounding states and people; as well as to much information of a more strictly philosophical character, acquired by the civil and military servants of the Company (generally men of good education), or others, in the course of travel, conversation, or research. Our own pages bear ample testimony to this statement: we have not scrupled to transfer into this Journal, from those sources, such articles as European readers would be desirous of perusing, and which deserved a more protracted existence than an Indian newspaper was likely to secure to them.*

It is due to the character of the late *Calcutta Journal* to state that, in this respect, it displayed a very laudable example to its contemporaries. During the few years it existed, this paper was the medium of many valuable communications upon various subjects relating to the arts and literature of the East. *Si sic omnia*, scarcely an individual in India would not have regretted its extinction.

If we were required to select a particular Indian paper which was the most distinguished for valuable intelligence, we should not hesitate to name the *Singapore Chronicle*. There is no work in India which enjoys such facilities for acquiring information as that paper. Situated as the settlement is, upon the confines of several states, with whom we are still but imperfectly acquainted, and enjoying, by its internal and municipal regulations, free intercourse with all around, gross stolidity alone could neglect the opportunities thus offered of ministering to European curiosity. The authorities of Singapore seem to have possessed, not merely the inclination, but, what is more essential, the ability, to take advantage of favourable circumstances. The visitors and traders at this port are exempt from other tax than that which is exacted from them to answer the demands of literary curiosity. At this flourishing settlement, commerce appears in her legitimate character, hand in hand with science and the arts.

One of the most ancient maxims of government, and which has operated most successfully to maintain mankind in servile subjection to despotism, is that which inculcated the duty of secluding knowledge from all but the ruling classes. To this maxim, which seems to have been almost universal in the eastern world, is to be traced the invention of those mystic characters, the relics of which still subsist in various parts of the world, and, however different in their nature and principles, were all employed for the same end. Commerce, however, has always offered impediments to this project of locking up the mind in ignorance. However learning may affect to disdain the association, it

* We have observed a remonstrance against this practice on our part, in one of the Indian newspapers, conveyed in no very measured language. Since the commencement of the present volume of this Journal (which is as far as our experience extends) the source from whence we have borrowed articles already in print has been acknowledged, except when the article has been transmitted to us corrected by the original authors; or when it has appeared in so many Indian newspapers as to render its origin a matter of doubt; or when we have so changed it by the incorporation of original matter, condensation, abridgment, &c. as to make it in some respects our own. We apprehend our readers would not thank us for excluding a valuable geographical sketch of the Burman empire, for example, merely because it had been printed in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, which nine-tenths of our readers would probably never see.

is to her connection with trade, and to the agency of mercantile adventurers, that she has been indebted for some of her most splendid acquisitions.

The establishment, at Singapore, which was the first bold departure from the selfish commercial system, has developed a new source of advantage, not, probably, contemplated by its projectors. It has not merely become the emporium of traffic with the Hindu-Chinese and Malay countries, but is the focus of scientific intelligence respecting these parts, and the channel of communicating to Europe what have been hitherto *desiderata*.

Those who have the means of comparing together the periodical productions of our various dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America, must concur in opinion with us, that the East-Indian press is of a superior character, and indicates a more refined and polished society. If we except our South-African colony, the periodical literature of which is in its infancy, the only journals which can be named in competition with the eastern papers, are those in some of our West-India colonies. But the unnatural state of society existing there is manifest in the characteristics of those productions. Although some of them are evidently conducted by men of talent, articles of literary or scientific interest are rarely found in them, and are never the growth of the soil. If we exclude European and American politics, and the personal altercations amongst the editors, there remains nothing in them, or, what is worse than nothing, disgusting details respecting their human chattels, and laboured treatises to prove the justice and policy of slavery.

Having said so much in praise of the Anglo-Indian periodical press, we may be permitted to add a word or two by way of reprehension; although the remarks will have no reference to intellectual character, nor convey any severe reproach upon the conductors of Indian journals.

The gross mechanical inaccuracies, conspicuous in those papers, constitute a very serious drawback upon their value. The source of these errors is the ignorance of the workmen; and from this very circumstance it necessarily happens that the most elaborate and recondite articles, in fact those in which accuracy is most desirable, abound with the greatest number of typographical mistakes. It is often with infinite toil we are able to rectify the sense, and especially the figures, of many articles inserted in the latter portion of our Journal, which are extracted from India papers. A classical quotation, or scientific term, is generally misspelt (examples of which are occasionally extremely ludicrous); and every particular we find it necessary to revise, as far as we are able, previous to re-publication. These occurrences show a remarkable deficiency of good compositors in India; and they are perhaps attributable, in a certain degree, to a relaxation of vigilance on the part of the editors.

Perhaps it would not detract from the respectability of the Indian periodical press if the mutual hostilities of its conductors were less frequently obtruded upon the world. We are aware that these are sometimes expedients employed to extend the circulation of a paper; and that the subjects of dispute may possess an interest with the public abroad, which we cannot partake of. To us, those subjects appear very dull, and seem to be treated in a very insipid manner.*

* We refer more particularly to the dispute between the *Hurkaru* and the *John Bull*.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : Being of opinion that the following information may be of considerable importance to navigators who frequent the Pacific Ocean and the seas of India, I will be thankful if you can conveniently give it a place in your popular work, the Asiatic Journal.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

Chart-Office, East-India House, May 5th, 1825.

NEW ATLAS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

Commodore Krusenstern, of the Russian navy, celebrated by his successful voyage of exploration and circumnavigation, has been employed for many years collating and selecting the best materials afforded by modern voyages, to enable him to construct an Atlas of the Islands and Dangers in the Pacific Ocean, on an extensive plan. He is at present employed on the Charts of the North Pacific Ocean, for which he possesses many excellent documents, chiefly by Russian officers, who have explored many of the islands and coasts adjacent to that ocean.

The Atlas of the South Pacific Ocean has been already published, by command of the Emperor Alexander, at St. Petersburg, and is dedicated to him. There is a quarto volume of letter-press accompanying the Atlas, affording a satisfactory explanation of the data used in the formation of the Charts. The work is published both in the Russian and French languages; and of the latter, several copies have arrived in London, as gifts to friends; and a few copies are placed for disposal, with Messrs. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, No. 7, Leadenhall Street.—The contents of this Atlas are as follow :—

1. General Chart, from lat. 5° N. to 70° S., and from lon. 68° to 253° W.	Large Sheet.
2. Chart of New Guinea, Torres Strait, and part of the Molucca Islands	do. do.
3. & 4. Do. New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and adjacent seas	do. do.
5. Chart of New Ireland and Admiralty Islands.....	Middle Size.
6. Do. New Britain and Santa Cruz.....	do. do.
7. Do. Louisiade and Mendana Archipelagos	do. do.
8. Do. Salomon Islands	Large Sheet.
9. Do. New Hebrides	Middle Size.
10. Do. New Caledonia.....	do. do.
11. Do. New Zealand.....	Large Sheet.
12. Do. Friendly and Society Islands	Middle Size.
13. Do. Fidji, and Navigator's Islands.....	do. do.
14. Do. Archipelago of Basses.....	Large Sheet.

Most of the abovementioned Charts are neatly engraved, and evince great improvement in that art at St. Petersburg, during these last few years.

ACASTA ROCK, NEAR VICTORY ISLAND.

A New Discovery, communicated by Captain Norfury.

Extract from the Log-Book of the American Ship Acasta.—" May 15th, 1820, at 10 h. 15 m. A. M. Victory Island bearing about S. by E. six miles, the man at the mast-head saw shoal-water near us; immediately put up the helm, and passed to leeward of a shoal patch, about twice the ship's length, which appeared like a rock under water, of a very brown colour on its centre, decreasing to a pale green all around."

The existence of this danger is now satisfactorily proved, by the following account transmitted

transmitted to me from Canton, by Capt. Gottlieb, who was chief officer of the ship *Isabella*, of Prince of Wales Island, when she nearly struck upon the rock :—

"Dec. 19th. At noon, Victory Island bore E. S. E. five or six miles.—At 1 p.m. a strong breeze, with a heavy sea from N. N. Westward; standing to the N. Eastward, observed heavy breakers on a rock about thirty fathoms distant on the lee bow; put the helm down, bore all a-back, and the ship's head veering round again to the N. Eastward, she passed so close to leeward of the rock, that two of the breakers rebounded from it and struck the ship on the weather bow. This rock bears from Victory Island N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant about five miles, which will place it in lat. $1^{\circ} 39' N.$, and in lon. $106^{\circ} 21' E.$ It appeared to be very dangerous, as no part of the rock was visible above water, even when the breakers receded from it, but at these times it appeared to be two or three feet under the surface of the sea; and in smooth water it is probably one, or one and a half fathom below the surface, with deep water all round, as about a cable's length to the eastward of it we had no bottom at thirty fathoms."

ROCK IN THE CHANNEL, INSIDE OF CHEDUBA.

Capt. Ross, the Company's Marine Surveyor at Bengal, states that nearly in mid-channel between the Island of Cheduba and the Ramree shore, and about four miles and a half to the north of the anchorage, a dangerous patch of rocks has been discovered, having only ten or eleven feet on it at low water, with six fathoms close to it, seven and eight fathoms to the westward, and five and six fathoms to the eastward.

BOMINY HARBOUR, about twelve leagues to the northward of Chittagong, situated between Bominy Island and the main, about thirty years ago, was a safe place for ships to anchor in, when driven past Chittagong river by stormy weather in the southerly monsoon: but it is said this harbour no longer exists; the soil brought down by the freshes in the great rivers having filled it up, and also great part of the channel between the Island Sun-Deep and the main, so as to preclude any safe passage or place of shelter for ships.

A NEW VIEW OF LITERAL ECONOMY.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

SIR: In one of the *earliest* volumes of your miscellany, my first essay on a universal language and character, with an explanatory diagram, made its appearance, under many disadvantages, from the want of an appropriate set of types, and that experience in the pursuit of an object, which more than ten years' persevering cultivation has since afforded, I presume, with commensurate effects. At the period here mentioned, I promised to prosecute the scheme to practical perfection, I therefore do feel bound in honour to convince the subscribers of your Journal that I am still a man who never wished to conceal, under a bushel, whatever light he could throw upon any useful subject; far less, to shrink from the defence of his own doctrines, however eccentric and worthless they may appear in the eyes of *superficial* observers, or of those *profound* scholars who deem *learning* alone the *summum bonum* of social life, in lieu of real *knowledge*. With the professed view of *courting* liberal criticism from the British Indian community in particular, and the public at large, you are most welcome to insert the whole *Diorama* in your number for June; and I flatter myself it will find favour not only in your sight, but prove acceptable also to the majority of your Oriental readers at home and abroad, who will be both able and willing to appreciate my pending lucubrations according to their deserts, when the whole have been fairly submitted for that tribunal's sentence, whence, as there is no appeal, respectful submission in me becomes a matter

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 and te pteur and te glori for evur.
 Amen.*

a matter of course to its irrevocable judgment. In the mean time, it is possible some seasonable hints may be generously communicated through the medium of your popular Journal, and I shall not fail to use them thankfully during the progress of the Polyglossal British Atlas, now in the press; that the work may be thus brought, if practicable, at once to perfection—the grand aim of all my philological labours, since their origin, nearly half a century ago. After the luminous observations, published a few years before his Lordship left India, by so accomplished a writer as the Marquess Hastings, in praise of the English language, contrasted with every other, my feeble voice on such a theme here, would be quite superfluous, if not impertinent; especially as it is generally taken for granted, from recent *leading articles* in his literary creed, that the acute and classical Mr. Canning even, is equally partial to his native tongue; which, were its glaring cacography now reformed on rational principles, would soon become, in preference to French, the most current speech over the whole civilized world, because it could then be communicated *efficiently* to all foreigners, within the space of a few *months*, instead of as many *years*, hitherto required for that purpose, and might thus be deemed a *sine qua non* accomplishment to the literati of both hemispheres.

The Diorama, in its present state, must speak for itself; and if assailed in those parts that may yet be considered vulnerable, I mean either to defend myself boldly, or honestly to acknowledge every *detected* mistake; my object being, in fact, rather to inculcate the utility of cultivating common sense and of establishing permanent truths among mankind, than to obtain the fleeting triumph which any polemic victory or defeat could ever produce.

A variety of attempts have been heretofore abortively made to establish a general standard for occidento-oriental orthoeigraphy, but none of their projectors, myself excepted, ever contemplated the possibility of therewith combining a universal language and a catholic character, on principles of such evident utility and simplicity, that he who runs may almost read their practicability in each department of my new view of literal economy; and adapted, as it is, to every dialect under the sun, ultimate failure in this project will prove rather a misfortune attributable to public apathy than to any fault of mine.

To many of my earliest pupils, who probably constitute a large proportion of your subscribers, I must explain a deviation or two from my first system of Hindec Roman orthoeigraphy, to reconcile *them at least* to all subsequent improvements, and upon similar grounds, *viz.* those longings after *perfection*, which Providence has wisely implanted in every ingenuous breast, as the soul's surest guide and noblest claim to immortality, after its body has been mingled with the parent dust. The ridiculous alphabetical name and occasional sound of our letter *u*, was originally denoted in my Dictionary by *eu*, but shortly afterwards, for obvious reasons, *yoo* was invariably substituted for *eu*. In the like manner, *kea*, *keea*, were converted to *kya*, *kiya*, restricting the power of *y*, uniformly, to its consonantal sound, heard alone in the English words printed thus—*y-awn*, *y-ou*, *y-olk*, &c. never pronounced *eye-awn*, *eye-ou*, or *eye-olk*. This judicious step having been seasonably taken, consistency of principles obliged me to obliterate entirely the vocal sound which *y* has in my, cry, by superseding this for ever with *ue*, *ui*, perceptible in *buy*, *guide*, *guile*, *guise*; and in the Scottish pronunciation of, not *tyoosday*, but as it is more plainly exhibited in *Tuesday*; besides, the fact of this *ue* being in perfect unison with the Oriental mode of forming this very common diphthongal vowel, *audible* if not *visible* in the organ, letter, and pronoun, indis-

criminatingly

criminally called eye, i; a bivocal, very different indeed from the y, noticed above in y-awn, for the *iota*, with us, indicates ai, ae, ue, ui, eye, not the yaw, as in yaw-n, which the Hindoos term yu-kâr, never wy. Previous to the emendation in question, the words tyar, yyam, and many more of a similar kind, exhibited the preposterous use and abuse of y, vocally and consonantly together; an evident absurdity, but ultimately rectified thus; tueyar, &c. To avoid the possibility of ou being ever deemed the French combination in pour, which might consequently be confounded with the English poor, and a parity of reasoning on both uo and ue from Eastern orthography, induced me to transpose the vowels ou, in *house, sound, our*, to form out of them, both more synthetically and analytically, the *canine* or *bow-wow diphthong*, uo, so-uor, guo, suo, buo, wuo, &c. at which unequivocal uo, and its twin-brother ue, my thoughtless quondam-scholars have been barking ever since, without either rhyme or reason on their side, but merely from sheer inability, indolence, or mulish disinclination, to follow me in the *right* path, after I had left the old beaten one, which greater experience clearly evinced was palpably *wrong*. That the Diorama will excite some such *hue and cry*, after its innovations, also, is probable enough, till those who complain of my progressive improvements shall deliberately recollect how repeatedly Watt, and every other grand inventor of useful *machines*, were employed all their lives in rendering *them* still more perfect by the various alterations and additions, which long practice and self-conviction of existing defects suggested from time to time; always in the hope of reaching thereby, the *ne plus ultra* of aspiring genius that was to transmit such men's names to posterity, as the honest, indefatigable benefactors of their own age and country. Had the true sound been retained of the interjection hae (hue), introduced above, to chime in with the cry raised after a thief, it alone must have levelled my adopted ue (eye) with the meanest capacity; but our notorious cacography has converted hae, through *hue*, to hyoo—something totally distinct in oral complexion from the hae crane! huc krue! formerly intended; and which is yet daily heard by every London coach-driver, as ho! hae! hue! hy!—familiar exclamations, and moreover, completely Hindoostanee! With the Diorama, a neat lithographic prospectus of the Catholic Litæclature and Lord's Prayer, in *script* symbols, will of course reach you, that the printed and *written* doxology may be compared *easily* together, along with the New Series of Letters, as the most convenient harbingers to a long-projected scheme of mine for communicating *pure* Hindoostanee rapidly to Englishmen, and *good* English equally so to the natives of British India. Both objects of this comprehensive design may be accomplished *simultaneously* by means of the proposed universal character, in which the subsequent editions of my works will successively appear, but, all greatly curtailed in prolixity, intricacy and price, from an earnest desire, on my part in future, to supply the whole of those who shall still confide in me, with a *maximum* of *practical* Oriental knowledge, through a *minimum* expenditure of time, toil, or cash, during the prosecution of such literary pursuits, at home or abroad. Learners from the age of six to sixty years, and of both sexes, will, on personal application, or by *post paid* letters, receive every aid in my power, including references to those instructors and private institutions, where the improved system of Oriental tuition has been or shall be successfully adopted and applied to the youngest scholars.

... I cannot terminate even this long address without most earnestly recommending the immediate extension of infant tuition to *practical* Orientalism in the

the British isles; but on such *conciliatory* principles, and short *self-evident* propositions, that every child may comprehend them almost at one glance; a purpose for which I am at present preparing a pleasant wholesale mode of instruction that will soon supersede the disgusting retail method, hitherto so much in vogue, of cramming juvenile heads with useless rules in endless and tormenting detail, thereby converting a pleasurable pastime to that scholastic drudgery which has now become quite insufferable. The capacities of mere children have never yet had fair play by the early cultivation of their intellectual faculties, in a *familiar, endearing* way, through the precocious *curiosity* peculiar to their tender years, whereon we might, under proper treatment, engraft the fairest classical fruits of adolescence, instead of devoting this maturer period of existence for the acquisition of arts and sciences, almost exclusively to the mere correction of idle bad habits, assumed in the nursery, the kitchen, a vicious neighbourhood, or last not least, of some evil communications imbibed in the very parlours and drawing-rooms of the infant's own infatuated parents. Much more may be taught *under* the age of seven than inexperienced people can readily credit, and from that period till twelve or fourteen, tuitionary wonders might in general be performed, even in the higher branches of education, in consequence of the great improvements daily making in the useful art of teaching. When these shall have been extensively adopted, the most ungovernable portion of human life, between twelve and twenty, may thus be so completely engrossed with scientific, professional, and other interesting occupations, that the vicious and criminal propensities of heedless youth will find neither time nor place for luxuriant growth, as rank weeds, in such prolific gardens for the most ennobling productions, from both their heads and hearts. Should the recently projected university be founded in the British metropolis, I trust it will accord much better than its established predecessors with the progressive spirit of the present century, and that among other *desiderata*, the seasonable culture of English and other living dialects, with a *quantum sufficit* of ancient lore and elementary Orientalism will be no longer overlooked or rejected from any silly preference of dead languages and classical erudition, as this preposterous predilection is too apt to create an exclusive monopoly, hostile to all future improvement.

I remain, &c.

No. 11, Clarges Street,
14th May 1825.

JOHN BOWDITCH GILCHRIST.

IMPOSITIONS IN INDIA.

It is desirable that persons connected with India should be advertised that impositions, upon a large scale, have been practised upon the editors of news-papers in India, in regard to the insertion of births, marriages, and deaths. This system of imposition is termed a *hoax*; and the act is as barbarous as the name. No less than six marriages, two births, and two deaths, were announced in the Calcutta Government Gazette of November 15, which prove to be false. It appears that the information was transmitted to the editor of the Calcutta *John Bull* in a letter from Delhi, with directions that it should also appear in the *Gazette*.

Tricks of this nature are more cheaply practised upon Indian newspapers than at home (where they are nevertheless too frequent), because the insertion of this species of intelligence in the former is gratuitous.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRANGOS HAY PLANT OF NORTHERN INDIA.

By MR. JOHN LINDLEY, F.L.S., &c. &c.*

In the north of India, in the neighbourhood of Imbal or Draz, grows a plant called Prangos, much employed as fodder for cattle, and of properties represented by the natives to be so marvellous, as to have excited doubts among the Europeans, whom reports of it had reached, as to its being more than an Oriental exaggeration. Owing to the little intercourse which takes place with the unfrequented districts where it was stated to grow, no opportunity occurred of gaining accurate information respecting it till the year 1822, when William Moorcroft, Esq., the superintendent of the Honourable East-India Company's stud, on deputation to Upper Asia, having occasion to enter into communication with the Chinese authorities of Elu, undertook a journey to Draz, for the purpose of examining into the truth of the properties ascribed to the plant by the natives.

The information, thus acquired, appeared to this gentleman of such importance as to be worthy of an especial communication to the government at Fort William. Two chests of the seed, and specimens of the Prangos Hay itself, were forwarded from India to this country, and presented by the Honourable Court of Directors to the Horticultural Society, with the correspondence between Mr. Moorcroft and the Indian government. Having had the honour to receive permission to use these important documents for the purpose of publication, I have prepared the following account of this remarkable plant, which may possibly become an object of great importance to our colonies in an agricultural point of view, whether we consider its amazing produce, its beneficial effects as a food for cattle, or the little care which is requisite in its cultivation.

The following are extracts from Mr. Moorcroft's letter, dated from Wakha, left bank of the Molbee Ches, 15th August 1822:—

"The plant called Prangos is employed in the form of hay, as a winter fodder for

* This article was prepared by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and inserted in the last No. of the Quarterly Journal of Science, &c.

sheep and goats, and frequently for neat cattle; but its seed, when eaten by horses, is said to produce inflammation of the eyes and temporary blindness. The properties of prangos as a food appear to be heating, producing fatness in a space of time singularly short, and also to be destructive to the fasciola hepatica or liver fluke, which, in Britain, after a wet autumn, destroys some thousands of sheep by the rot, a disease that, to the best of my knowledge, has in its advanced stages hitherto proved incurable. The last-mentioned property of itself, if it be retained by the plant in Britain, and there appears no reason for suspecting that it will be lost, would render it especially valuable to our country. But this, taken along with its highly nutritious qualities, its vast yield, its easy culture, its great duration of life, its capability of flourishing on lands of the most inferior quality, and wholly unadapted to tillage, impart to it a general character of probable utility unrivalled in the history of agricultural productions. When once in possession of the ground, and for which the preparation is easy, it requires no subsequent ploughing, weeding, manuring, or other operation, save that of cutting, and of converting the foliage into hay. Of its duration I have two facts, viz. one of its seeds having been carried westward along with those of yellow lucerne, above forty years ago, and sown on the eastern frontier of Kashmeer, where they vegetated, and where the plants of the first growth still remain in a flourishing condition; in the second instance, the seeds were transported eastward, and sown upon rocks near Molbee, where their plants flourished for about forty years, but in consequence of a long period of drought, during which there fell scarcely either rain or snow, the prangos perished along with the crops of that district in general.

"From various facts, it is conceived not unreasonable to presume that by the cultivation of this plant, moors and wastes, hitherto uncultivated, and a charge of disgrace to British agriculture, may be caused to produce large quantities of winter fod-

der.

der, and that the yield of highlands and of downs, enjoying a considerable depth of soil, may be trebled. I have made every precautionary arrangement in my power by presents, &c., for gathering, drying, packing, and transporting a large quantity of the seed, and have left Mr. Guthrie, the apothecary, to superintend the operations. One cask will be transmitted through Kashmir, and two others through Bushohar. And I take the liberty of submitting to the most noble the Governor-General in Council, the probability of this plant being of use to the new settlers, our countrymen, at the Cape of Good Hope, and to the colonists in general. As the prangos has hitherto been of spontaneous growth alone, practices better adapted to the nature of the plant or of the country may be adopted at a future time; but from a view of its habitudes in its wild state, I venture to suggest that the seeds be dibbled singly into holes an inch deep and a foot apart, a short time before the rainy season.

"During three years the plants will be little productive, but in that interim they will not be in the way of any other surface crop."

Judging from the specimens sent by Mr. Moorcroft, each plant will produce about one and a half pound of dry fodder; which, allowing each plant to occupy four feet of ground when in perfection, will give a produce for bad land of more than a ton and three-quarters each acre, which is nearly equal to the produce in hay of the best English meadows. But if the distance recommended by Mr. Moorcroft be sufficient for the growth of the plants, that is to say, one foot, then allowing a plant to produce only half a pound of hay, an acre would yield the amazing weight of something more than nine tons and a half, a quantity which certainly appears to exceed credibility.

It is much to be regretted that from the length of time which elapsed between the despatch of the seeds by Mr. Moorcroft and their arrival in England, that is to say, from the 15th of August 1822, to the month of April 1824, their vegetative powers had become so much exhausted as to render it extremely doubtful whether success will attend the experiments upon growing them. Now, however, that attention is called to the plant, other and speedier means may be employed for despatching

the seed; no difficulty in procuring which can now be anticipated. Mr. Moorcroft having made arrangements with Rippghias, the Kenphun, and Mahomed Khan, the Chikmual of Draz, for a supply of any required quantity of the seed.

The prangos hay plant is a perennial herbaceous plant, with a large fleshy root-stock, usually measuring at the top from eighteen to twenty-two inches in circumference, and formed by the aggregation of an infinite number of crowns or winter buds clustered together at or above the surface of the ground. The crowns are closely covered over by the coarse fibrous remains of the old leaves, by which the buds must be effectually protected from frost or accidents when the plant is in a state of rest. From each crown rises an abundance of finely-cut leaves about two feet long, when dried, of a highly fragrant smell, extremely similar to that of very good new clover hay. They are supra-decompound, quite smooth, with linear, entire, or three-parted segments; their principal petiole is slightly sheathing at the base with a crisp thin margin; upwards it is solid, round, or slightly angular, with a smooth finely-striated skin. Of the secondary petioles there are from six to ten opposite pairs, according to the vigour of the leaf; they are in all respects like the primary petiole, except being smaller and more compressed and having the first pair of their segments proceeding from their very base. In these leaves the whole crop may be said to consist.

From the centre of the leaves rises the flower-stem, which I have only seen in a young and mutilated state. Good specimens of the inflorescence have not reached me; but from some imperfect umbels of flowers, I can state that the male and female flowers are produced upon distinct umbels. Of the male flowers the umbels are compound, shorter than the bractes by which they are subtended, and both axillary and terminal; the bractes are finely and deeply pinnatifid with three-parted segments, of which the end-lobe is broader than the rest, and often three-toothed. The involucre is both general and partial, each consisting of five or six membranous ovate-acuminate leaflets, which are shorter than the stalks of the umbellules, or of the flowers. At the base of the umbel are clustered several scarious rudiments

rudiments of florata. The calyx consists of five distinct ovate minute sepals. The petals are five, lanceolate, spreading, incurved, with a minute dorsal nerve. The stamens are five, spreading, the same length as the petals, and inserted opposite the sepals beneath a large, fleshy, slightly wavy discus, which surrounds two little processes, the rudiments of as many styles. The filaments are incurved, and quite smooth. The anthers large, square, innate, bilocular; each cell opening longitudinally with two valves. The female flowers have not yet been observed. The fruit is inferior, and consists of two united achenia, at maturity separating from base to submit from their common axis; it is oval-lanceolate, compressed, eight or nine lines long, and is crowned with two recurved styles, arising from the centre of a large, fleshy, wavy discus, and with the corky sepals of the persistent calyx. Of these achenia, the commissure or point of union is nearly flat, and narrower than their transverse diameter. Of each the pericarpium is corky, with five primary juga or elevations, which are in the centre produced into a corky wavy wing, and on each side covered densely with coarse tubercles; there are no secondary juga, and the valliculæ, or intervals, are concave and smooth. The seed is of the same form as the pericarpium, from which it is easily separable; it is covered over with an indefinite number of colourless vittæ, both on the commissure and back; it is an involute horny albumen, and a minute, inverted, white embryo at its upper extremity; the cotyledons are flat and oval, the radicle rounded, and as long as the cotyledons.

From the foregoing description, which has been formed from such materials as have reached this country, it appears that the prangos hay plant belongs to the natural order of umbellifera, and that it bears much affinity to the genus *Cachrys*, with which it agrees in the corky nature of its pericarpium, in the absence of secondary juga, in having no vittæ, and in the involute structure of its albumen. With *Krübena* of Hoffmann, which it resembles in the general appearance of its fruit, it may also be compared, notwithstanding its difference of habit; with that genus, however, it cannot be united, on account of its involute not solid albumen, numerous vittæ, and lanceolate not emarginate

petals. From *Laserpitium* it differs materially in having involute albumen, an indefinite number of vittæ, and no secondary juga, while its primary juga, which in *Laserpitium* are obsolete, are in prangos the most conspicuous part of the fruit. To *Rumia* of Hoffmann it is not referable because of its solid pericarpium, distinct winged juga, and long flat achenia.

To revert, therefore, to *cachrys*, with which, as I have already stated, prangos has many points in common: if *cachrys morisoni*, the fruit which has a solid, corky smooth pericarp, with its juga nearly obsolete, is to be considered the species in which the essential character of the genus is to be sought, it is obvious that prangos cannot be considered of the same genus. But if *cachrys* be admitted in the form under which it has been placed by Sprengel, in the sixth volume of Römer and Schultes's *Species Plantarum*, it is equally certain that the subject of this article cannot be separated from it. Differences in the fruit and petals of umbellifera are, however, by the common consent of botanists, admitted to be of such importance in fixing the characters of the genera of that order, that a combination of plants, like that which has been attempted in the work above quoted, must be considered utterly subversive of analytical division, and can only lead to a return to the genera of umbellifera as Linnæus left them.

Besides *krübena* and *rumia*, the distinctions between which and prangos I have already explained, there is a third genus included in *cachrys* by Sprengel, but separated by Professor Link, under Bauhin's name of *Hippomarathrum*. From this prangos seems principally to differ, in having entire, not pinnatifid, involucre, the juga winged, not rounded, and the petals lanceolate, not round with a broad involute segment; all points of great importance in characterizing umbelliferous plants.

Having thus shewn that the prangos hay plant is strictly referable to no genus of umbellifera at present constituted, I propose here to establish it with the following name and character:

PRANGOS.

Char. Nat.—Calyx quinqueidentatus. Petala equalia, lanceolata, incurva, integerrima. Discus carnosus, crispus. Achenia a dorso compressa. Pericarpium suberosum:

sum: commissura plana, angusta; jugis quinque primariis alatis, secundariis nullis. Semen multivittatum. Albumen involutum.—Herbæ Asiæ temperatæ. Involucra universalis et partialia simplicia, polyphylla. Flores abortu monoici tutei? Folia supradecomposita.

Among the plants placed by Sprengel under his genus *cachrys*, is the *laserpitium ferulaceum* of Linnæus, found in the Crimea, a climate not very different from that of Draz, and described by Marschall von Bieberstein under the name of *cachrys alata*. This having a winged corky fruit,

like that of prangos, and otherwise agreeing with it in character, the genus now established will consist of two species, which may be distinguished thus:—

1. *Prangos pabularia*. Mihi supra.
P. foliis glabris.

2. *Prangos ferulacea*.
P. foliis hirtis.

Srx.—*Cachrys orientalis ferule folio*. Tourn. it. 2. p. 286 c. ic.

Laserpitium ferulaceum.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 358.

Cachrys alata. Hieb. Taur.

Cauc. I. 217.

GALLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE poverty of accurate information respecting the circumstances of British India displayed by French writers, has often been strikingly manifest. Their mal-intelligence, assisted by the diligent efforts of interested individuals in this country, has contributed to disseminate throughout Europe very erroneous notions of the political condition of Hindostan. We were not prepared to believe that this tendency to error was promoted by correspondence with individuals in India; but the following extract of a letter, which appeared in the *Journal des Débats*, stated to be written by a civil officer in the French service, dated Tranquebar, 25th September last, does furnish some palliation or excuse for their delusions. In submitting this specimen of French illiberality to our readers, it is unnecessary for us to direct their attention to the mis-statements, or the malice of the writer. The *different order of things* spoken of refers probably to the substitution of a *French* for an *English* Governor-General.

The English, in their expedition against the Burmese, have not as yet obtained that success upon which they calculated. The inhabitants of Pegu have adopted a plan of defence which entirely disconcerts their adversaries. They burn all the country they leave behind them, so that the English are obliged to draw all the provisions necessary for the army from Madras and Bengal, which exposes them to great privations, and occasions an enormous expense.

The Peguans fight with great intrepidity, and greatly depend on their barricades, in the construction of which they are wonderfully expert; they raise them in the course of a night, at short distances, and thus oppose continual obstacles to their enemies, who can only overcome them with great loss of men, and particularly of officers. It is said that this war was undertaken by the Governor-General of Bengal, Lord Amherst, against the opinion of his Council, who particularly pointed out that the present was not a favourable opportunity, not only in a political point of view, but also with regard to the season of the year. The English army happen to be at Rangoon at the height of the rainy season; this circumstance has been felt in a melancholy manner, by the breaking out among the English army of epidemic diseases, which have already carried off many victims, and among them Commodore Grant, the commander of the naval part of the expedition.

The English, harassed by an enemy, and barricades, which are daily renewed, by continual rains and the uncertainty of procuring provisions, fear to depart from the coast, and have fallen back on Rangoon, awaiting the return of the fine weather. The Emperor of Ava has not, in the mean time, been inactive; he has assembled an army of 40,000 men, of which he has cantoned a part in the upper provinces, and despatched 20,000 men, under the command of Prince Lanawady, against the English at Rangoon.

When one sees the insolence and severity with which the English exercise their superiority in India, it is easy to calculate the probabilities that may lead to a *different order of things*, however distant it may be.

I read with pleasure in the Madras Gazette, that the researches the English have made in the interior of the pagodas at Rangoon, to dig up the treasures supposed to have been buried, have been fruitless.

EGOTISM.

Me! me! adsum qui feci! Vana.

Egotism is—but why should we superfluously define what we all understand, and what is natural to us all? Every child of humanity has a tingling desire to dwell upon the monosyllable which expresses himself. Is egotism a vice? No: it is too universal to deserve so harsh an appellation. Is it a virtue? No: it is a frailty, a weakness, a folly, which wise men avoid; and which weak men would, perhaps, avoid if they could, but nature is too powerful for them.

Egotism originates in vanity, or, more properly, is an evidence of it. Vanity is not peculiar to, nor the necessary adjunct of, intellectual feebleness; but it denotes that the discriminative and distributive faculties of the mind wherein it exists are less vigorous than the perceptive. Poets and men of imagination are often egotists; persons distinguished by any peculiar traits of originality, which are commonly designated as marks of *genius*, are sometimes so. The bulk of egotists, however, we generally find to consist of men of superficial understanding, the scope of whose mental vision is limited; who may have enjoyed abundant facilities for acquiring knowledge, and who, therefore, assume that they possess it: although study, travel, and conversation, may have qualified them only to dogmatize. We recollect the anecdote of the old gentlemen who declaimed against the ignorance displayed by philosophers, in asserting that the earth was spherical; whereas, he observed, “I have sailed all over the world, and it is as flat as the table.”

Cicero is the archetype of egotists: “I,” and “my consulate,” were expressions perpetually issuing from his mouth or his pen. But it is rare to find vanity so tolerable as in the example of Cicero. A man who should attempt to justify his egotism by an appeal to the practice of the Roman orator, ought to be able to say, not merely, “I am an egotist, and so was Cicero;” but, “Cicero saved his country, and so have I.”

Neither weaknesses nor crimes can be palliated by the example of others, however splendid their characters in the aggregate. Drunkenness is not less a vice because it was practised by Alexander. We may add, that a cadaverous countenance never could be a mark of personal beauty, although the flatterers of Horace drank *cummin* to render their complexions as ghastly as his.

Egotism in conversation is perhaps on the decline. The rules of politeness and good breeding are compounded of maxims derived from experience and good sense; and they have operated wonderfully in propagating throughout society a species of *pseudo-intellectuality*, if it may be so called, or mechanical judgment, whereby actions seem to be under the direction of right reason; although, in many cases, no other reason could be given than *magister dixit*, the dancing-master, or Lord Chesterfield, has said so. It is not esteemed well-bred for a man to harangue in his own praise; and politeness prescribes, as a rule of propriety, an apparent deference towards the opinions of others. The diffusion of education is another cause of the abatement of egotism: there is less inequality in the condition of the people in this respect than heretofore, and which often constituted the ground of arrogant comparison. The evil habit, however, never will be effectually subdued. There is something in confidence which captivates, and in falsehood which staggers. Every egotist is therefore surrounded with a cluster of satellites, whose curiosity, or perhaps wonder, he often mistakes for applause.

It is usual to consider vanity as, in general, a harmless quality, especially when it clings to men possessed of some intellectual endowments. But when it openly develops itself by egotism, it is not only more obnoxious, but more dangerous, than when it lurks in the breast, and is detected only by the eye of discernment. An egotist who is intent only upon extolling himself, whose constant aim is to make I "the hero of each little tale," must be often tempted to practise cunning and deceit, besides being presumptuous and dogmatical. A vulgar egotist is distinguished by impudence and falsehood; and an egotist of a higher rank in life partakes, in some degree, of the same qualities.

The most common forms in which egotism discloses itself at the present day are the four following:

First, by complaint that the world, or some portion of it, has not done justice to the egotist; he has been wronged; he has been grossly abused; his merit has been overlooked, or scornfully disparaged. Hence he acquires the precious privilege of expatiating upon the sole agreeable topic; and he resolves to tell his case to the public, though he would do better, in many instances, to tell it to his physician.*

Arrias is an egotist of this sort. He complains of being the victim of oppression; but it is evident that his only motive to complaint is a desire to talk of himself. His oppressors do him a real favour by refusing to remedy his alleged wrongs. Meanwhile the press groans with his lucubrations, which are everlastingly about himself. His friends grow sick of the cloying theme; yet he perseveres, and

"spins the slight self-pleasing thread again."

Men of sense discover a refutation of his case in his own tedious details. He sets up his superficial understanding as the standard of perfection, and quarrels with those which are superior to it. His praise is worthless, because it can be purchased by flattery; his abuse is harmless, for it is bestowed indiscriminately upon all who dissent from him. His knowledge is skin-deep only: yet "he will talk,—ye gods, how he will talk!" He boasts of his sagacity, yet he is the instrument of those whom he governs.

Egotism in this form is the most ridiculous. It manifests itself, secondly, by an affectation of singularity. This is a very refined species of egotism. A person who declaims perpetually upon his own astonishing talents, or upon the dullness of mankind in overlooking them, seldom attains his object, of provoking attention, so effectually, as he who confesses some amiable infirmity, or who discovers a nice peculiarity of taste, which discriminates him from the grosser species of the human genus. The celebrated beau Brummell affected to dislike all vegetable food, though he acknowledged, with some reluctance, that, once in his life, he ate a *pea*. Men of this character are careless of the sacrifices they incur. Taking opium in immoderate quantity is occasionally used as a trick to attract observation. A hobbling gait, a distortion of the muscles of the face, pretended defect of sight, a peculiar twirl of the head, a sepulchral cough, a pair of creaking boots, nostrils choaked with indurated snuff, a shabby hat, &c. &c. are often really employed *quasi deumt*—"pray look at me!"

A third description of egotists are those who entrap the admiration of the world by means of deceptions practised through the public press. These are chiefly

* "I will tell it to the world," quoth Smellfungus; "you had better tell it," said I, "to your physician." Sterne attributed Smollett's *inferiority to life*.

chiefly professional men and authors. We read occasionally in the newspapers such paragraphs as the following :

"We are concerned to hear that Dr. — has sustained considerable personal injury by the overturning of his carriage; he has, in consequence, determined, for the future, to visit his numerous patients on foot."

Or, "It is not Mr. J., but Mr. I., whose play has been so highly commended in the green-room, and amongst the first dramatic circles."

Or, "We are happy to state that Mr. —, whose death was announced some days since, is perfectly well, and engaged in preparing his poems for the press."

Numerous are the expedients of this nature daily employed to awaken public attention, and thereby gratify the vanity of an egotist.

A fourth, and the most despicable species of egotism is that wherein the person bullies mankind into an opinion of his consequence. This is accomplished by a swaggering and assuming demeanour, which some people unhappily mistake for a symptom of overboiling courage, and respect it accordingly. Treading intentionally upon a gouty toe, and offering the satisfaction of a gentleman to the crippled patient; creating a disturbance in the boxes of a theatre; obtruding a card upon every frivolous occasion; and interlarding the discourse with such phrases as "cropping ears," or "letting light through the body," or "blowing out brains;"—these are the characteristics of Thrasonical egotism.

Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the innocuous character of egotism in respect to its interference with the social duties, it cannot be disputed that this weakness is dangerous to the possessor, since it exposes him to become the easy prey of artifice and fraud. Even the Thrasonical egotist is obnoxious to the same peril, and may be made a gull by the merest novice in the art of crafty adulation. A man may doubtless possess numerous qualities more pernicious both to himself and to others, than that of which we are treating; and should his character be compact of egotism alone, he may still console himself with the maxim of La Bruyère: "Un caractère bien fade est celui de n'en avoir aucun."

One might imagine that it was an overweening egotism which suggested the ridiculous system of *egoism* to the German philosophers, who made *ego*, or *I*, a sort of magical being. "The *ego* of Fichte," says Dugald Stewart, "has a creative power: it creates *existence*, and it creates *science*; two things which, according to him, are one and the same. Even my own existence, he tells me, commences only with the *reflex act* by which I think of the pure and primitive *ego*. On this identity of the intelligent *ego* and the existing *ego* (which Fichte expresses by the formula $\text{ego} = \text{ego}$) all science ultimately rests! "

E. A.

FROM FIRDOSI.

If Envy's bitter plant in Eden grew,
 Manured with virgin-honey at its root,
 And moistened ever with ambrosial dew,—
 Acrid and poisonous still would be its fruit.

OF THE ANTIQUITY AND ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE, AND OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR, Mr. Davis's Memoir concerning the Chinese, printed in the *Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society*, and inserted in your *Journal*,* is a valuable acquisition on the subject of Chinese history; and I think I shall but further the views of its learned author, as to the formation and diffusion of distinct ideas in relation to the inquiry, if I request you to insert a few notes, which I have been led to make during its perusal.

1. Mr. Davis supposes the *authentic* history of the *national occurrences* of the Chinese to begin with the beginning of the dynasty of Chow, about the year before Christ 1,100.

2. The dynasty of Chow he continues till about the year before Christ 240, or 200; when Chi, King of Tsin, at the close of the Chen-kwo, or period of the "contending nations," obliges six of the neighbouring states to acknowledge his superiority, and assuming the title of Hoang-ti, or emperor, founded the Chinese empire, and became its first emperor. Chi-hoang-ti appears to have been troubled with foreign enemies abroad, and by public opinion at home. He built the great wall, and burned the books of the philosophers.

3. The Chinese empire, as founded by Chi, embraced the greatest portion of the northern half of Modern China; and is that which we ought to regard as Ancient China, or China Proper, known, as it should seem, to the Chinese, by the name of Han. "At the present day," says Mr. Davis, "the term for a Chinese, in contradistinction to a Tartar, is Han-jin, 'a man of Han.'" The dynasties of which Chi was the founder, or rather, perhaps, the dynasty which, in the person of Chi, assumed the empire, is called the dynasty or dynasties of Han. The doubling of the dynasties of Han implies only the change of place of the court. The first dynasty is called *si*, or "western," from its having resided in *Shen-si*; and the second, *tung*, or "eastern," from the removal of the court to Honan. The removal was occasioned by the troubles and territorial losses, which ended in the overthrow of the dynasty or dynasties of Han. Mr. Davis applies to this dynasty or dynasties the name of Han, or Tsin, indifferently. Tsin, as I understand Mr. D., was the ancient kingdom of Chi, and was one of the states of Han, of the whole of which Chi possessed himself. Han is the ancient name of the northern half of China, extending from the great river Keang to the confines of Tartary.

4. The dynasty of Han, or Tsin, or race of Chi-hoang-ti, reigned, with various grandeur, during a period of something more than four centuries; that is, till about the year of Christ 220. Its career was troubled by the Tartars, with whom it formed alliances, to whom it paid tribute. In its latter days, reigning princes ceased to bear the title of Hoang-ti, or emperor, and were contented with that of Choo, or lord. It is a celebrated and favourite period of Chinese history. Learning is said to be under great obligations to it: paper and ink are said to have been invented in it.

5. To the period of the one empire of Han, but still under the Han dynasty, succeeded, about A. D. 220, that of the San-Kwo, or Three Nations—all "men of Han," or Chinese. "The dress of that period," says Mr. Davis, "as represented on the stage and in pictures, forms a singular contrast with the

* See pp. 1, 113.

the modern garb, which has been forced upon the Chinese by their Tartar conquerors. Instead of the long queue, or tail, proceeding from a single tuft at the back of the head, the ancient Chinese are depicted with fine heads of hair, folded beneath their caps, and with dresses of a fashion differing altogether from the national costume of the present day."

6. The period of the San-Kwo lasted from about A.D. 220 to about A.D. 416, when it was succeeded by that of the Woo-tae, or Five Short Dynasties, the occupants of a third duplicate of centuries. Under these dynasties, China, which, by this time, had extended itself to the southward of the Keang, was divided into two empires, the northern and the southern, between which the river just named was the reciprocal boundary. In the year of Christ 585, an usurper of the northern empire made himself master of the southern also; and thus China, north and south of the Keang, became one territory.

7. In the year 620, a new revolution, as we are left by Mr. Davis to conclude, gave to the Chinese empire a new dynasty of sovereigns, distinguished by the name of Tang. This dynasty lasted till the year 900; after which Mr. Davis enumerates five others. Of these, the first, to which he gives no name, reigned from the year 900 to 950; and the second, that of Sung, from 950 to 1281.

8. But whatever were the contentions and revolutions in China, previous to the thirteenth century, all the dynasties which successively appeared in it were Chinese, or natives of the soil. In 1281, the Tartars, for the first time, established themselves in China. These were the Mongols, or Western Tartars, under Cobloï, or Kouli Khan, and their dominion lasted only a part of a century.

9. In 1365, the Chinese sovereignty was restored, under the dynasty Ming.

10. In 1644, the Manchow, or Eastern Tartars, overthrew the dynasty Ming, and established, in China, a throne, which they maintain to the present time.

The following is a recapitulation of dates.

Dynasty.	BEFORE CHRIST.		Year.	Year.
Chow			1100	to 200
Han, or T'in			200	
AFTER CHRIST.				
.....				416
Woo-tae			416	620
Tang			620	900
.....			900	950
Sung			950	1281
Yuen, or Mongols.....			1281	1365
Ming, or Chinese restored.....			1365	1644
Ta-tsing, the present Manchows			1644	to the present time

In this manner, as we are taught by Mr. Davis, about three thousand years of Chinese history may be traced, and the origin of the empire assigned to a date of about two thousand years gone by. The antiquity and origin of the Chinese, the founders of the empire, is a different question; and, in reality, their origin is one question, and their antiquity another.

Respecting their antiquity, Mr. Davis runs no risk when he rejects, as unauthenticated and suspicious, many of the earlier traditions. All ancient history commences with fable, or with traditions, of which the facts are mutilated,

lated, the dates usually lost, and consequently the order of their occurrences disarranged. When history, as in the case of that of the Chinese, attempts to present us with the persons of the inventors of the earliest arts of life, this at least is certain, that it greatly errs if it describes those inventors as living in an advanced stage of society, and as filling places in any thing that corresponds with our ideas of governments or states. The existence of the earlier arts necessarily precedes that of what is commonly called civilization; and civilization, that of kingdoms and empires. If, however, we substitute the title of "chiefs" for that of "princes" (a distinction merely of association), it is, perhaps, less improbable than may at first sight be imagined, and as Mr. Davis so strongly insists, that a chief and an inventor should be one and the same person; since talent might equally make the inventor a chief, or the chief an inventor. Neither is it so wholly out of historical probability, as Mr. Davis, after M. de Pauw, may contend, that *princes* (even those of some pretension to the title, in consistence with our modern ideas) should be the recorded inventors of even humble articles of use. It is said, it will be remembered (and with no violation of probability in narrative), that our English Alfred was the inventor of the lanthorn. As to the rest, mankind has commonly enveloped the history of the invention of the early arts in fable, either describing inventors as gods, or gods as inventors. To fable of one of these descriptions we are doubtless to refer the Fô-hi of the Chinese.

But the truth is, that all this invention, generally speaking, precedes any date at which we are to look for the origin of the Chinese. The inventions were, in reality, performed before the Chinese had a name or separate existence. When, then, did this name, and national or separate existence, begin? How long have the Chinese, the men of Han, possessed a place upon the earth as a people? Assuredly this possession began some time between the invention of the earlier arts, and the appearance of the Chinese as a *powerful* people—before the dynasty of Han, and even before that of Chow. But what date shall we assign to it?

Mr. Davis refers to the Chinese history of the regulation of the calendar by Chuen-hiô, whom the Chinese describe as living at an era which corresponds with that of the two thousandth year before Christ, or nine hundred years before Mr. Davis's era of Chow. In this Chinese date there seems nothing very incredible; but, on the other hand, Mr. Davis's astronomical objection may be valid, and may reduce the antiquity of the calendar of Chuen-hiô six hundred years.

Menu is supposed by Sir William Jones to have written more than a thousand years before Christ, and his work makes mention of the "Chinas." In this manner we trace the "Chinas" backward for a period of at least four thousand years.

But Mr. Davis thinks himself entitled to assume, that the Chinese nation, in the time of Menu, was in a state of infancy; and on this, as on another occasion, mistakes, as I think, the conclusion properly to be drawn from the words of the Indian lawgiver, who tells us that "many families of the military class, having gradually abandoned the ordinances of the Veda, and the company of Brahmens, lived in a state of degradation; as the 'Chinas,' and some other nations." Mr. Davis having connected this passage with his discussion of the antiquity of the Chinese, or their degree of national grandeur at the remote era referred to, I must conclude that, by the words "state of degradation," he understands state of weakness. In no other sense can I interpret the sentence which follows his extract from Menu: "The great antiquity,"

says Mr. D., "of the laws of Menu, is in favour of the above testimony; for, at the period at which Sir W. Jones supposes them to have been written (above one thousand years B.C.), there can be no doubt whatever but the Chinese nation was yet in its infancy, and that it could lay no claim to the character of an extensive, united, and powerful empire until many years after that date." How Mr. Davis contrives to discover all this in the words which he cites from Menu, I am wholly at a loss to divine. Had he, on the other hand, reserved his conclusion as a tail-piece to his quotation from Dr. Morrison's Chinese Chronology, which immediately succeeds it, I should have found somewhat less difficulty perhaps.—"I content myself," adds Mr. D., "with noticing, in this place, the statement of one of their own histories (see Morrison's Chinese Chronology, p. 52) that, twelve hundred years before Christ, the Chinese nation was small and feeble; the Eastern foreigners (that is, the aborigines, perhaps Tartars, between them and the east [sea?] coast) numerous and strong."

The description of an "extensive, united, and powerful empire," and the words "small," "feeble," "numerous," and "strong," have so much latitude of meaning, and are so comparative, and consequently equivocal, in their import, that it is almost impossible either to admit or to reject their use; yet, I confess, that upon the strength of the passage in the Chinese Chronology (always supposing the fidelity of the double quotation) I should be disposed to arrive at the conclusion, that, twelve hundred years before Christ, the Chinese, though they had a national existence, were a small and insignificant nation—were it not for what I think proofs to the contrary, furnished me by Mr. Davis's *Memoir*.

In the first place, Mr. Davis places the beginning of the race of Chow eleven hundred years before Christ; which is no more than one hundred years after the Chinese nation is described in the Chronology as small and feeble, *in comparison with the aborigines* (whimsically called the foreigners) of the sea-coast, or eastern part of the country. Now, I can easily believe both these statements together. I can easily believe that Mr. Davis's *authentic history* commences within a hundred years of the time when the Chinese were small and feeble—compared with their neighbours—but not so, that it commences within a hundred years of the time when the Chinese were small and feeble—positively speaking. Again: I can easily believe that the Chinese nation, "above a thousand years before Christ," that is, exactly at the date of the commencement of Mr. Davis's *authentic history*, did not possess, comparatively speaking, "an extensive, united, and powerful empire;" but I cannot easily believe that the Chinese, at that date, did not possess an empire of some extent, some unity, and some power.

Mr. Davis places the era of Confucius in the middle of the dynasty of Chow, or about five hundred years before Christ; and attributes to the same date the subtle philosophy of Laou-Keun. The Chinese, he tells us, have no records older than the compilations of Confucius. The escape of history from fable he dates, somewhat variously, either at the beginning, or at the middle (the era of Confucius) of the dynasty of Chow. The building of the Great Wall, and the colonization of Japan, he gives to the second century before Christ; and the introduction of Buddhism, or the religion of Fô, into China, he assigns to the first century of the Christian reckoning.

But, by the side of all these arrangements, Mr. Davis presents us, as I think, with testimony to a material and conspicuous existence of the Chinese of a higher antiquity than he is himself willing to allow. He addresses that

passage

passage of Menu, which I have repeated after his pen, and from which I think we are entitled to conclude that the Chinese were a people of power and renown in the days of the author of the Hindoo Institutes; or, "above a thousand years before Christ."

This is a question, however, to be examined along with that of the origin of the Chinese, a subject upon which, likewise, I think myself obliged to dissent, with deference, from the conjecture of Mr. Davis; and which, together with the interpretation of the passage quoted from Menu, I shall discuss in a future letter.

I am, &c.

May 10th.

E. A. KENDALL.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

THIS loan seems to have produced much discussion in India, where opinions differ as to the comparative merits of its securities. As many persons in England are probably interested in it, we subjoin a statement on each side of the question.

The following article appears in the Calcutta *John Bull*:

We have had our attention directed to the rate of the 4 per cent. promissory notes, of the new loan, as quoted in the Exchange Gazette, which we are assured is so far incorrect that, when purchasers are eagerly seeking for paper at the discount therein stated, not a single note is to be had in the market. How this error has arisen it is impossible for us to guess; but its existence is calculated very much to mislead capitalists at the other presidencies and in the Mofussil, who, under such an impression as that likely to be produced by the report of the paper being at such a discount, may be induced to forward instructions to purchase that which is not to be had at the rate described. It has been suggested to us, and we cannot but agree in the suggestion, that the rates of government paper should be given from *bonâ fide* transactions, and not on the mere authority of any shroff in the bazar, who may be deeply interested in conveying to the public an erroneous estimation of the value of an article, which is intimately connected with all mercantile transactions on a large scale. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to point out how very injurious such errors must be in their operation on those at a distance, who have no other means of knowing

the state of the money market. There are other considerations to which we might advert; but we are only desirous of having accurate rates published for the public guidance, and shall, therefore, abstain.

With respect to the promissory notes of the four per cent. loan being at a discount, from what we can learn on the subject, such a circumstance would afford matter for no little surprise; since, if our information is correct, the advantages which it offers to purchasers exceed those of the six per cent. remittable loan, which is now at a premium of 33 and 34 rupees—the last month it was as high as 37-8. Let us contrast the situation of a purchaser at the present moment in both. The six per cent. remittable loan has little more than nine years to run; at which period, for every hundred rupees of paper, for which now 134 rupees must be given, 100 rupees in cash, or in bills on the Court of the Directors, at 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee, payable twelve months after date, will be given; if the purchaser receives the cash here, he at once loses his 34 rupees, premium, which he paid on purchasing the paper, or 3 Rs. 12 annas per annum for the nine years, while during that period he will only have received 6 Rs. per ann., about 4½ per cent.; thus deriving only two rupees, four annas per annum on his capital of 134 rupees, not quite 1½ per cent. If he takes a bill on the Court of Directors, its value will depend upon the rate of exchange at the time; but as it is understood that by far the greater portion of this loan belongs to creditors in England, it is reasonable to suppose that an immense amount of bills will be at once thrown into the market, and

and probably not be saleable at a more favourable rate than 2s. the rupee.

At this rate, the holder of paper to the amount of 100 rupees, will obtain for his bills sicca rupees 125, which being deducted from the sum he paid for the paper, *viz.* 134, he will obviously lose nine rupees, or one rupee per annum, which, deducted from the interest received, will leave short of four per cent. per annum, on his capital of 134 rupees. But this is by far a more favourable view of the probable rate of exchange at the period alluded to, than we are entitled to calculate upon. The present rate may assuredly be considered as a minimum; and the probabilities are, that, without the operation of the large influx of bills, which the paying off of the loan will create, that the rate will increase. Suppose, then, they should not be saleable under the rate of 2s. 3d. per rupee; in this case, a holder of 100 rupees of paper would receive 111 rupees 11 annas for his 134 rupees; sustaining a loss of 22 rupees 5 annas, rather more than 2 rupees 7 annas per annum, reducing his interest on his 134 rupees to 3 rupees 9 annas per annum, or about 2 rupees 3 annas per cent. per annum. These are the probable situations of purchasers at the present moment of the six per cent. remittable loan. The new remittable five per cent. paper may be shewn in the same manner, not to be calculated for present purchasers; though the interest which a present purchaser may expect for his money may be a trifle more than in the six per cent. remittable. Let us now see what are the prospects of a purchaser in the four per cent. loan. Instead of the reduced rates we have shewn above, he will be secured in the receipt of 4 per cent. per annum; and instead of having to look forward to a loss, on account of premium, at the day of payment, he may fairly anticipate a rise in the value of his paper, in proportion as the others deteriorate as the day of payment approaches. At the period of nine years he may look forward to selling out at a premium, and, if he is a resident in England, to a much more favourable rate of exchange, a rate indeed rendered more favourable by the payment of the other loan. There are various other considerations, as affecting a resident in England, which would render the purchase of the new paper preferable: but which we need

not touch upon at present. We think we have said enough to shew the superiority, in every respect, of the new loan over the other at their present rates of premium. With respect to the probable increase in the value of money, it is well known that three per cent. was lately refused on loans secured by government paper, and that large sums are now held at the low rate of 2½ per cent. for a long term on similar security; and we believe no doubt exists that a return to similar low rates will take place when the four per cent. loan is closed. Our only object, in thus noticing the subject, is to do away with a very erroneous impression that has got abroad, highly prejudicial, in our opinion, to the interests of those who have capital to invest.

The subsequent counter-statement was soon after inserted, from a correspondent, in the *India Gazette*:

Sir: The *John Bull* has been labouring, with more than his usual zeal, to prove the superiority of the new four per cent. loan to the other securities of the hon. Company. He has arrived at some extraordinary conclusions, which might well induce him to suspect the accuracy of his reasonings; but he appears to be fully satisfied, and I am not disposed to disturb his self-complacence. The subject, however, is one of much importance; and I will, therefore, with your permission, endeavour to set it in a proper light, by contrasting the real values of the new four per cent. loan and the remittable loan at six per cent.

The present premium on the remittable loan may be taken at 34 per cent. Suppose, then, that you have sicca rupees 134 which you wish to lay out in government securities, and are doubtful whether to purchase a note for rupees 100 in the six per cent. remittable loan, or to advance your money to the new loan at 4 per cent. By preferring the former, the interest of your money will amount to . . . Rs. 6 0 0 by choosing the latter, your interest will be only . . . Rs. 5 9 such being the interest of Rs. 100 at 4 per cent. There is, then, in favour of the six per cent. loan a difference of interest of . . . 0 10 3 But this is not all. Your six rupees in the one case will fetch in the English market . . . 12s. 6d.

the

the interest being remittable at 2s. 1d., while, in the other case, your 5r. 5s. 9p. will procure only 10s 8½d. Such being its value at the exchange of 2s. in the English market; then, there is a difference of..... 1 9½ which brought back to Calcutta at the same rate of exchange is equal to 14s. 4p., and this is the true difference of interest in favour of the holder of the remittable loan above the holder of the new four per cent. loan.

So much for interest. Let us now look to the value of your principal, when you are obliged to convert your securities into cash.

Your note for Rs. 100 in the remittable, secures to you, in the English market, at the termination of the Company's charter, £12. 10s. sterling; the loan being payable at the exchange of 2s. 6d. I think it is assuming too much to say, that you may calculate on the exchange of the day, nine years hence, being at 2s.; but suppose it for the sake of argument. At that rate, your Rs. 134 in the four per cent. loan, will procure £13. 11s. in the English market, and consequently £1. 4s. more than the

same sum invested in the remittable. This difference in favour of the new loan, when transferred to the Calcutta, at the same rate of exchange, is equal to Rs. 12.

That is, therefore, the loss of principal which you will sustain by preferring the remittable loan. But to meet this loss you have an annual increase of interest of 14s. 4p. which at six per cent compound interest will amount in nine years to about 9r. 9s. 2p.; leaving a difference in favour of the holder of the four per cent. loan of only 2r. 6s. 10p.

It must be recollected, that, in order to produce this small difference, it is necessary to assume, that the rate of exchange will not fall below two shillings. This is an assumption, however, on which a possessor of capital will not reckon; and there is nothing in the present state of the money market to sanction it. Although the necessities of government may, for a short time, raise the value of money in India, this value cannot be maintained so long as capital remains at its present low value in the English market, and is free to move from thence to supply the deficiencies of the market of Calcutta, and the credit of the East-India Company preserves its present level in England.

NECROLOGY.

No. V.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

THIS highly distinguished officer entered the British army as early as the year 1776. He was appointed an ensign in the Royals, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the same corps, 25th Dec. 1778. In the month of April 1780, he obtained a company in the 97th regiment of foot, and served in that corps at the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, in the year 1782. He was soon afterwards placed upon half-pay; but in December 1787 he was attached to the 74th regiment. He became major by brevet in 1794, and obtained a majority in the before-named regiment in the succeeding year. Soon after he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel (4th Dec. 1795), he accompanied the 74th to India, and rendered himself very conspicuous in the Mysore war, and at the capture of Seringapatam in the year 1799. One exploit which he performed upon this occasion, and which created great confusion in the Sultan's army, was an attack upon a circular work, from which he dislodged the enemy with great gallantry, pursuing them across the bridge of communication, and entering the island with the fugitives. He came upon the right of the Sultan's entrenched camp, where he bayoneted some of the enemy in their tents, and spiked several guns.

He attained the rank of colonel in the army in the month of September 1803; and when the present Duke of Wellington commenced his campaigns in Spain, Col. Campbell served in his army with the rank of brigadier-general.

In the arduous conflicts which attended the commencement of that war, so gloriously terminated, Brigadier Campbell greatly distinguished himself; but particularly at the severe and well-contested battle of Talavera, 27th July 1809.

Upon that occasion he was posted in a commanding spot of ground between the two armies. When the enemy had been defeated on other points, he commenced a desperate attack upon Gen. Campbell's position. The result is best expressed in the concise but flattering words of the Duke of Wellington: "This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brig. Gen. A. Campbell, who took the enemy's cannon; and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended."

In the general orders published at home soon after this action, his Majesty, in communicating his approbation of the conduct of the several general and other officers at the battle of Talavera, observed that the instances of their previous gallantry had not escaped him; and a comment upon this remark subsequently appeared in a list of the names of officers, to whom a medal was awarded for their distinguished services at Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera, among which we find that of Brigadier General Campbell.

In Dec. 1809, Col. Campbell obtained the colonelcy of the York Light Infantry Volunteers; and in July 1810, he was advanced to the rank of major general.

At the actions of Casal Nova and Foy d'Aronce, in March 1811, Major Gen. Campbell found new opportunities of distinguishing himself; and his name is mentioned in the despatches of the commander of the combined army with commendation.

Next year he was appointed to the command in chief of the forces at the island of Mauritius; and was made lieut. general in June 1814. He returned to England in the year 1819; and was appointed, in the latter end of the year 1820, to the post of commander-in-chief of the army at the Presidency of Fort St. George, with the rank of full general in the East-Indies.

Having spent a large portion of his military life in this part of the world, General Campbell had obtained a minute acquaintance with the habits, temper, and feelings of the native soldiery. The beneficial results of this experience on the part of this lamented officer, in conjunction with that of Sir Thomas Munro, the Governor of Fort St. George, whose local intelligence is deep and extensive, are strongly displayed in the promptitude and zeal manifested by the Madras sepoys at the breaking out of the Burmese war. When the government of Madras announced the orders of preparation for the Rangoon expedition to the army, every man on furlough, every regiment in distant cantonments, eagerly contended to be allowed to join it; and although the orders permitted any soldier to exchange without incurring reproach, only three individuals out of eleven thousand, availed themselves of the privilege, and they only on the score of age and infirmity. One corps of infantry made the astonishing march of 300 miles in thirteen consecutive days, under a burning sun, in order to be ready for embarkation.

In the month of November last, General Campbell suffered an attack of apoplexy; he partially recovered, and great hopes were entertained that he would be enabled to overcome the effects of it; but a further attack terminated the

the life of this distinguished and highly esteemed individual, on the 11th December, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Every testimony of respect towards his memory was manifested by the government and the army. At the funeral, which took place the ensuing day, the governor and members of council at Fort St. George officiated as pall-bearers; minute-guns were fired from the fort-battery; and nearly the whole of the gentlemen of the society of the presidency joined the procession, which was accompanied by a vast concourse of natives.

The Government general orders, dated the 11th day of December, contained the following tribute to the memory of the deceased general :

“ With much grief the hon. the Governor in Council announces to the army the demise of His Exc. General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., K.C.B., commander-in-chief at this Presidency, which took place this morning at eight o'clock A.M. Sir A. Campbell's close connexion with the army of Fort St. George, and his cordial attachment to it, which had subsisted for a period of thirty years, were confirmed by his share in some of its most honourable achievements, and completed by the high station which he filled at the termination of his distinguished career.”

His successor in the chief command, Lieut. Gen. Bowser, thus expresses himself in his general orders, dated 15th December :

“ Lieut. Gen. Bowser succeeds to the command of the Madras Army, with no common feelings of pride and satisfaction; its long established character and increasing fame, he has witnessed through every rank. The high principles of military pride and devotion to the service, which have long characterized this army, and which were supported and impressed by the late lamented and distinguished Commander-in-chief, His Exc. General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., and K.C.B., with such energy, as justly to mark the value and ability of that gallant soldier, who was so devotedly attached to his profession, and so true a friend to the Madras army; an army in which he had served with such enviable reputation, that the lieutenant general cannot but express his hope, that these principles will be strictly attended to; and he pledges his assurance that he will not fail in his best endeavours to unite, with Sir Alexander Campbell's professional pride and zeal, his never-ceasing anxiety for the honour and interest of the Madras army, which will long deplore the irreparable loss of such a Man and such an Officer.”*

General Campbell was a Baronet, and a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. He was twice married: first to Miss Morshead, sister of Sir John Morshead, Bart., of Trenant Park, Cornwall, by whom he had two sons (both of whom fell in action) and three daughters. The eldest daughter married Alexander Cockburn, Esq., of Madras (deceased), and perished at sea. The second married Major General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., of Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth. The youngest married Lieut. Col. Macdonald Kinneir. Sir Alexander's second wife, the present Lady Campbell, is a daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Pemberton, and by her he had a daughter. The baronetcy descended by special provision, to the issue of his daughters successively; the present inheritor is the General's grandson, Mr. (now Sir Alexander) Cockburn, who, we believe, intends to assume the name and arms of his grandfather.

* The remarkable manner in which the Madras sepoys distinguished themselves at Rangoon will be seen in a subsequent part of this Journal, from a private communication from thence with which we have been favoured.

Review of Books.

Origines; or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities.
By the Right Honourable Sir W. DRUMMOND. ... Vols. I. and II. pp. 394 and 519. London, 1824.

THE name of Sir William Drummond is familiar to the learned world. He is the author of an excellent translation of Persius, several very profound and elaborate articles in the *Classical Journal*, and he published, conjointly with Mr. Robert Walpole, a few years back, some valuable disquisitions upon subjects connected with the discoveries at Herculaneum, entitled *Herculaneum*. He is also well known by his learned controversy with Mr. (now Dr.) D'Oyly, respecting a curious work called *Œdipus Judaicus*, and of which Sir Wm. Drummond was the author.

The present work Sir William candidly confesses he does not expect will excite attention beyond the closet of the antiquary. It is an attempt to investigate, elucidate, and reconcile subjects which seem to be in the same state of conflict as the elements during the reign of chaos, dark as the palpable gloom of Erebus, and profound as the deepest gulf which plummet has vainly been employed to sound. The learned author is qualified for the adventure he has engaged in by his knowledge of the ancient sciences, and especially by his acquaintance with their languages. The volumes before us contain quotations, which may well appal an ordinary reader, from Hebrew and Chaldaic, Ethiopic and Coptic, Arabic and Persian, in their original characters, besides Greek, Latin, and modern European tongues. To follow a writer who has displayed such an extent of research and erudition, would demand not merely the talents, but the comprehensive and varied acquisitions, which distinguish Sir Wm. Drummond.

Were we competent to the task of a close and critical analysis of such a work as this, the limits of our Journal could not afford space for the investigation. We have read it diligently through; and we think that in most of Sir William's efforts to overthrow the hypotheses of former writers, he has fully succeeded. That he has been always equally fortunate in establishing his own, we cannot prevail upon ourselves to admit. Evidence derived from etymological inquiries and comparisons is, in its very nature, uncertain and suspicious; and the ease with which a writer demolishes a fabric raised upon such a ground, generates a doubt as to the stability of that which is newly erected by him upon a similar basis.

In calculating the value of proofs derived from the similarity of words and names in different languages, we are deficient in the knowledge of a fact which is very essential to be known, namely, the respective modes of pronunciation employed by different people. The Greek and Latin writers may throw some dubious light upon this subject; but when we penetrate to remote ages, what shadow of certainty can attend our deductions from apparent resemblances of words, when we know that the Chinese, for example, are incapable of articulating the sounds uttered by other nations (pronouncing Russia *Golosce*); and that the sound appropriated to a given character differs, *toto cælo*, in the various dependencies of that empire?

Sir W. Drummond anticipates the objection which may be urged against etymological proof by the only rational argument in its favour, namely, that
where

where no other species of evidence can be procured, we must be content with that or none.

The first book of the *Origines* is devoted to an inquiry into the origin of the Babylonian empire.

The dimensions of the city of Babylon Sir William has endeavoured to fix with as much precision as the conflicting authorities allow. The walls of the city composed a square; and each side of the square formed by the city itself extended 7 English miles, 3 furlongs, and 180 feet, which was also the length of each of the 50 streets, one half of which crossed the other at right angles, and divided the city into 625 squares; and these were laid out in gardens. Allowing for the space occupied by the Euphrates, and for the enclosures in which the temple of Belus, the hanging gardens, and the royal palaces, were situated, the capital of Chaldaea must, he thinks, have contained many more houses than London; and as Herodotus describes the houses as mostly three or four stories high, the population must have been immense.

After endeavouring to reconcile the accounts of Eusebius and Georgius Syncellus respecting the names and periods of rule of the antediluvian kings of Babylon, the writer enters upon the fabulous history of the empire, contained in the romance of Berossus, which he assigns reasons for believing to contain allegorical representations of real facts, or occult records of astronomical and scientific truths.

In this part of the work (vol. i., chap. iv.) the author shews that the first descendants of the individuals saved from the deluge became heliolators; and that Tsahaism was a very prevailing form of religion amongst the nations and people of the world at that early period. Hence he derives a medium of explanation, by referring proper names to the sun and heavenly objects; and by connecting recorded events with astronomical phenomena.

He assumes, and justly, that the oriental nations were well acquainted with astronomy; and demonstrates from the *sarai*, or periods allotted to the ancient kings of Babylon, that this part of the history is nothing else than an astronomical allegory. The other extravagancies of the Babylonian writer, Sir William explains in a similar manner:

Thus the centaurs of Berossus may represent the first men, who mounted and subdued the wild steeds of the desert. In the satyrs of the same fabulist we may recognize the mountain tribes, that drank the milk, and clothed themselves with the shaggy hides, of their goats. The monsters, who with the bodies of men had the heads of bulls, may have been the symbols of the herdsmen who defended their cattle against the attacks of beasts of prey. Those, who dwelt on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and who gained their livelihood by fishing, may have been represented under the forms of men with the tails of fishes; and the dog-headed monsters may have typified the hunters of the forest, who shared with their dogs the dangers and the pleasures of the chase.

Considered under this point of view the language of Berossus becomes intelligible; and the author, ceasing to be a fabulist, rises to the rank of an historian.

By collating the names of the monsters, in the fragments of Berossus recorded in Greek, with Chaldaic words, which they obviously resemble, Sir William seems to corroborate his hypothesis; and he observes, that when the veil of allegory is withdrawn, the picture presented to us is interesting and curious.

We confess that we discredit the early history of Berossus altogether. Fables may (as our author observes in p. 364) mingle in the narrative of Livy; but it is easy to distinguish the wanderings of credulity.

In his account of the deluge, Sir Wm. Drummond considers that Berossus borrowed from the Old Testament, concealing this theft by puerile variations; for example, he describes the ark as more than a quarter of a mile long!

The Babylonian writer makes the vessel rest in Armenia; and Sir Wm. Drummond has demonstrated, by geographical data, that the place of descent was the mountains of Kurdistan. He shews that אֲרָרַט, *Ararat*, or properly *Arri*, is a name not of Hebrew origin; and maintains the probability that the ancient Persian *art* or *ard* (high, great) would, by the guttural pronunciation of the Armenians, be converted into *khard*, or *khurd*. Two Targumists, Jonathan and Onkelos, wrote *Kardon* and *Kardu* for *Ararat*, or *Arri*.

On the subject of the tower of Babel, Sir William declares his belief that the general dispersion of the descendants of Noah (which he invariably writes *Noach*) took place ages before the erection of that edifice; and that the contrary opinion is not supported by the authority of the sacred historian. This statement he sustains (cc ix.—xi.) with great learning, and in a very ingenious manner. The Nimrod of Scripture he considers as proved to be the same with the Bel, or Belus, of the Chaldeans, and the Zohak and Amar-Pel, of the Persians; and Ninus was his son, who deified his father, and established the worship of Baal (לַעֲלֵ, *dominus*); a title applied by the Tsabaists to the sun. This name Sir Wm. Drummond traces in the religions of a vast portion of the world, including the Arabians, Indians, Goths, Celts, and ancient Irish.

Much geographical as well as historical research is displayed by the author in his inquiry into the probable position of the city and tower of Babel. He identifies the *Shinar* of Scripture with the desert of *Sinjar*; and fixes upon *Senn* or *Cene* (כַּנְעַן, *Kana*), as it is written in the *Anabasis* as the same city called *Canek*, by Ezekiel (xxvii. 23.), and which Hebrew critics agree is identical with *Chalne*, or *Calne*, named by the Septuagint as the spot where the ancient tower of Babel was built. This place is on the plain of *Sinjar*, about seventy geographical miles below *Mosul*, on the western bank of the *Tigris*, near to where the lesser *Zab* falls into that river.

Sir William Drummond traces several institutions to the reign of Belus, or Nimrod:

Belus instituted the order of Priests called Chasidin. These were the instructors of the people, and formed a class by themselves. Established on the same footing as the Priests of Egypt, they were exempt from the payment of all public taxes, and from every species of service. As the priesthood could not go out of their families, fathers were the teachers of sons, and education commenced from infancy (*Diod. Sic. L. 2*). Man, who is the creature of habit, becomes what education makes him; always indeed in proportion to the capacity and vigour of his mind; but without education he remains a savage, be the strength of his intellect what it may. The first impressions are the strongest; and men in general carry to the tomb the notions which were instilled into them on quitting their cradles. He, who has many teachers, will sometimes be puzzled to reconcile discordant sentiments. Among the Babylonians, learning was confined to one class of men; and among these a son had no other preceptor than his father, except perhaps some of those who were associated with the latter, by having common interests, and by holding common opinions. Thus the principles imbibed in youth were retained in age. The Chaldeans appear to have made great advances in the study of natural philosophy, of mathematics, and of astronomy. Separated from the rest of society, over which they had obtained that influence, which superior knowledge always gives to its possessors, they lived by themselves, and for themselves—Religion was their profession, science their amusement, and government their occupation.

Although it be probable that after the conquest of their country by the Persians, the Chaldeans were compelled to abandon their scientific pursuits; yet, while they gradually lost sight of the mathematical and astronomical knowledge of their ancestors, they seem to have retained their religious doctrines, which might have continued to be still transmitted from one generation to another. It appears, indeed, that down to the time of their final destruction they held and taught the principles of Tsabaism. They thought the nature of the world to be eternal; but they attributed its order and beauty to the Divine Providence; and they believed the motions of the celestial bodies to be produced neither by chance, nor spontaneously, but to result from the fixed decision and from the deliberate judgment of the Deity. (*Euseb. Præp. Ev. L. 4. Diodor. Sicul. L. 2.*)

With

With the first part of this doctrine sound theology will not be satisfied. Philo Judæus, however, is not authorized in stating that the Chaldeans attributed all things to the motions of the stars; that they believed that these motions dispensed the mundane powers, which result from their numbers and harmonies; that they worshipped only visible objects, examining solely the order of these, and not comprehending objects invisible and intellectual; or finally that from the revolutions of the celestial bodies, the four seasons of the year, and the sympathy of things celestial with things terrestrial, they consider the world itself to be God.—τὸν κόσμον αὐτὸν ὑπάρχον εἶναι Θεόν. The whole of this accusation is distinctly contradicted by Diodorus Siculus, who tells us, that the order and beauty of the universe, according to the Chaldeans, originate with Divine Providence; and, in more direct opposition to the assertions of Philo, he adds, καὶ νῦν ἕκαστα τῶν ἐν οὐρανῷ γινομένων, οὐκ ὡς ἔτυχεν, οὐδ' αὐτομάτως, ἀλλ' ὀρισμένην τινὶ καὶ βεβαίως πεποιημένη θεῶν κρίσει συνετελεσθαι—and now every thing that happens in the heavens is accomplished, neither by chance, nor spontaneously, but by a certain determined and firmly decided judgment of the gods. This is given by the author as the doctrine of the Chaldeans; and it plainly recognizes the existence of final causes, together with that of a superintending Providence. The Chaldeans may not have expressed themselves concerning the Divine Being, and concerning the great truths of natural religion, with the sublimity of Plato, or with the eloquence of Cicero; but if the statement of Diodorus be correct, and I see no reason to suspect its accuracy, they cannot be classed with the hyloistical atheist, who considered mind as a modification of matter, and who mistook the external universe for the infinite intellect, which gives it order, proportion, and beauty.

One custom is mentioned by Herodotus, which has been copied in later times, namely, that of putting the marriageable women up to auction; the handsomest were sold to the highest bidder, and the money they produced was applied as dowry for those whose personal attractions alone could not procure them husbands. The same historian states, that in Babylon there were no physicians; and the sick were carried into the streets, and received gratuitous advice from those who had suffered from the same maladies.

In the next division of his work, Sir William treats of the Assyrian empire. In assigning the geographical limits of Assyria, he has occasion to remark the gross errors of the ancient writers. In his recognition of local names, he here displays much aptitude at etymological research; particularly when he supports the conjecture of Bochart that the name of *Lurissu*, given in the *Anabasis* a place on the east bank of the Tigris, is but a corruption of *Resen*, or rather a transmutation; in the same manner as *Istambol*, and *Stancho* have been transformed from *Constantinople* and *Cos*, by connecting the preposition and article (εἰς τὴν πόλιν, and εἰς τὴν Κω) to the proper name.

The city of Nineveh was, according to our author, 12 miles, 2 furlongs, 280 feet in length; 7 miles, 2 furlongs, 590 feet in breadth; and 38 miles, 5 furlongs, 70 feet in circumference: the walls were 100 feet high; and the towers, each 200 feet in height, amounted to 1,500. This mighty city, Sir William, after a very elaborate investigation, determines to have occupied the space between the Tigris and the Zab, or Lycus, for an extent of several miles immediately above the confluence of those rivers; and not to have been situated, according to the general opinion, opposite Mosul.

The monarchy of Assyria, our author considers to have been added to that of Babylonia by Ninus, during the lifetime of his father, Belus, or Nimrod. That monarch appears to have been early inspired with the love of military glory; and after he had overrun the wealthy cities of Babylonia, he vanquished Armenia, Media, and Syria, pursued his career beyond Caucasus, and extended his empire along the eastern shores of the Euxine, to the Palus Mæotis, and the Volga. He then employed his troops in building Nineveh: and subsequently annexed the whole kingdom of Iran to the Assyrian empire.

It was during the siege of Bactra (now called Balkh), the last fortress of the Iranian monarch, that the celebrated Semiramis discovered her astonishing talents. She was the wife of the Assyrian chief of the besieging army, named Menones, and being summoned to his aid by her husband, who knew her capacity, during the protracted siege, directed the operations against the fortress, and effected its fall. The admiration of Ninus was easily converted into a more tender sentiment; he demanded her of Menones, who was driven to despair by his threats, and hung himself.

Every obstacle being removed by the death of Menones, Ninus espoused his widow, the celebrated Semiramis, who has been the heroine of history and of fable for nearly four thousand years. Whether she sprang from the unchaste loves of the son of Apollo and of the goddess Derceto, or whether she were the daughter of the shepherd Sinna, her beauty and her talents sufficiently account for the good fortune which attended her. Menones, the Governor of Syria, smitten with the charms of her person, had not disdained to espouse an humble shepherdess; and, soon convinced of the superiority of her judgment to his own, he asked and followed her advice upon every occasion. After his death, when seated on the first throne of the world, she knew how to divide with Ninus the admiration of mankind, and to share the glory of the greatest monarch of the age. In her the King of Assyria found a spirit as lofty, a genius as vast, and an ambition as inordinate as his own; and this haughty prince probably soon discovered, with regret, that he had met with an equal in a wife, and had given to himself a rival in a woman. Uninfluenced by any of the gentler feelings of her sex, Semiramis imitated the manners and even the dress of a man; and, accustomed to hardships, and inured to fatigue, led the life of a soldier at the head of an army. This mighty-minded female seemed indeed to have been born to govern mankind. Her dauntless courage was alarmed at no danger, and perhaps her daring spirit shrunk from no crime. Ambition was her passion, war her occupation, and power her object.

The epoch and duration of the Assyrian empire constitute a subject involved in so much mystery, that it is apparently extremely inviting to a writer of Sir Wm. Drummond's character and pursuits. He quotes a list of authors who, in their respective systems of Assyrian chronology, differ one from another, and each from all the rest. Even the great Newton entered upon this arena, and, according to Sir Wm. Drummond, has been successfully defeated. Our author commences his inquiry by observing that,

After the failure of so many great men to ascertain the exact duration of the Assyrian empire, it is not for inferior strength to undertake the task. Some inquiries may, however, be allowed to curiosity; and probable inferences may be admitted, where certain conclusions cannot be obtained.

The points of inquiry which he proposes to consider are four: the number of reigns from Ninus to Sardanapalus; the accordance of the period they lasted with the period assigned to the empire; how far the conflicting statements of ancient authors are reconcilable; and the epoch when Ninus lived.

With respect to the first point, he considers that the evidence shews the number of reigns to be 33; and with regard to the second, that Velleius Paterculus has mentioned the most probable number of years, namely, 1,070, which differs from the theoretical calculation by only 19 years; in the third place, the authorities, according to Sir William, are not really so irreconcilable as they seem. With reference to the last point, the era of Ninus, he has given a very learned disquisition, which amply proves that, upon this subject,

“All our knowledge is,—we nothing know!”

Sir William concludes this division of his work by some observations upon the reign of Ninyas, in the course of which he has occasion to speak of the exaggerations of authors and travellers concerning the arbitrary power of Asiatic princes; and he shows, in the following passage, that despotism is not so easily exercised as it is generally believed to be:

Two strong feelings have always agitated, in a greater or less degree, the state of human society—the desire to possess power, and the desire to resist it. The struggle between these feelings necessarily exists under every form of government; nor can the most imperious despotism, though it may intimidate and subdue, ever entirely eradicate and destroy the spirit of opposition. We hear of Asiatic despots, who, in the mere wantonness of their moody cruelty, command human beings to be butchered before them; and we are thence apt to infer, that there is no restraint on their will, and no limit to their power. But this is an error into which Europeans have generally fallen, from their imperfect acquaintance with the laws, usages, and manners of eastern nations. It is generally among his ministers, his slaves, and his favourites, that the Asiatic tyrant seeks for his victims. He seldom ventures beyond the sphere of his court to murder or to spoliates; and while the floors of the imperial residence are purpled with the blood of his officers, his vizirs and his concubines, he would pause, ere he unjustly deprived the meanest citizen of his property, or of his life. The man, who passes within the gates of the palace, leaves behind him the sympathy of his fellow-subjects. They know that ambition has guided his steps, to the foot of the throne; and that he has bound himself to obey the will, in order to share the power, of his master. They, therefore, hear with indifference of his disgrace, his exile, or his death; but let a sovereign violate the laws of justice, in depriving a private and unoffending citizen of his liberty, or of his life, and he will learn to his peril in the East, as well as in the West, that no king can be secure on his throne, where no subject is safe in his house. The power of the most despotic monarch must always find its limit at last in public opinion.

The last division of this volume embraces the origin of the empire of Iran, or, as it was denominated by ancient writers, the empire of the Medes and Persians.

The ancient geography of this splendid empire is very ably treated of in the initial chapter of this book. Sir Wm. D. considers the province of Pharsistan as containing the genuine race of Iranians; and it was here that the monarchs of Iran built the magnificent city of Istachar, or Persepolis. As the etymology of *Istachar* is unsettled, our author has exercised his skill upon this knotty question.

We know the name of *Istachar* from the modern Persians; and there is nothing improbable in the supposition, that they neither pronounce nor write it correctly. The Romans took the name of Vesta from the *ἱστία* of the Greeks; and changed, as in other examples, the aspirate for the Æolic digamma. But the Greeks had obtained the word *ἱστία* from the Orientalists. *Eta*, in Syriac and in Syro-Chaldaic, signifies fire; and there is reason to think that this word bore the same meaning, and was in use among the ancient Persians. According to Xenophon (*Kyp. Hæid.* l. 1. 6.) *Hestia* was one of the Deities adored by Cyrus; and this historian, who must have had some acquaintance with the eastern languages, would hardly have mentioned this word, if he had not known that the Persians worshipped fire under the name of *Hestia*, *Estia*, or *Eta*. Procopius, speaking of the Persians as worshippers of fire, says (*l.* 1. 24.) this is the fire which the Romans called *Hestia*, and worshipped in ancient times. Herodotus (*l.* 4. 59.) informs us, that the Scythians adored *Hestia*, and that they had changed the name into *Tabiti*. But I suspect this to be a mere illustration of the word *eta*; as there can be little doubt, that the name which Herodotus writes *Tabiti* is the same with the Persian word تابش *tabush*, which signifies heat, or fire. The capital of Persia may have been originally a *pyreum*; and its name may have been استاخور *Ista-chur*, or *Eta-chur*, *ignis Solis*. Shahrstan mentions a *pyreum* named *Adur-chur*, which likewise signifies the fire of the sun.

This extract will afford an example of several similar attempts in the course of the chapter.

In treating of the origin of the Persian monarchy, our author refers to the ignorance (the surprising ignorance, we should say) of the Greeks upon the subject of Persian history. They seem, as he observes, to have entertained a childish contempt for the language and character of the Persians. He has shewn that the names they gave to the Persian monarchs were really titles.

The

820 *Review.—Financial Situation of the East-India Company in 1824.* [JUNE, The original name, from whence *Xerxes* was taken, signified king; *Artaxerxes*, great king, &c. Probably (as M. de Sacy observes) *Sapor* was *Shah-pour*, *filius regis*. The want of ancient Persian histories, earlier than the Hegira (for the *Sadder* and *Zendavesti* are apocryphal) is a great misfortune. Sir W. D. subscribes to the opinion that, in the early ages of the world, Iran and India were under the same laws and government; and he observes that the Brahminical religion is but a distorted system of Tsabaism.

The fifth chapter contains an account of the Peshadadian dynasty; and the concluding chapter is devoted to a few remarks upon the mutual intercourse between the ancient nations of Eastern Asia.

As we have already reached the bounds we had prescribed to our review of this work, the examination of the remaining volume, which is exclusively devoted to Egyptian history, must be deferred till next month. In the mean while, we can assure our readers that Sir Wm. Drummond is not only a learned but an elegant writer. In his Dedication, Preface, and wherever his subject permits, he discovers a very polished style of composition.

A Review of the Financial Situation of the East-India Company in 1824. By HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Esq. London, 1824. 8vo. pp. 244.

THE ignorance which prevails in this country respecting the subject of Indian finance has at length, unhappily, led to serious consequences. Much opportunity has been afforded for misrepresentation; and writers of considerable talent upon the continent of Europe have been deceived, by want of correct information upon that subject, into the adoption of the grossest mistakes, to which the reputation of the writers gives currency and sanction.

A work has been long wanted which, by means of simple and intelligible details, would rectify public opinion as to the true situation of the East-India Company's affairs. It is fortunate that the office has been undertaken by a gentleman so well adapted as Mr. Tucker, by past experience, as well as by talent, to fulfil a task to which some degree of intricacy necessarily belongs.

Mr. Tucker commences by expressing a very natural surprise that any doubt should exist in deciding whether the possession of our eastern territory is to be esteemed a source of wealth or of weakness to the mother country. He ascribes the existence of any difficulty in solving the problem to ignorance of the facts and circumstances upon which the solution depends; and he adverts to the strange proposition, put forth from a quarter where it was once the fashion to exaggerate the value of eastern possessions, that British India is a burthensome dependency. M. Say, he observes, has gravely maintained that England incurs a charge of two millions sterling annually on account of its eastern territory. Mr. Tucker adds, that if the opinions of this philosopher exerted no influence beyond the Continent, or merely tended to allay the spirit of avarice, they might safely be left to produce their effects:

But, unfortunately, there are persons in this country who are sufficiently prone to adopt the same erroneous notions, and whose errors, far from conducing to any salutary end, must exert a baneful influence over the destinies of India.

Overlooking the mistakes committed (we presume by M. Sismondi) in respect to the character of the Indian Government, by attributing to it the oppression of the people, the violation of their rights and institutions, and the merciless extortion of revenue from them, whereby poverty has been entailed upon India without commensurate advantage to England; overlooking these mistakes, Mr. Tucker proposes to confine himself to the financial part of the subject,

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subject, and to furnish a clear and connected account of the Company's revenues: a matter most essential to be well understood by those whose property is invested in Indian securities.

Two very serious objections offer themselves *in limine* to M. Say's statement: he has consulted very old authorities; and he has adopted, as the basis of his calculations, the results of a year of actual war, or averages from a series of years wherein war generally prevailed. To demonstrate how utterly the French writer's statements are at variance with the genuine data, Mr. Tucker inserts an account, extracted from official and authentic documents, of the annual result of the Indian revenue from 1792-3 to 1821-22; and he shows that (exclusive of the deductions at home to which the revenue is liable) we realized during that period a considerable surplus beyond the local expenditure (including the interest of the public debt), after deducting the deficit which occurred in particular years. He subsequently demonstrates, as satisfactorily as figures can make out the fact, that instead of an annual deficit upon our Indian account of revenue and charge, to the amount, according to M. Say, of more than two millions, there is really a surplus amounting to nearly that sum: for Mr. Tucker considers the statement of Lord Hastings, who speaks of a net revenue of four millions, as exhibiting too favourable a picture of our financial situation.

In the course of his investigation into the causes of M. Say's hallucinations, Mr. Tucker discovers a serious error in his calculations regarding the Indian debt and assets in the year 1805, a period which is strangely chosen by the French writer to illustrate our *present* condition:

He first alleges that the sum of £25,600,000 is the amount of our Indian debt, *after deducting the amount of assets*, and that in these assets we have included what is technically termed "dead stock," or the value of forts, buildings, furniture, bad debts, and the like; and he, therefore, proceeds to add the sum of 400 million francs, or sixteen millions sterling, to our acknowledged debt, for the purpose of exhibiting, as he conceives, the real condition of our finances.

But it is not true that in arriving at the sum quoted by M. Say, the "dead stock," or even the "quick stock," had been deducted from the Indian debt, although the latter, consisting as it does of cash and other available assets, must be deducted in order to shew the true state of the Company's affairs; and that writer has consequently committed a two-fold mistake, first, in assuming a deduction to have been made which never was made; and next, in adding to the assumed debt of £25,600,000, a sum which, if correct, ought to have been deducted from it.

Several less inexcusable mistakes are pointed out in his preliminary chapter (on the Territorial Revenue); which is concluded by some very judicious observations upon the financial character of the several India governments, from the administration of Lord Cornwallis to that of Lord Hastings.

After this general view of the revenue of India, Mr. Tucker proceeds to a more minute examination of the items or ingredients which compose it; and treats, in his second chapter, on the duties upon salt and opium, the customs, akbarry, stamps, and other sources of revenue. In regard to the salt monopoly, which we presume to be one of those grinding expedients which M. Sismondi refers to, Mr. Tucker offers the following sensible and philosophical vindication of it:

If a certain revenue be required beyond what the land will produce; and if the number of opium consumers, in whose hands luxuries, and other tangible objects of taxation, might be found, be so small and so dispersed that the charge of collection would go far to absorb the produce of the tax, then it would appear that a government has no alternative but to have recourse to some article of general consumption as the object of taxation. It never can answer any useful purpose to tax and torment a country with taxes and tax-gatherers, when such taxes are unproductive, or produce little

little more than is sufficient to maintain a host of revenue officers. These officers are an evil in any country; but in India, where it is almost impossible to prevent their mal-practices, they are a serious evil. Such is the force of long established habit under a bad government, that even now, when there is an anxiety felt by the ruling power to repress abuse and to afford protection to all, the revenue officer exacts, and the people suffer his exaction, as a matter of course, and almost without a complaint.

If, again, a people be constitutionally timid, or unable, from whatever cause, to defend their property and to resist oppression, then it would seem to be a happy discovery, if, instead of subjecting them by direct taxation to the screw of the Exchequer, the government should succeed in drawing from them the periodical contribution required, by a process scarcely perceptible, in sums so minute as scarcely to be felt, and by means totally divested of the odious character of *force*.

He candidly admits, in a subsequent passage, that the people do not consume so much salt as they desire to use, and that the article might be placed more within their reach.

The opium monopoly stands in need of no defence: the only point to be considered is whether the mode of managing this peculiar branch of trade be judicious with reference to its productiveness. Mr. Tucker treats, in a very full and satisfactory manner, this item of the inquiry.

The Indian excise, payable upon spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, bears some affinity in character to the last tax. Its objects have relation to public morals, and police restraints, as well as to fiscal advantages. Mr. Tucker entertains the opinion, which is often expressed with respect to our own tax upon liquors, that rendering the medium of intoxication more expensive to the consumer does not repress or diminish the practice.

Mr. Tucker disapproves of the tax levied on the pilgrims resorting to Juggurnat'h and other holy places; he thinks it does not harmonize with a great and liberal government. The tax was originally intended to protect the pilgrims against fraud.

The stamp duties, we agree with Mr. Tucker, are impolitic. Every tax which diminishes capital should be avoided as much as possible. The defence advanced in favour of the stamp-duties in England is the facility of collection; but it appears in India that the treasury receives only £9 out of every £15 collected.

The customs are in a very flourishing state, which fact alone affords a very encouraging picture of Indian commerce, notwithstanding the partiality exhibited in our home revenue system to the prejudice of certain articles of Indian production:

Our Indian subjects have just cause to complain of being treated as *aliens* in our system of commercial policy; and if the stream of wealth which has flowed into the mother country should become languid, or altogether fail, it will be no more than the natural result of those restrictive measures which seem to say, "*you shall not produce, either for our benefit or your own.*" The people of India are British subjects, and they have claims to something beyond the privilege of paying twenty-two millions sterling in annual revenue.

The land, however, has constituted for ages the chief source of revenue in India; and Mr. Tucker, accordingly, in his third chapter, treats very copiously upon this interesting branch of his subject. The zemindary system, which was substituted by Lord Cornwallis for the *khas*, and other objectionable modes of deriving the revenue, is investigated by Mr. T. in a manner which discovers much local knowledge; and he strongly urges the policy of adopting a permanent settlement in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

He next considers the plan of management familiarly known under the name of the *ryotwar* system; and combats in a free, though respectful and candid manner, the arguments of Sir Thomas Munro, the present governor of Fort

Fort St. George, who has distinguished himself as the zealous advocate of that system. The fundamental proposition of Sir Thomas Munro is this; namely, that *private landed property has never existed in India, excepting on the Malabar coast*. This dictum is not only successfully controverted by Col. Mark Wilks, in his History of the South of India, but it is inconsistent with all our ideas of progressive civilization. Even a savage, as Mr. T. observes, has a notion of property: he adds,

I will not appeal to the Altunga and other royal grants of the Mahomedan rulers, which are every where to be met with; nor to the Birmooter and other religious grants of the Hindoos, which are to be found in every part of the country; because these, as well as the "enam" or free grants, may be considered as *alienations* of the royal domain, which do not come within the precise terms of the proposition; but if I were called upon to point out the country where landed property is most highly appreciated and cherished, where landed possessions are most tenaciously retained, and where the land makes up the sum and essence of all which the individual can properly call *his own*, I should point to *India*.

He subjoins (as a further evidence that the people of Bengal, in particular, not only possessed land, but resisted their sovereign's attempt to usurp a part of it) the translation, by Mr. Colebrooke, of a curious inscription on a rock at Tarāchandi, near Sahasaram, in South Bahar, which contains a protest, dated in 1220 Sanvat (A.D. 1173) of a Hindoo landholder against a grant made by the Rajah of Canouge in favour of certain priests, to the prejudice of the rights of the protestor.* Even Mr. Mill, the historian of British India, who maintains that the right of property vests in the sovereign, qualifies his argument by certain admissions in favour of the ryot, which go far to establish *ownership*.

The evidence of such a writer as Sir John Malcolm is highly valuable upon this disputed point; and we are rather surprised that Mr. Tucker, who appears duly to appreciate the merits of Sir John, should have overlooked his testimony upon this occasion. In his *Memoir of Central India*, if we remember accurately (for we have not the book at hand), Sir John states that, according to the most revered Hindu writers, the kingly office itself was instituted subsequent to the cultivation of the soil, and the enjoyment of property; and that a portion of the revenue was set apart for them in consideration of their services as arbitrators and protectors.

Mr. Tucker winds up his inquiry with the following conclusion:

Upon the whole, the land revenue of India may be relied upon generally, as a firm and legitimate resource; and the only doubts which I entertain of its permanency and productiveness, have reference to the system of management which has been adopted in particular quarters. I do not pretend to decide who are, or ought to be, the proprietors of the soil, whether zemindars, talookdars, or malicks, meerasaydars, ryots, or the village corporation; but in every stage of my inquiry I find reason to be satisfied that the government neither is, nor ought to be, that proprietor.

The concluding chapter of the work is devoted to a consideration of the financial and commercial situation of the East-India Company taken collectively. The declaration with which Mr. Tucker begins, must convince candid persons of the small reliance to be placed upon the statements published upon this subject, which can be deduced from no authentic and secure data.

It is not easy to form an accurate estimate of the commercial concerns of the Company, because they are not required to submit to Parliament an account of their profits or loss, and there is no direct evidence from which we can deduce the exact result of their

* This valuable document, if we are not mistaken, will appear in a future volume of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society.

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But the statement of their affairs, laid by the Company before Parliament when their present charter was renewed, was very circumstantial; and if MM. Say and Sismondi had adopted that statement as the basis of their calculations, although it brings up the account to no later period than 1815, they would have escaped many of the errors they have committed.

Mr. Tucker assumes that statement as the foundation of his comparisons; and contrasts the style of the Company's commercial concerns at that period with results which the Indian accounts of 1822 and the home accounts of 1823 severally exhibit; extracting his figures from printed official accounts, in order that the documents may be referred to for the purpose of authenticating his statements.

From these public documents he exhibits the comparative state of the Company's commercial situation at the two periods, as follows:

1814-15	Commercial assets in India and at home.....	£22,787,034
	Commercial debt in India and at home	2,484,270
	Commercial assets.....	£20,302,764
	Deduct also amount of bond-debt at home	4,487,170
	Net commercial balance...	£15,815,594
1822-23	Commercial assets in India and at home	26,878,165
	Commercial debt in India and at home	2,252,307
	Commercial assets.....	£24,625,858
	Deduct also amount of bond-debt at home	3,937,729
	Net commercial balance.....	£20,688,129

Thus it appears that the net commercial balance in favour has increased nearly five millions sterling; and that the debts have diminished whilst the assets have increased. Mr. Tucker, however, for the sake of strict accuracy, adjusts this balance by subtracting from it the advances made in India on the commercial account in 1821-22, and adding thereto certain advances made out of the “surplus commercial profits” towards the liquidation of the territorial debt, which still leaves an unexceptionable balance of increase in the commercial assets to the amount of £3,630,595; which shows a profit to have been realized on the Company's commerce at the average rate of more than £450,000 per annum for the last eight years.

At this rate of profit an addition would be made to the commercial assets of £4,950,000 in the course of the next eleven years; and the Company, at the expiration of the present charter in 1834, would remain possessed of a commercial capital to the amount of £24,500,000 sterling, after discharging the whole of the bond-debt in this country.

This is the fund upon which the proprietors of India have a fair and legitimate claim for their indemnification; and it is quite clear, that, if the charter should not be renewed in 1834, they must be considered to be entitled to a division of the commercial capital, which ought to be quite sufficient to secure them the value of their stock at its present price (290 per 100), after making ample allowance for the loss likely to be sustained on the sale of the India House and other moveable property.

Mr.

Mr. Tucker, in examining the details of the Company's trade, adverts to the article of tea, and remarks that "it has been supposed that the Company derive an inordinate profit from their trade in tea; and a clamour has been raised against them on the ground that the people of this country are heavily taxed to administer to the avarice of a body of insatiate monopolists." He calmly investigates the foundation of this complaint; and he shows that the first element in the price of this article is the duty, which out of every six shillings takes three; and that the second, namely, interest on the capital employed, is far less than private individuals could be content with; the sum charged as interest on the tea of 1822-23 he finds to amount to less than 2½ per cent.; and he proves that the sum total of the contribution levied by the Company upon the British consumer of tea is £565,000 annually, equal to about fifteen per cent. on the amount sales, exclusive of duty, or to about 5¼ per cent. on the capital employed after defraying the charge of interest.

If the people of Great Britain are desirous of drinking their tea on the same terms as the people of America, it is undoubtedly in their option to have it at 3s. or 2s. 6d. per pound, instead of 6s. or 5s. 6d. per pound, after the very next session of Parliament. They have imposed upon themselves the duty of 100 per cent., and it rests with them to take it off, whenever they please; but, before they resort to such a measure, it will certainly be proper for them to consider whether any better alternative presents itself; and whether, in repealing or reducing one tax, they might not find it necessary to have recourse to a substitute of a still more objectionable character.

Mr. Tucker next proceeds to combine the territorial with the commercial accounts; and to place the general results in one view, as follows:

1st. It has been shewn that, during a season of peace, a surplus territorial revenue is likely to be realized in India to the extent of two millions sterling per annum, after defraying all local charges, and providing for the interest of the territorial debt.

2dly. That this surplus is liable to an annual deduction, to the amount of one million and a half, on account of territorial and political disbursements made in this country, leaving a net surplus revenue, derivable from our Eastern possessions, of five hundred thousand pounds per annum.

3dly. That the debt of India, bearing interest, amounted, on the 30th of April 1823, to the sum of £31,623,780 sterling, entailing an annual charge of £1,896,824; and the net territorial debt, abroad and at home, after deducting assets, to the sum of £16,386,953.

4thly. That the commercial assets and credits abroad and at home, after deducting the bond-debt and other commercial debts, amounted, in 1823-24, to the sum of £14,424,500, constituting a fund, properly belonging to the proprietors of India stock for the replacement of their capital.

5thly. That a profit is drawn from the Company's trade, after providing for the dividends to the proprietors and the interest of the bond debt, and after defraying all the expenses of their establishment, abroad and at home, to the estimated amount of £450,000 per annum.

6thly. That the net income of the Company, territorial and commercial, during a period of peace, may accordingly be assumed at about one million sterling per annum, which is applicable to the gradual liquidation of debt, or to the augmentation of their commercial capital.

7thly. That since the commencement of the present charter, an improvement has taken place in the financial situation of the Company, territorial and commercial, abroad and at home, to the extent of near three millions sterling, notwithstanding our having been engaged intermediately in several expensive wars.

With this result before him, Mr. Tucker, still confining himself to financial views, briefly touches upon the constitution of that mode of government under which it has been secured. He shows that it is a government of law and responsibility; that it acts under numerous and salutary checks; and that it is subject to a chain of superintending authorities subordinate to the British Parliament, the Crown, and the people. In answer to the suggestion of the pseudo-philanthropist, who would destroy the subjection in which the Hindoo people

people live, in order that they might be *free and happy*, Mr. Tucker appeals to the pages of Sir John Malcolm's history to show the probable results of such a measure. He adds :

Whatever may be our qualifications as foreigners, we govern them better than they could govern themselves; and our dominion, if it avert no other evil than the sanguinary struggle which is likely to take place whenever our authority may be withdrawn, must be regarded as eminently calculated to promote the great interests of humanity.

We concur with Mr. Tucker in thinking of the Company's government, that, "*sem plurimas tribuit Jupiter hyemes, sive hanc ultimam*, a heavy responsibility will rest with those who subvert it, without clear and satisfactory grounds for presuming that a more perfect system of administration will be substituted in its place."

Our analysis of this work is designed chiefly to show the nature and extent of the information it contains. Our thanks are due to Mr. Tucker for his candid and luminous exposition of East-India finance, which we hope will be the means of preventing and obviating the misconceptions which have heretofore prevailed upon this very important subject.

Whilst we were engaged in the perusal of this work, an angry and somewhat contemptuous letter of expostulation reached us, signed *Munsif*, in regard to the opinions we have expressed of MM. Say and Sismondi. If we believed (as we do not, and never did) that a *conspiracy* exists against the East-India Company, we should include *Munsif* among the conspirators; for he writes with all the vehemence of a partizan: his letter is a tissue of intemperate declamation. The only propositions mooted by the writer in the way of argument are these: he says "M. Say has few errors *except* of financial detail, and those errors do not materially affect any leading *principal* (principle) or important deduction;" and "as to the financial situation of the Company, a very recent account, published indeed within these few days, by Mr. Tucker, is the most to be relied upon; the result of the *whole account*, according to Mr. Tucker, is a surplus of £500,000 a-year in peace:" of the accuracy of both these statements our readers will judge.

As to our alleged insults towards MM. Say and Sismondi, we defy the writer to point them out. We have exposed their mistakes, but expressly ascribed them to their being deceived by others.

Munsif expects that we shall *spurn* him: no such thing. If he will transmit to us a defence of his view of the question, it shall appear in this Journal; for we are earnest only after truth, and have neither patrons to conciliate, nor prejudices to gratify. We recommend him to read, previously, Mr. Tucker's work somewhat more attentively; and we beg of him to adopt a more temperate style, his present tone being unsuitable to our publication. No man of sense is convinced by a passionate writer; and *Munsif* should pay some regard to the name he has assumed. Many passages of his letter might be pointed out which are inconsistent with our notion of such a character as *مستف*, a fair and just man.

The Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons, &c. Engraved from the Drawings of EDWARD BLORE, Esq. F.S.A., with Historical and Biographical Illustrations. Parts I., II., and III. London, 1825. Imp. 4to.

ALTHOUGH the present age is extremely prolific in works of the pencil, and our artists have exhibited very splendid specimens of their powers of illustration,

tion, we do not recollect to have seen a work which displays to much greater advantage the talents of British artists. The biographical sketches are well put together; and the drawing and engraving do credit to the taste and talents of Messrs. Blore and Le Keux.

FOREIGN WORKS.

GERMANY. *Ausführliches Lehrgebäude, &c. i. e. Continuation of M. Bopp's Researches respecting the Grammatical System of the Sanscrit Tongue.* Part. I. Berlin, 1824. 4to. Pp. 96.

M. Bopp published, some years back, his system of conjugations of Sanscrit, and he promised a grammar of that language. The first fruits of his labours are given in these researches into the writing, reading, and pronunciation of Sanscrit; as well as the radicals, prefixes, and nouns of that tongue.

FRANCE. *La Fiancée de Bénarès. Nuits Indiennes.* Par Philarète Chasles. Paris, 1824. 18vo.

The author of this little work, who is known by his *Eloge* on De Thou, which gained the prize at the French Academy, seems to have borrowed the idea, not of its design, but its execution, from Mr. Moore's *Lalla Rookh*. Poetry and Romance are blended together. Several priestesses, assembled in their temples, sing to the listening throng—one, the devotion of love; a second, the devotion of filial affection; a third, the devotion of patriotism. The author has employed prose to recite the progress of the action, and the details of manners; but it is in verse that the priestesses chaunt their hymns. The book is beautifully printed, the paper and decorations are elegant. It seems intended, like certain works published in Germany and England, for presents.

Catalogue des Livres Imprimés et Manuscrits, composant la Bibliothèque de feu M. Louis-Mathieu Langlès. Paris, 1825. 8vo. pp. 558.

A catalogue of books seems little adapted to be the subject of a review; but we cannot miss the occasion it affords us of expressing our regret that so splendid a collection of oriental literature should be dispersed. This library, which consisted, according to the catalogue before us, of nearly 5,000 works, many of them voluminous, was sold in March last at Paris. The catalogue is extremely well arranged, and deserves a place in the library of the oriental student, as a guide to the works he may be desirous of consulting. It contains, besides, a well-written memoir of M. Langlès, from the pen of M. Gauttier; which furnishes us, however, with few facts beyond what were already known, and recorded in an article to be found in our Journal, vol. xvii., pp. 272, 273. M. Gauttier concludes his memoir with this eloquent tribute to the deceased:

"To judge of the extent of sorrow which the loss of this excellent man has occasioned, we should be capable of appreciating all those qualities by which he conciliated general esteem. Devoted to his friends, full of kindness and complacency, even towards those who made no return for them, M. Langlès discovered by his forbearance and magnanimity alone, the superiority of those talents which his modesty made him studious to conceal. A bitter expression never escaped his lips; a look of reproach never clouded his countenance, the constant serenity of which proclaimed the calmness and the purity of his mind. His affability won for him the affection of all who knew him; and his gallery was the general rendezvous of every person of literary eminence in Europe. There, all national prejudices disappeared; there, even private and personal animosities were often extinguished."

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of March 7. M. Ed. Barth. Diant, pupil of the Royal School of Oriental languages, was admitted a member of the Society.

Mr. (Dr.) Noehden, secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, transmitted to the council a letter accompanying the first part of the first volume of its Transactions presented in the name of that Society.

The work will be deposited in the library; and a letter of thanks from the council is to be addressed to the Asiatic Society of London, with a complete copy of the *Journal Asiatique*, and the various works published by this Society.

M. du Boissier presented a specimen of the Dovanaguri character, cut under his direction.

M. E. Coquebert de Monthret made a report respecting the Hebrew grammar, transmitted by M. Testard.

It was announced that the Japanese grammar would be printed previous to the ensuing meeting of the council; and that probably the collection of the Armenian Fables of Vartan would be ready before the next general meeting. A statement was made of the measures taken to get the first book of the Sanskrit Episode of Yadjnadatta ready by the same time.

M. E. C. de Monthret communicated a translation of Ibn Khaldoun; and M. de Sacy read two extracts from the same author relative to Historical Criticism.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society met on the 4th Dec. Among the communications made were the following:

A letter from Dr. N. Maxwell, 6th regt. N.I., describing a highly pungent essential oil extracted from a species of grass in Malwa. This oil is employed with great success, as an embrocation in rheumatism, and other affections of the joints. By a letter from the superintendent of the botanical gardens accompanying the communication, the plant appears to be variety of Spikenard, and has been described by Drs. Roxburgh and Blane. Dried specimens of the grass were also exhibited to the meeting.

An Essay on Mercurial Fumigation, containing numerous cases illustrative of the efficacy of the practice, by Dr. A. Gibson, Staff Surgeon, Concan, Bombay establishment.

Observations on the effects of Frost Bites and the mode of treatment adopted; by Mr. G. Simms, assistant surgeon.

The papers selected for reading were Mr. Twining's essay on *filaria*, and Mr. Simms, on frost bites, which gave rise to some animated discussion among the members. The first of these relates more strictly to veterinary pathology, being an account of that variety of *filaria* which is found in the eye of the horse. One remarkable fact was stated by Mr. T., that it has been ascertained, by dissection, that worms similar to those in the eye, exist also in the cellular tissue of the horse, and are more particularly numerous about the lumbar region. Hence injury of the spinal marrow may be induced, and thus an explanation is perhaps afforded of the apparently absurd ideas entertained by the natives, who assert that the worm in the eye produces the incurable malady known by the name of "weakness of the loins."

Mr. Simms' essay contains the result of experience acquired during a residence in North America, and is addressed to the Society under the idea, that in the mountainous regions of India, with which our connection has of late become more intimate, a practical knowledge of the subject may be usefully applied.

Mr. Playfair, of Chunar, presented, for the museum, a species of *lacerta*, known to the natives by the name of *bisopra*, and believed by them to be highly venomous.

Dr. Haro, the president, exhibited specimens of a poisonous plant called *kat bisha*, or *satugi*.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Dr. Tytler has brought from Bencoolen to Calcutta, two very fine specimens of the singular ape, named *siamang* by the Malays. Also specimens of *lemur tardigradus*, *urus malayanus*, and the tailless or *Malay cat* of the eastern island.

One of the *siamangs*, a female, is nearly three feet high, and is one of the best specimens of this creature hitherto procured. She is remarkably docile, playful, and gentle in her manners, without any tincture of ferocity, or the disgusting habits that generally distinguish the monkey tribes. Representations of the *siamang* have found their way into works of natural history, lately published in Europe; but they afford a faint idea, or rather give altogether an incorrect notion, of this animal: we allude particularly to the plate given in a recent publication by Mr. Grif-

fin.

fiths. Beneath the lower jaw is a thin bag of skin, analogous to that attached to the adjutant, which the creature expands at pleasure, and most frequently while basking in the sun. This receptacle is not employed for returning any portion of food, which, as in the human species, is at once masticated by this ape, and passed into the stomach.

The *lemur tardigradus* is a very curious and ferocious animal, of small size; it eats little, and since its arrival in Calcutta chiefly sleeps during the day, and appears considerably affected by the cold.

The Malay or Sumatra bear is the first instance, we believe, of this animal having reached Bengal. It is a remarkable creature, and, we understand, affords an entire new species of the bear kind. The principal peculiarities consist in the shortness of the hair, and a large cordiform white mark on the breast, with extreme docility of temper, and playfulness, which is never interrupted except when the animal is hungry, at which time its docility immediately yields to an ungovernable appetite for food. But when satisfied, the creature becomes gentle, and may as easily be played with, and with as little apprehension, as a little lapdog.

The cat in every respect resembles the common domestic cat of other countries, with the exception of the tail, which is not above two inches in length, and crooked, appearing as if the animal had met with some accident, by which the tail had been suddenly pinched off. This singular caudine conformation, we understand, is also discovered in a race of cats which inhabit the islands of Levant.

TEA PLANT IN AMERICA.

Mr. Geo. Wallace, who lives at Braddock Fields, has raised, during the present season, a considerable quantity of the hyson tea plant. We have frequently drank tea made from a plant which goes by that name, and grows wild on the upper borders of the Kenibac river. It resembles, in flavour, the best souchong, and we wonder it is not more generally known and used. —[*American Paper.*]

THE OURANG OUTANG.

A correspondent in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of Nov. 29, states the following extraordinary particulars:

A party having landed on the N. coast of Sumatra, from the Mary Anne Sophia, Capt. Cornfoot, for the purpose of watering, fell in with an animal of the monkey species, of a most gigantic size. It was upwards of seven feet in height, and, after receiving seven shots, was killed. After the fifth shot, it climbed up a tree, and reclined against its boughs, to all appearance in great pain, and vomited a considerable quantity of

blood. Its lower jaw, and the skin of the back and arms, which are brought round to Calcutta, I have seen. Some of the teeth of the upper jaw have also arrived here, and are about to be deposited in the museum of the Asiatic Society. These are, some of them, about three inches long. The lower jaw is immense, and the skin, to which I have before referred, is so large, that although cut off from the wrists, each arm is now considerably longer than mine, and I am a man not a quarter of an inch under six feet. The back is remarkably broad, and is covered with long, coarse, brown hair. When the animal made its appearance, it seemed as if it had come from some distance, and, to all appearance, it had been walking through a swamp, its legs, up to the knees, being muddy. Its gait was slovenly, and as it went, it waddled from side to side. It is much to be regretted that Capt. Cornfoot had not means on board his ship for preserving the skeleton, or stuffing the skin, and hence only the parts which I have mentioned have reached Calcutta. I imagine that this sets at rest at once the disputes which have arisen as to the existence of an animal of the *uran utan* species of this gigantic size, and which has hitherto been considered as one of the wonders which lying travellers have considered themselves entitled to palm upon their more domesticated countrymen. Under all circumstances, I think no doubt can exist but that this was a stray animal of the kind, which had travelled from some of the unfrequented parts of the interior of Sumatra, and thus fell into the hands of the watering party.

[The writer does not appear to have been one of the party.—*Ed.*]

PERPETUAL FIRE.

In the peninsula of Abeheron (Caspian Sea), in the province of Schirwan, formerly belonging to Persia, but now to Russia, there is found a perpetual, or as it is there called, an eternal fire. It rises, and has risen from time immemorial, from an irregular orifice of about twelve feet in depth, one hundred and twenty feet in width, with a constant flame. The flame rises from the height of from six to eight feet, is unattended with smoke, and yields no smell. The finest turf grows about the borders, and at the distance of two toises are two springs of water; the inhabitants have a veneration for this fire, and celebrate it with religious ceremonies.

EARTHQUAKE AT ALGIERS.

Extract of a Letter from Algiers, dated March 7.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst., this city was visited with a tremendous earthquake, which continued at intervals for the five following days. It has

thrown down several houses, injured many others, and totally destroyed the town of Blida, one day's journey from this, burying in its ruins nearly all the inhabitants. Out of a population of 15,000 souls, chiefly Moors, Jews, and Arabs, about 300 only have been saved, and those in a sadly mutilated state.

The first two shocks which occurred, were at two minutes and at forty-two minutes after ten, A.M.; they were extremely violent, and the motion was both circular and perpendicular. On the same evening, two more shocks occurred; on Thursday evening, three; on Friday, two; on Saturday, two; and on Sunday, between the hours of one and three A.M., two more, which, it is to be hoped, may prove the last.

To-morrow I purpose to visit the ruins of that ill-fated town, where I am told a horrible scene of devastation presents itself; 7,000 dead bodies have been already dug out. In one spot, supposed to be a Jewish seminary, the bodies of 250 children were found; and a vast number of persons in the ruins of the mosques, where the people had congregated, the earthquake having occurred at the hour of prayer (ten o'clock).

In the immediate neighbourhood of the town, the earth has opened in large chasms of from eight to ten feet wide, and as many deep; and it is worthy of remark, that the same phenomenon which generally precedes the eruption of Etna and Vesuvius, occurred at Blida—namely, all the wells and fountains in the neighbourhood became perfectly dry.

The troops which the government sent out to prevent plunder have been attacked by vast hordes of the Cobails, and have thus added to the work of death. The Cobails are of a race totally distinct from the Turks, Moors, or Arabs: they are the descendants of the ancient Numidians, and inhabit the mountains of this part of Africa, are perfectly independent, and have never been subdued by the Turks. As an act of grace, the Dey has manumitted all the slaves, and has ordered a public thanksgiving for the salvation of this city.

I have omitted to mention, that an excellent barometer I have, kept gradually falling for some days before the earthquake, whilst the weather indicated no change whatever, otherwise than that, on the day it happened, my thermometer rose suddenly from 58 to 62½ degrees, which is a very extraordinary occurrence.

LOCUSTS.

Extract of a Letter from Graaf Reinet (S. Africa), dated 26th March, 1824.—“This morning several of the inhabitants were attracted by a cloud, which had made its appearance about a mile eastward of the town; and it was soon ascertained that

this phenomenon was occasioned by a vast swarm of migratory locusts, the first which have made their appearance in this neighbourhood since 1808. They are still young, and are, therefore, vulgarly called ‘voetganger;’ and although their numbers, in comparison with the immense swarms with which some of us have had to contend, may be termed few, they are sufficiently numerous to astonish the young people and those who have lately come among us; and they cause no small degree of anxiety to the farmer, who knows, by experience, what they may become in a season or two, if Providence be not pleased to arrest so dreadful a visitation.”—[South African Advertiser.]

[Another letter in the same paper describes the column of locusts as about two miles broad, and at least six miles in length.]

FEAT OF A VULTURE.

The following transaction is recorded in a Bengal paper of Nov. 27, the Editor of which declares the relator to be a person of credit:

“Some weeks ago one of the feathered tribe, *rudzo* an adjutant, so frequently seen perched about the Government House, pounced upon a favourite kitten belonging to a lady of my acquaintance, and would shortly have put a stop to its mewling, were it not for the courage of a slave girl, about ten or eleven years of age, who happened just to appear in ‘the nick o’ time.’ The kitten’s head was in *transitu* when she seized it; and upon the adjutant attempting to ‘be off,’ she laid hold of him also, and sturdily kept her hold, till the adjutant had winged his way to a neighbouring terrace, where, finding his incumbrance rather heavy, he reluctantly abandoned his prize, and the girl was left victorious with the kitten in her hand. The flight was about fifteen yards, and the girl apparently is from four to five stone weight.”

TRAVELLERS IN INTERIOR AFRICA.

A letter from Tripoli, of Barbary, of 7th January, says: “The French traveller, M. J. R. Pachon, after traversing Egypt, has just arrived at Derna provided with a recommendation from Mehemet Ali Pacha for the Chief of this Regency, and with a letter from M. Drovetti, for the French Consul-General, who has procured all the necessary means to examine in details and in safety, the ancient Cyrenaica, the coast of the Syrtis, and the interior of the kingdom of Tripoli. The English travellers, who have penetrated to Bornou, have just arrived here. It appears that these travellers have met with many difficulties, in consequence of the deaths of Dr. Oudney and Mr. Tool. Mr. Clapperton has penetrated a considerable way into Nigritia, and

been very successful there. His arrival with Major Denham is announced. M. Teret (Mr. Tyrihwitt), the youngest of the three travellers, has remained at Bornou alone, not having even a Christian servant with him."—[*French Paper*.]

MAJOR BENNETT.

The Royal Society of Literature have presented to this venerable gentleman one of their gold medals. On the 5th May, a deputation waited upon him at his own house, in Nassau Street, consisting of the President, the Bishop of St. David's, Sir Wm. Ouseley, Archdeacon Nares, &c., when the medal was presented by the Bishop. The other medal has been adjudged to Dr. Wilkins, for his eminent skill in Sanscrit.

PHRENOLOGY.

Some time ago, a very interesting memoir was read to the Phrenological Society in Edinburgh, communicated by Dr. Putterson, of Calcutta, with a donation of twelve Hindoo skulls. In human heads (it was stated) which are not deceased, the size of the head indicates power of character. The Hindoo head is to the European as to about two to three, or as the head of a boy of fifteen to that of a man of thirty.—The phrenologist ceases to wonder that 20,000 Europeans keep in subjection one hundred millions of Hindoos!—[*Edinb. Rev.*]

LUSUS NATURÆ.

The *Bomhay Summachar* has an account, which seems to be well authenticated, of an extraordinary instance of unnatural birth in the human species, that took place at Yezd, in Persia. This *lusus nature*, from the description, and the original pen and ink drawing that accompanies it (of which a rough engraved copy is introduced in the *Summachar*), appears to come under the class of "monsters with an imperfect portion of another body attached to a perfect one;" the abdomen of the former being united to that of the latter. The form of the one is complete from the head to where the adhesion takes place; the lower extremities are wanting: the other is nowise defective. There appeared to be no sympathetic feeling between the two, as while one appeared to sleep, the other had its eyes open; and from the circumstance that one lived twelve hours after the other had expired. This occurred the seventeenth day after birth. It is to be regretted that no other circumstances are detailed.—[*Rom. Gaz.*, Dec. 8.]

PARROTS.

The Greeks originally were acquainted with but one species of parrot (or paitacus), which was imported from the East by Alexander's captains. The Romans knew no other species but those from India, till the time of Nero, when they were brought from the island of Goganda, far up the River Nile. After the Portuguese doubled the Cape of Good Hope, they became much more numerous in Europe; and now we observe from a recent work on Natural History, this almost inexhaustible and beautiful genus has been divided into no fewer than two hundred and thirty-nine species!

CHINESE LITERATURE.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* contains a catalogue of various works, mostly in Chinese, lately brought from Pekin by Hyacinth, the archimandrite, who, after having remained in China for fourteen years, returned to Russia, where he now resides in the monastery of St. Basilam, near Lerdopol. The following are among the principal works enumerated in this catalogue:

1. Tsut-Tun-Tsian-Kang-Mou. Annals of the Chinese Empire, in 8 volumes. (A work already partly known from the translations of the Jesuits.)
2. History of the Dynasty of Ming. 1 vol.
3. Geography of the Chinese Empire; containing the description of China, of Corea, of the country of the Mantchous, of the country of the Monguls, of Eastern Turkistan, of Kulusoor, and of Thibet. 2 vols., with an extensive Chart. (This work is in the Russian language.)
4. History of the Four First Khans of the House of Tchingis. 1 vol.
5. Su Sebow, or the Four Books, with long Explanations. 2 vols.
6. History of Thibet and Tangout. 1 vol.
7. Description of Thibet in its present State. 1 vol.
8. Description of the Mongul Nation Two Centuries before the Birth of Christ.
9. Description of Suggaria and Lesser Bokharia, 150 years before J.C. 1 vol.
10. Description of Pekin, with a Plan of that city.
11. Treatise on the Inoculation of the Small Pox.
12. System of the Universe. 1 vol.
16. On the Fortifications (the causeways) of the Yellow Sea.
17. Code of the Monguls. 1 vol.
18. Chinese Dictionary translated into into the Russian Language. 6 vols.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Saturday, May 7.

THE Society met at the usual hour; Sir Alexander Johnston, Vice-President, in the chair. The proceedings at the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were reported:—From the Horticultural Society, the continuation of their Transactions; being Part V., Vol. V.—From the Rev. S. Weston, copy and translation of the inscription on the great gun now in St. James's Park, whence it appears that it was cast A.H. 961.—From Major Tod, a native drawing representing a Hindoo deity.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

The following gentlemen were introduced and admitted:—John Melville, Esq.; John Disney, Esq.; and Capt. M. Grindlay, Esq.

M. Julius Von Klaproth was introduced by Sir George Staunton, and presented with his diploma constituting him a Foreign Member of the Society. The Chairman, in delivering the diploma to M. Von Klaproth, expressed his satisfaction in offering this testimony of respect towards a person who had already so highly distinguished himself in oriental literature, and from whom so much was yet to be expected.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a memoir by Capt. Franklin, on Bundelcund; the conclusion of which was deferred.

Major J. Hunter Littler was elected a member.

Saturday, May 21.

The Society met at the usual hour; the chair was taken by the President, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynne.

The proceedings at the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Various donations were reported, amongst which were the following:—

By Mr. Disney, an ancient Etruscan vase, found in Italy, bearing figures evidently of an Asiatic character.—By Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, a copy of his work on the *Cholera Morbus*.—By the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., the last volume of its Transactions.—By Sir John Phillipart, a copy of his East-India Military Calendar.—By Messrs. Bazett and Colville, of Calcutta, a Burmese sabre, taken by a sentinel of the 3d Madras Light Infantry, at Rangoon. This weapon is of a very rude and awkward shape; the blade is scarcely broader than a carving knife, and the handle is nearly as long as the blade. The same gentlemen transmitted, likewise, a copy of a very curious Burmese book, the letters of which are in mother-o'-pearl. It is of an oblong shape, and composed either of wood or pasteboard, lackered.—By Mr. Anderson, a Burmese book, consisting of several oblong leaves (like the last-mentioned) enclosed in external boards of the same form. The leaves are ornamented with gilding, &c.; the subject is supposed to be religious, as the characters are of the sacred kind. It is but a fragment of a larger work, which endeavours have been made at Rangoon to obtain.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

— Smith, Esq., was introduced and admitted.

The Secretary proceeded to conclude the reading of Mr. Ross's Essay on the Life and History of Firdousi.

Members elected at the present meeting: Colin Campbell, Esq.; Edward Parratt, Esq.; M. Saint Martin was also elected a Foreign Member of the Society. Adjourned till June 4.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LOANS TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Extract from a Letter from the Accountant-General, dated 28th Oct. 1824.

Para. 2d. I have ascertained from the houses of agency in Calcutta, that they charge eight per cent. per annum on sums advanced to individuals on the security of their lives, and that life insurances, in the different offices, may be obtained on one life to the extent of two lacs of rupees.

3d. If the Government were to advance the amount of the debt due by each of its servants at the rate of interest it is now obtaining money for, or four per cent., the saving in interest alone between four per cent. and eight per cent., the interest charged by the houses of agency, if annually paid towards the liquidation of the principal of a debt, would nearly extinguish one-half the debt in ten years; for an annual saving of £1 at compound interest of four per cent. yields £12,006,107.

4th. It is not probable that the debtor will be able to obtain money on more favourable terms than the houses of agency are willing to make advances for, on the security of a life insurance, now that the regulations prevent natives from seeking the advancement of their families, through the influence of their debtors, and the high rate of interest charged by the houses of agency, in addition to the cost of the insurance, must considerably prolong the period which, under other circumstances, a civil servant would be able to get rid of the debt he may have imprudently incurred.

5th. The Government will run no risk in advancing the amount of the debts due by its servants, to the extent which the life insurance of each may cover, provided they make over the insurance to cover the sum advanced; and I would respectfully beg to recommend that, in cases similar to the salt agent at Jessore, that the Government may advance the amount of the debt at four per cent. interest, on the parties covering the advance with a deposit of an insurance on their lives, and on their agreeing to pay out of their monthly allowances a sum sufficient to cover the annual interest and ten per cent. of the principal, which will be only six per cent. in addition to the sums they are now charged by the houses of agency, without being able to diminish the principal of their debt.

Territorial Department, the 26th Nov. 1824.

Resolution. — The Governor-General-in-Council deems it almost superfluous to

repeat, on the present occasion, his persuasion of the mischievous effects which must result, from the pecuniary embarrassments of men employed, as almost all the civil servants of the Company are employed, in situations of great responsibility and trust. Since the rules, enacted by Regulation 7, 1823, were first proposed, several cases have unhappily confirmed the sentiments which his Lordship-in-Council then entertained: it appears, therefore, to be an object of the highest importance to guard, as far as possible, those who have lately entered, or are now about to enter the service from such a pernicious entanglement; and at the same time to afford to those who have been awakened, though late, to a sense of its evils, an opportunity of retrieving themselves from the thralldom.

2d. The regulation in question will, the Governor-in-Council trusts, have a considerable effect in diminishing the readiness to lend, which has been, at least, one of the causes of the unhappy prevalence of the practice of incurring debt. The comparatively early emancipation of the students from college affords a further security against the danger of their being deeply involved by the expenses of the capital.

3d. The establishment of a retiring fund, which there is reason to think the hon. Court are likely to approve, will also, it appears probable, have a tendency to induce habits of economy: and his Lordship-in-Council would hope that, warned of the consequences of debt, and satisfied of the determination of Government to regard extravagance as an essential drawback from the claims of all candidates for offices of trust, the junior members of the service may be brought to regard the practice with a just abhorrence.

4th. Those who are incapable of exercising, in the commencement of their career, that degree of self-denial which every man of a well-regulated mind would be expected to exercise if placed in a similar position of society at home, will have themselves to blame if they are denied that confidence in the force and integrity of their character, which every one seeking important public trusts is bound to cultivate; and Government cannot sacrifice the duty which it owes to the people committed to its charge, through any consideration for the interests of incautious servants.

5th. Whether any further direct means can be adopted with the view of preventing the civil servants of the Company from incurring debt, either by some modifica-

tion of the wife of allowance, or otherwise, will be more fully considered in the General Department, whence a copy of such part of the Accountant General's report as refers to the College of Fort-William will be transmitted to the College-Council, with such instructions as may appear necessary.

6th. For the relief of those gentlemen who are now involved in debt, his Lordship-in-Council is entirely disposed to adopt the proposition of the Accountant-General; by authorizing advances to the extent, which may be covered by life insurances, subject to the payment of interest at the rate of four per cent., and to an annual repayment of one-tenth of the principal sum, in addition to such amount as may be necessary to ensure the life of the party. The details of the arrangement may in each case be adjusted by the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer, to whom the amount to be deducted from the allowances of the several parties may be made payable by the Civil Auditor.

7th. In the case of those whose allowances are such, as that the above-mentioned deductions would not leave them an adequate annual income, his Lordship-in-Council will be prepared to consider the expediency of adopting some special arrangement, and it must of course be expected that gentlemen so situated, and whom the Government thus come forward to relieve, will consider themselves bound in honour, if possible, to live within, and in no case, to exceed the limitation appointed.

8th. Before, however, coming to a final resolution, it is necessary to ascertain the probable extent of the demand; and for this purpose his Lordship-in-Council resolves that a copy of this resolution, with a copy of the 2d and three following paragraphs of the Accountant General's report, be circulated to the members of the civil service, with an intimation that those who may desire to avail themselves of the resolution, will be expected to intimate their wish to Government within two months from the present date, submitting at the same time a schedule of the debts which they may respectively owe.

(True extract and copy.)

(Signed) HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Gov.

VICTORY AT RANGOON.

Secret Department, Dec. 24, 1824.—The official despatches already published in the *Extraordinary Gazette* having announced the late brilliant achievements of the British arms at Rangoon, the right hon. the Governor in Council now proceeds to the discharge of a most gratifying duty, in signifying, in the most public and formal manner, his high admiration of the judgment, skill, and energy manifested by

Brig. Gen Sir Arch. Campbell in directing the operations of the troops under his command on that important and arduous occasion.

The Governor-General in Council requests Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell to accept the cordial thanks of the government, and to notify, to the brave officers and men under his command, the sentiments of admiration with which it regards the gallantry, spirit, and enthusiasm evinced by them throughout the severe and protracted conflicts with the enemy, which terminated in his entire rout and dispersion, with great slaughter, and the loss of 250 pieces of artillery and most of his military stores. His Lordship in Council has remarked, with particular approbation, the recorded instances of meritorious conduct displayed by Lieut. Col. Miles, second in command, and Lieut. Colonels Mallet, Parfhy, and Brodie; Majors Evans, Sade, Frith, Yates, Dennie, Thornhill, Gore, Wahab, Farrier, and Basden; and Captains Piper, Wilson, and Ross. The Governor-General in Council entertains also the highest sense of the efficient services and honourable exertions of Captains Murray, Russell, Timbrell, and Montgomerie, of the Artil.; of Capt. Cheape, commanding Engineer; Capt. Wheeler, of the Madras Pioneers; Lieut. Col. Tidy, and Major Jackson, Dep. Adj. and Quarter-mast. Generals; and of Captains Snodgrass and Campbell, Personal Staff to Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell.

The Governor-General in Council seizes this opportunity of expressing his warm acknowledgments to Capt. Chada, of H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, the senior naval officer at Rangoon, and to Capt. Ryves, of H. M.'s ship *Sophie*, for their distinguished personal exertions; and requests the former to convey to the officers and crews of H. M.'s ships, of the H. C.'s cruisers, as well as the officers and men of the transports who volunteered their services, the sense which government entertains of their gallant conduct in the several actions with the enemy's war-boats, when they so conspicuously displayed the irresistible and characteristic valour of British seamen. On these occasions his Lordship in Council observes that Lieut. Killet, of H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, and Lieut. Goldfinch, of H. M.'s ship *Sophie*, particularly distinguished themselves.

The high encomium bestowed by Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell on the conduct of all the troops under his command—in which he states that their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations, and that whilst his European troops fought like Britons, and proved themselves worthy of the country that gave them birth, the gallant sepoys successfully obtained the palm of honour in rivalling their European com-

rader in every thing that marks the steady, true, and daring soldier—has been perused by the Gov. Gen. with peculiar gratification; and his Lordship in Council requests the Brig. Gen. to take the most effectual means of making known to his troops at large the high estimation in which their valorous deeds and exemplary fortitude are held; and especially to mark the admiration of government of the heroic manner in which the native troops have so nobly sustained the long and well-earned fame of our Indian army.

The Governor-General in Council deeply laments the loss of Major Walker, of the 3d Madras N.L.I., emphatically styled by Sir Arch. Campbell "one of India's best and bravest soldiers;" of Brevet Capt. and Lieut. O'Shea, of H.M.'s 15th L.I. Inf.; and of the gallant soldiers who have fallen in the service of their country. His Lordship in Council trusts that the brave officers who have been wounded in the several actions with the enemy may soon be restored to the public service.

Fort William, Dec. 23, 1824.—A royal salute and three volleys of musquetry to be fired at all the stations of the land forces serving in the East-Indies in honour of the signal and decisive victories achieved at Rangoon, by the British force under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., over the grand army of the Burman empire, in the several successive actions fought between the 1st and 9th inst., in which the enemy were completely defeated and dispersed, with the loss of 5,000 men killed and wounded, of 250 pieces of artillery, and the greater part of their military stores.

Fort William, Dec. 23, 1824.—The Governor-General will attend in state this evening, at five o'clock, the parade of the royal regiment, when a *feu de joie* will be fired in honour of the victory at Rangoon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 12. Mr. Wigram Money, second member of Board of Revenue in lower provinces.

Mr. C. G. Blagrove, collector of Etawah.

Mr. A. Trotter, ditto of Behar.

Mr. P. Y. Lindsay, ditto of Patna.

Mr. G. T. Collins, ditto of Mymensingh.

Mr. C. Tucker, ditto of Sylhet.

Dec. 10. Mr. J. Dewar, deputy collector of sea customs at Calcutta.

Mr. F. Nepess, collector of customs and town duties at Patna.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell, superintendent of Midland salt chokies.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 16. Mr. Edward Currie, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Goruckpore.

Mr. Hugh Vans Hawthorn, assistant to magistrate of 24-Pargunnahs.

Mr. Richard Walker, ditto to magistrate and to collector of Shabhad.

Mr. G. J. Taylor, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Moorshedabad.

Dec. 23. Mr. James Dewar, Superintendent of Calcutta lotteries.

Commercial Department.

Dec. 30. Mr. C. Mckensie, junior member of Board of Trade.

Mr. H. Mundy, import warehouse keeper.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 30, 1824.—Assist. surg. C. Abel, M.D., to be apothecary to hon. Camp., vice Surg. Hare, permitted to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. Prinscp, corps of engineers, now employed as surveyor to commissioners of salt chokies, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, his services being urgently required with Brig. Gen. Morrison's div. at Chittagong.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 26.—Act. Assist. Sur. Harlen to do duty with 118th div. of artillery at Rangoon.

Dec. 26.—7th Corps Local Horse. Lieut. D. Downing, 3d N.I., to be 2d in command; Cornet G. Kennaway, 6th L.I., to be adj.

Capt. Walker, 6th N.I., to raise recruits for the line, under instructions conveyed to him through officer commanding Dinapore div. of army.

Brev. Capt. Bacon, 6th N.I., to be adj. to Capt. Walker's levy.

Lieut. Col. Com. Hotzler directed to proceed to Agra, and command Meerut div. of artillery.—Major Higgs, now at Agra, appointed to command of western div. of artillery, and directed to proceed to Nusseerabad.

Maj. Frith removed to 2d bat., and Maj. Granshaw to 3d at artillery.

Lieut. Palmer, 30th regt., to officiate as adj. to detachment under command of Lieut. Col. Wiggen.

Dec. 29.—Assist. Surg. Sully and Birmingham directed to proceed to Dacca, and to place themselves under orders of Surg. Todd.

Assist. surg. Scott directed to proceed to Sylhet, and to place himself under orders of superintendent surg.

Assist. surg. J. W. Boyd directed to proceed to Assam, where he will report his arrival to Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding.

Artillery.—Capt. Timbrell removed from 7th comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat., v. Middleup; Capt. Biddulph removed from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 7th comp. 3d bat. and directed to join it at Rangoon.

Lieut. Glegg to act as adj. to left wing of 2nd regt. stationed at Shahjehanpore, v. Lieut. Intarp. and Quart. Mast. Bollesau, proceeding to join headquarters of regiment.

Local Lieut. Wm. Martindale, second in com. of 1st corps Local Horse, directed to join 8th corps, to which he is removed. Local Lieut. and Adj. H. Gruetier to act as 2d in com. of 1st regt. during separate employment of Lieut. Martindale.

Dec. 30.—Lieut. Col. L. Walker, C.B., H.M.'s 54th regt., to command 1st brigade at Chittagong from 23d Dec. until arrival of Brigadier W. Richards.

40th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. H. Vanrenen to be adj., v. Macgrath, promoted.

Dec. 31.—Regt. of Artillery. Capt. N. K. Webb removed to 8th comp. 3d bat., vice Broadhurst, removed. Capt. Broadhurst removed to 2d comp. 2d bat., v. Timbrell. Capt. Timbrell removed to 4th comp. 3d bat., v. Webb.

The captain of reserve in Fort William to be a member of Arsenal Committee in Fort William, in room of Capt. Colnett, who has been appointed dep. paymaster with troops on eastern frontier.

FURLOUGHIS.

To Europe.—Dec. 20. Lieut. Col. Com. White, 15th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. M. Wall, 10th Madras N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. Com. J. Ganner, 2nd N.I., for health.—1st Lieut. G. R. Scott, of art., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 26. Lieut. W. H. Wake, 44th N.L., for 12 months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Dec. 26. Lieut. M'Daniel and Asst.-Surg. Trigance, 67th foot, for purpose of retiring on half-pay.—Brev. Lieut. Col. Bell, 16th lancers, for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, DECEMBER 7.

In an action brought against the Sheriff of Calcutta for a false return of *nulla bona* to a writ of execution, one Mulladar Doss, being produced as a witness, refused to be sworn, alleging no other reason than that he was his father's only son: he was accordingly committed to gaol for contempt. We understand he is not of the Bramin caste, which is well known to entertain an almost invincible repugnance to the form of judicial swearing required by the English courts; and it is therefore probable enough, that the motive of contumacy in this instance may have been pride, rather than serious scruples of a religious nature. But the circumstance recalls our attention to a matter of the highest moment, and one that demands the interference of the Supreme Government and the Supreme Court, either by their own authority, or by a resort to the imperial Parliament.

Our own experience has supplied us with repeated instances of the impediment, which this prejudice or scruple raises in the way of the investigation of truth in courts of judicature, both civil and criminal. Not only Bramins, but respectable and well-disposed natives of other castes, have been known to brave the utmost terrors of the law, to abandon home and business, to hazard liberty and property, to endure every extremity, rather than submit to the real or imaginary degradation, involved in a compliance with the requisite ceremonial. Nay, so well is this resolute aversion understood by the rest of the native community, that suits are said to have been got up as the indirect, if not the direct, means, of extorting large sums by the terror of the process of subpoena. Thus, the better portion of society is placed at the mercy of the worst—the most credible evidence disqualified or banished,—and the forms of British jurisprudence rendered equally odious and oppressive to the native population.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

SENTENCE ON WILLIAM MUIRHEAD, AND BENJAMIN PICKEN, FOR MURDER.

The prisoners being put to the bar, the Senior Justice addressed them nearly in these terms:—They had been indicted for the murder of a native. After a most patient trial, and great deliberation on their innocence or guilt, a jury of their countrymen had found them guilty. They now owed their lives to the humanity—perhaps,

mistaken humanity,—of the court. Their Lordships had taken the matter into their most serious consideration, and have determined on not ordering the execution, which the public in general expected.

There were witnesses to prove the murder generally, but not enough to shew wilful and premeditated malice. They have, therefore, received a favourable consideration; and his Lordship trusted that, during their future lives, by their labour and good conduct, they will make amends in another community, for the crimes they have committed in this. The sentence of the court is, they be both transported to Botany Bay, for the term of their natural lives.—[*Beng. Hur.*]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE FEMALE SCHOOL.

The examination of the Native Female Children took place yesterday morning. About a quarter past ten, Lady Amherst, with the Hon. Miss Amherst, escorted by Captain Feudall, aide-de-camp, entered the room, which was previously crowded with ladies. Among them was Mrs. Heber, the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. H. Shakspear, Mrs. Pearson, and many other ladies in the first walks of society. The sight was indeed truly gratifying. One hundred of the girls had been selected from three classes, on account of their proficiency in each, respectively. The junior class was first examined in reading elementary tracts in Hindoostanee, highly to the gratification of the ladies; as the children evinced a thorough proficiency, to the extent which it was thought proper to examine them. Indeed, they shewed the greatest confidence in their powers, and were wholly unconstrained, and evidently happy at the delight which they afforded. The second class was also examined in reading Hindoostanee books, but of a higher character. The third and last class was examined in Geography and the New Testament, also in Hindoostanee; and both these evinced the same proficiency and self-confidence as the first. After the examinations were over, samples of the children's abilities in plain needle-work were handed round, and evidently afforded the greatest satisfaction. When the whole was finished, a display of elegant fancy articles, the benevolent work of ladies in England, and sent to this country for the benefit of the Institution, took place—when, we believe, few—if even a single lady did—left the room without making a purchase.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Dec. 17.

JYEPORE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raper, the political agent at Jyepore, returned to Mahjeek-Bagh, the residence of the British Mission.

at that court, on the 10th ultimo, where he was received by a deputation on the part of the Regent Rane, and had resumed his official duties. The mutinous battalions of the state of Jypore, whose sudden advance upon and occupation of the city threatened for a time to produce the most serious commotions, had previously separated, and retired to their several stations in the interior. A change of ministry was expected as the result of the late agitation and discussions at that capital.

A division order, of which the following is a copy, was issued by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart., G.C.B., commanding the Western Division of the Army, on the 14th ultimo :

"The political agent at Jypore having reported the further detention or assembling of troops unnecessary, the Major-General directs their return to their respective cantonments, and such corps as have been ordered to diverge from their several march routes, will proceed to their respective destinations by the most direct course from their present encampment.

"In publishing this order, the Major-General deems it an act of justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Hettler, and the officers and men of the advanced light detachment, to offer to them his best acknowledgments for the zeal, exertions, and attention to the public interests exhibited in the rapidity of their march when called upon by the political agent ; and to Brigadier Knox he feels indebted for the promptitude shewn in pushing forward this advanced corps, as well as in directing the preparation of the train, and requiring the services of such corps as had come within the reach of his requisition by their progress, in effecting the relief directed by the general orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief."—[*Heng. Fort.*, Dec. 4.

DISTURBANCE IN KOTAH.

Rajah Bulwunt Singh, uncle to the reigning prince of Boondee, having been detected in fresh intrigues, with the view of creating disorder in the state of Kotah and adjacent country, Colonel Burgh, with the 15th N. I., on its way from Mhow, was employed, at the request of the administrations of Kotah and Boondee, and with the concurrence of the political agent at Harowtee, to put a stop to Bulwunt Singh's intrigues ; the Rajah was accordingly required to repair to Kotah : he refused, and fired upon the party, hearing the summons. The result as detailed in the Calcutta Government Gazette, Dec. 6, is as follows :—At the requisition of the political agent, Captain Caulfield, four companies of the 55th regiment Native Infantry, were detached at 2 A. M., of the 7th ultimo, under the command of Capt. Kiernander, to support the troops of the

Rajah of Kotah in their attempt to secure the person of Rajah Bulwunt Singh. The detachment arrived in front of a pukka upper-roomed house, occupied by the Rajah in the town of Keshorajee Patun before the dawn of day, and found the gate shut. Upon an attempt being made to persuade the Rajah to surrender, he opened a smart fire of matchlocks on the party from the windows above ; which was returned with musquetry. Captain Kiernander then endeavoured to blow open the gate with the tumboors belonging to the Kotah troops, but the artillerymen being killed, and the sepoys dropping fast, he placed them under cover round the house, and sent into Kotah for guns. On their arrival, the gate was blown down about sunset ; but the entrance and staircase leading to the upper apartments being very narrow, it was determined to make the entrance broader to admit a section. At about 10 P. M., Rajah Bulwunt Singh rushed out sword in hand, and attacked the party. Several of his attendants were killed on the spot, but the Rajah himself, with about eleven men, got away from the building. He was pursued by a small party of the British sepoys, under the command of Sheik Scobhan, jemadar of the 2d grenadier company, and fell during the pursuit, with his principal adherents. The officers present, besides Captain Kiernander, were Lieuts. Troup, Evans, and McNair. The detachment of the Kotah troops suffered severely. Our loss was one naik and three privates killed, and 18 wounded.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We are most agreeably surprised at learning, a few days since, that very nearly the whole subscription, in aid of steam navigation between India and England, has been realized, and invested in Government securities. The amount collected is within a trifle of Sa. Rs. 70,000, and only about Rs. 2,000 remain yet unpaid. The public are highly indebted to the permanent committee for the attention they have bestowed on this most essential part of their duty ; and the readiness with which the subscriptions have been paid evinces that, although the subject has ceased to be one of very frequent notice in the papers, the spirit which induced the subscription still exists. The investment of this sum in Government securities, while it secures it from all possible risk—will, by the operation of interest, bring it up nearly to the amount originally proposed, viz. one lac, before it can be claimed ; and we doubt not that when that period arrives the full sum will be easily obtained. On this point we may be allowed to express a little surprise and regret that the fund has not received any aid from either of the sister presidencies.

It must be apparent that the practicability of the navigation being proved by the experiments required by the regulations of the committee, and its advantages felt, the other presidencies would not be long without steam vessels; they might, therefore, consistently aid in originating the attempt. We inserted some days ago a letter from the Madras Government Gazette, in which the writer urged a separate subscription for that presidency, with a view, we imagine, to establish a steam vessel, by means of the capital so raised. Of course it is competent to either presidency to do as they please; we should however have been happy to have found them disposed to unite with us. We believe a statement of the funds will be shortly submitted to the subscribers.—[*John Bull*, Dec. 9.

GOVERNMENT STAGING BUNGALOWS.

We understand that no less than thirty-two staging bungalows, with proper out-offices, and as many serases, at the average distance of less than fourteen miles, have been built and completed on the new military road from Calcutta to Benares, by the several resident postmasters, under the immediate superintendence of the postmaster-general.

The bungalows are all furnished with tables, chairs, and couches, and have double apartments for the accommodation of two families meeting at the same time. Servants are also posted at each.

This arrangement, so liberally granted by Government, both to Europeans and native travellers, will afford them the greatest comfort and convenience, without any expense of tent equipage, and many will now prefer travelling pleasantly and economically by land, through a fine country and climate, in preference to the tedium of a budgerow.

Applications for the use of the bungalows must, however, previously be made to the postmaster-general, or any of his deputies on the great road.

The first bungalow is conveniently situated, just clear of the village of Sulkea, on the banks of the Hooghly, crossing from Calcutta at Hautkohah ghaut. The last bungalow is at Benares, near the boundary of the military lines.

We understand further that the periodical repairs of this fine road will be finished, as usual, about the 15th instant.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Dec. 2.

THE GREAT PAGODA NEAR RANGOON.

The following extract of a letter from Rangoon gives a curious description of the great pagoda, and the uses to which sacred places are sometimes applied by a conquering enemy:

"This pagoda, and the grounds about

it, are now crowded with European infantry and artillery, being one principal post without the town, which is garrisoned chiefly by Madras sepoy. The scenes that now occur at this extensive and gorgeous temple are of a nature singularly odd and amusing. For want of quarters, the men and officers thrust themselves into every little shrine and niche. Some of these are sufficiently spacious to admit a table and chair, or a cot; others serve as receptacles for boots and shoes, beef and biscuit. Round the neck of one divinity is suspended a belt and bayonet, while another has his lap full of knapsacks and cartridge-boxes. The ears of others offer convenient pegs for a hat or tin pot, and their shoulders for a soldier's jacket. In short, never were a set of poor deities so meanly employed or so familiarly treated. The great Gaudma, in particular, has his hands full of business, and much charge of old clothes. I was particularly diverted with one figure, of a size larger than life, placed in an erect posture, to bestow a blessing apparently upon another prostrate at his feet. The hand and arm, raised for the above purpose, supported one end of a hammock, while boxes and canteens hung round his neck; and the poor supplicant's back served as a good seat for a soldier quietly cleaning his accoutrements and smoking his pipe. Much as I had heard of this celebrated pagoda, it far exceeded my expectations in extent and splendour, as well as in the richness, delicacy, and, I may say, taste of the ornaments and carved work with which the principal temple, and hundreds of others that surround it, are loaded. In the human figure only, taste and execution are very defective."

SIR F. MACNAGHTEN.

A short time since we announced the approaching departure of Sir F. W. Macnaghten and family on board the *Carn Brea Castle*. We were not in error, but circumstances have, we believe, occurred to make his Lordship change his intention so far as to postpone his departure for England, at least for the present, though we are not able to say for how long a period.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Dec. 23.

BURMESE PRIVATEERS.

The *Nereide* yacht had a narrow escape from capture off the mouth of the river at Rangoon; and it appears merchant vessels are now obliged to effect insurances against capture by the Burman enemy.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Dec. 13.

MR. MOORCROFT.

We understand that private letters have been received from Mr. Moorcroft, dated 27th August last, at Bramin, eighty miles N.W.

N.W. of Cabul. He expected to enter Uzbek Tartary on the 29th of that month. Mr. Moorcroft represents the country of Afghanistan as in a very distracted state, and says that he had experienced great difficulties in his progress.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Dec. 3.

MUNSEET SING.

By the last accounts the Maharaja was considerably to the northward of the fort of Attock, on his march to Cabul. In the passage of the Indus he lost about 500 horses and men, and amongst the latter were some of his best sirdars; but about 10,000 horse crossed in safety, and the guns were conveyed over upon elephants. It is reported that a severe action has already taken place between the Sikh forces and the Afghans, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter.—[*Gov. Gaz.*, Dec. 30.

THE PONTOON TRAIN.

It consists of thirty-six whole, or seventy-two half, pontoons, the boats being formed into two parts, for their more easy conveyance by land. They are constructed of thin teak plank, covered with tin plates, carefully soldered together, to prevent leakage, in the event of the seams opening from exposure to the weather. The pontoons are, of course, flat-bottomed, and each half, we should imagine, to be about nine or ten feet long, and five feet broad. The beams and planks which constitute the platform of the bridge are so fitted on their respective carriages, that even over the roughest road no play or motion can take place, and each half-pontoon covers its own beams and planks, by being placed over them, bottom up, with its gunwales resting on the carriage.

The greatest extent to which the bridge can be drawn is 1,500 feet. Over this troops march along in file: for the passage of troops with a front of ten men, it can be extended to 600 feet; and for a larger front and light guns, to 450 feet. For the transportation of heavy ordnance across broad rivers, the pontoons are formed into rafts of three each, which are capable of supporting the heaviest piece of ordnance.

The rafts are exceedingly manageable, and can be rowed at the rate of about four miles an hour. It is needless to say, that the beams and planks are all made to fit with the utmost nicety, and the whole construction reflects the highest credit on the officer who superintended the equipment, and, who, we believe, is to command the train on the service to which it is attached.

The train left Calcutta on the 20th December, to be embarked on boats on the Salt Water Lake, whence it would

proceed to the division of the army, under Brigadier-General Morrison, at Chittagong. The bullocks, for its future conveyance by land, left Calcutta some time before.

SUTTEE AT SULKRA.

Sulkra, Dec. 31, 1824.—Yesterday a suttee took place near the godwans of the late Mr. Jones. A gentleman hearing of the circumstance proceeded to the spot in hopes of preventing it, but was unfortunately too late. On inquiry he was given to understand that the victim was a fine young woman about sixteen. No intoxicating drugs were administered to her at the pile, but they had been given at the house of the deceased. She was obliged to walk round the bier of the deceased, and as soon as she fell down exhausted the vile Brahmins secured her with banboos, and prevented the possibility of escape. There was a man present enjoying the sight, with a spear in his hand, and called himself a chowkeydar; by him the gentleman who inquired for the order of the magistrate was referred to the darogah, who was represented to be near at a subordinate police station. Thither the gentleman went, and found the darogah enjoying a chillum; who, on being asked for a sight of the perwanah, said that he had received one authorizing the sacrifice, but that he had left it at Sulkra! It may be proper to mention, that all the Brahmins save one skulked away on hearing the gentleman making inquiries; and it is worthy of remark that the man only died in the morning: nevertheless a report must have been made to the magistrate, permission granted, and intimation thereof sent across the river within the space of about four hours. *Credat Judæus!*—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Jan. 1.

EARTHQUAKE AT COMILLAH.

The following has reached us in a letter from Comillah, dated 8th instant, half-past seven P.M. We beg of our friend to accept our thanks for his kind information, and hope to see his hand oftener in our Gazette:—"This evening, at twelve minutes before seven, we experienced here four shocks of an earthquake, the last rather severe. I think that the motion was undulating, or, according to others, more like the motion of the pendulum of a clock. It appeared to come from the north-east, and I had observed during my ride in the evening, that the atmosphere in that quarter was unusually hazy, with some light vaporous clouds. The noise of the brahmins and barking of the dogs was most prodigious. The motion of the earth occasioned most unpleasant sensations—something like those that usher in sea-sickness."—[*Ind. Gaz.*, Jan. 13.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

DECEMBER 15, 1844.

Half-Yearly Examination, held on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th Dec. 1844.

PERSIAN.	Date of Admission into College.	Number of Lectures attended this Term.	Period of attendance at the Persian Lectures.
<i>First Class.</i>			Mr. W.
1. Currie*	May 1824	34	3 0
2. Campbell	June 1824	36	5 0
3. Walker	June 1824	40	5 0
4. Lushington	Oct. 1821	19	3 1
5. Dunbar	May 1824	20	5 0
6. Alexander, J.W.*	Oct. 1824	10	1 1
<i>Second Class.</i>			
7. Morrison	May 1824	32	5 0
8. Truscott	Aug. 1824	32	3 3
9. Wells	May 1824	33	5 0
10. Neave	June 1824	34	5 0
<i>Third Class.</i>			
11. Tyler	Oct. 1824	11	1 1
12. Taylor	Oct. 1824	10	1 1
13. Kennaway	Oct. 1824	4	1 1
14. Pidgeon	Nov. 1824	2	0 1
15. Bucher	Oct. 1824	7	1 1
16. Torrens	Oct. 1824	3	1 1
17. Udry	Nov. 1824	1	0 1
18. Ogilvy	Oct. 1824	6	1 1
19. Robinson	Nov. 1824	2	0 1
20. Alexander, G.	Nov. 1824	1	0 1
21. Stainforth	Nov. 1824	2	0 1
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>			
1. Beale, sick	Oct. 1824	5	1 1
<i>HINDOOSTANEE.</i>			
<i>First Class.</i>			
1. Currie*	May 1824	31	5 0
2. Doodes	May 1824	30	15 2
3. Walker*	June 1824	37	5 0
4. Grant	Oct. 1823	51	11 1
<i>Second Class.</i>			
5. Campbell	June 1824	32	5 0
6. Dunbar	May 1824	29	5 0
7. Truscott	Aug. 1824	27	3 3
8. Alexander, J. W.	Oct. 1824	5	1 2
9. Beale	Oct. 1824	5	1 2
10. Neave	June 1824	34	5 0
11. Wells	May 1824	36	5 0
12. Lushington	Oct. 1821	20	3 0
<i>Third Class.</i>			
13. Taylor	Oct. 1824	7	1 1
14. Tyler	Oct. 1824	11	1 2
15. Torrens	Oct. 1824	6	1 1
16. Bucher	Oct. 1824	6	1 1
17. Kennaway	Oct. 1824	4	1 1
18. Ogilvy	Oct. 1824	7	1 1
<i>BENGALIE.</i>			
<i>First Class.</i>			
1. Morrison*	May 1824	29	5 0
<i>Second Class.</i>			
2. Pidgeon	Nov. 1824	4	0 2
3. Robinson	Nov. 1824	3	0 2
4. Udry	Nov. 1824	3	0 2
<i>Third Class.</i>			
5. Stainforth	Nov. 1824	4	0 3
6. Alexander, G.	Nov. 1824	3	0 2

* A medal of merit.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 3. At Patna, Mrs. Dias, wife of Mr. John Dias, formerly of Bhagupore, of a daughter.
 18. At Chowringhee, the lady of John Shum, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 22. Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. G. H. Pearson, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
 24. At Entally, Mrs. M. A. Hopkins, wife of Mr. W. H. Hopkins, of the board of revenue, of a son.
 Jan. 1. At Monghyr, Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a son.
 2. Mrs. H. W. Hobhouse, of a son.
 — At Berhampore, the lady of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, A.B., district chaplain, of a daughter.
 3. The lady of N. Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.
 4. Mrs. Spence, wife of Mr. W. Spence, H.C.'s marine, of a daughter.
 7. Mrs. C. Laughton, of a daughter.
 — In Fort William, the lady of Major Sale, H.M.'s 13th Light Inf., of a son.
 — The lady of John Smith, Esq., of the firm of Fergusson and Co., of a son.
 10. Mrs. Daniel Johnson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 7. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. C. Schorn to Ann Maria, daughter of the late John Bowers, Esq.
 14. At Bareilly, James W. McLeod, Esq., to Catherine Johannah, sixth daughter of Brigadier Vanreuen, commanding in Rohilcund.
 Jan. 1. At Serampore, at the house of his father, W. J. Baldwin, Esq., of Hyampore, Hindoo planter, to Matilda Wilhelmuna, second daughter of the late N. Rabchorn, Esq., of his Danish Majesty's civil service.
 4. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. Cuddy, adj. 64th N.I., to Miss Butler.
 — At the Cathedral, W. Stewart, Esq., surgeon of Howrah, to Miss Eliza Johnson, of same place.
 10. At the Cathedral, Lieut. R. H. Fawcett, 18th Bombay N.I., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Colonel W. Elliot, C.B., 4th Bengal L.C.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 11. Of a bilious fever, Mr. Wm. Loch, agent for the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.
 15. At Neeranpore (on his march from Bahool), after a long and severe illness, Lieut. Col. W. N. Fountaine, 6th Bengal N.I.
 — At Meerut, the infant son of Lieut. Bingley, horse brigade, aged six weeks.
 27. Mr. John Isod, assistant to Messrs. W. Thacker and Co., aged 25.
 — At Chandernagore, Miss E. C. Poole, eldest daughter of the late W. M. Poole, aged 14.
 28. Harriot Sarah, infant daughter of Mr. G. Johnson.
 31. Mrs. Mary Byrn, head mistress to the Lower Orphan School.
 — Mrs. Eliza Seaward, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Manley, aged 30.
 Jan. 3. At Kedgee, on board a schooner proceeding to join the ship Resource, Mrs. Osborn, wife of Mr. H. Osborn, surveyor.
 5. Mrs. C. Thomson, aged 46.
 7. At Chandernagore, Lieut. R. H. Erakhe, 33d N.I.
 8. Of a liver complaint, Mr. Active Sutton, of Wellington-square, Barbours.
 9. In Fort William, Mary Ann, infant daughter of G. A. Jacob, Esq., H.C.'s medical establishment.
 11. Mr. John Arie, mn., aged 50.
 — Miss M. De Abreu, aged 36.

* * The following Marriages and Deaths, copied by us from the Calcutta Government Gazette of 15th Nov., have been contradicted in the same paper of Dec. 15th.

Marriages.

- Oct. 24. At Delhi, Mr. E. Claxton, to Miss G. Staines.
 25. At Delhi, Mr. J. George to Miss Chavon, eldest daughter of Capt. Chavon.

Sp. At Panoeput, Mr. W. Kelly to Miss A. L. Malster.

Dacca.

Oct. 15. At Delhi, Mr. J. T. Brown, registrar to Board of Revenue, W. P.

23. At Delhi, Mr. J. Gould, surveying department.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDER.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Bangalore, 15th Dec. 1824.—Lieut. Gen. Bowser succeeds to the command of the Madras army, with no common feelings of pride and satisfaction; its long established character and increasing fame he has witnessed through every rank. The high principles of military pride and devotion to the service, which have long characterized this army, and which were supported and impressed by the late lamented and distinguished Commander-in-Chief, his Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart., and K. C. B., with such energy as justly to mark the value and ability of that gallant soldier, who was so devotedly attached to his profession, and so true a friend to the Madras army; an army in which he had served with such enviable reputation, that the Lieutenant-General cannot but express his hope, that these principles will be strictly attended to, and he pledges his assurance that he will not fail in his best endeavours to unite with Sir Alexander Campbell's professional pride and zeal, his never-ceasing anxiety for the honour and interest of the Madras army, which will long deplore the irreparable loss of such a man and such an officer.

Lieut. Gen. Bowser desires that all orders issued by his late Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart. and K. C. B., may be strictly obeyed; and he feels every confidence in the zealous support and uncensured attention of the officers of the army, to maintain its character for discipline, efficiency, and obedience.

The late brilliant successes of the army under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Arch. Campbell, K. C. B., in defeating the Burmese army, in successive attacks on its position at Rangoon, affords Lieut. Gen. Bowser a pleasing opportunity to congratulate his brother officers and soldiers on the gallant conduct displayed by their comrades employed on that service.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 30. Mr. F. Holland, judge and criminal judge in Allah of Malabar.

Jan. 6. Mr. J. C. Morris, assistant to collector of sea customs at Presidency.

Mr. D. Elliott, senior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Robinson, junior, ditto, ditto.

Mr. G. Smith, Nizam, principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

Mr. H. Cantlie, collector and magistrate in Allah of Chingleput.

Mr. H. Chamber, sub-collector and assistant magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

Mr. W. Mason, ditto, of Malabar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 9, 1824.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) D. Montgomerie, 7th L.C., to be dep. surveyor general.

Nov. 12.—Dep. assist. com. gen. Capt. M. H. Davidson to be assist. com. gen., v. Wilson dec.

Sub-Assist. Lieut. G. B. Greene to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. Davidson, and Capt. W. M'Leod, 35th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen., v. Greene.

Nov. 16.—Lieut. Col. Smelt, H.M.'s 41st regt., to act as dep. quart. mast. gen. H.M.'s forces, from 15th Feb. 1824.

Col. Marlay to be dep. quart. mast. gen. H.M.'s forces, from 11th March 1824.

Lieut. Col. Torrens to act as dep. quart. mast. gen. H.M.'s forces, from 7th May 1824.

Col. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 20th regt., to command province of Malabar and Canara.

Artillery. Sen. Lieut. Col. J. Limond to be Lieut. col. com., v. Freese, dec. 1st 28th July 1824.

Lieut. Col. S. Cleveland, Major J. Wilkinson, and Capt. R. G. Powhite, to take rank from 30th July 1824; in suc. to Limond prom. Sen. Maj. J. J. Mackintosh to be lieut. col., and Sen. Capt. J. H. Frith to be maj., v. Nixon invalided; date 4th Sept. 1824.

Capt. J. Chisholm to take rank from 4th Sept. 1824, in suc. to Mackintosh prom. Sen. 1st-Lieut. C. H. Warre to be capt., v. Black killed in action; date 24th Oct. 1824.

8th Regt. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Gordon to be capt., and Sen. Cornet W. W. Sharpe to be lieut., v. Temple dec.; date 6th Nov. 1824.

Sen. Assist. surg. Richard Kellet to be surg., v. Simson dec.; date 8th Oct. 1824.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 12.—Removals and Appointments of Medical Officers.—Surgeons J. Joderies, from 15th N.I. to 1st brig. horse artill.; J. Dean, from 1st Europ. regt. to 4th bat. artill.; R. Sladen, from 4th L.C. to 2d bat. artill.; W. F. Newlins, from 17th N.I. to 5th L.C.; W. S. Anderson, from horse brigade to 2d Europ. regt.; J. Irving, M.D., from 2d bat. artill. to 42d N.I.; J. Wyllie, from 3d L.C. to 46th N.I.; A. Campbell, from 2d Europ. regt. to 1st Europ. regt.; D. Donahoe, from 35th N.I. to 6th L.C.; J. White, from 43d N.I. to 4th L.C.; R. Prince, from 21st N.I. to 3d L.C.; T. Tomkinson (late prom.), to 21st N.I.; J. Jones, jun. (late prom.), to 38th N.I.; D. Reid (late prom.), to 17th N.I.; C. Jones (late prom.), to 41st N.I.; R. Kellett (late prom.), to 44th N.I.—Assist. Surg. B. Williams, from artill. to 2d Europ. regt.; G. A. Herklotz, from 37th to 10th N.I.; S. Snook, from 22th to 21st N.I.; A. E. Black, from details in Wynnad to 43d N.I.; J. Hicks, from 10th N.I. to 24th N.I.; J. Thompson, from 3d N.V. Bat. to 29th N.I.

Surg. Wyllie, cantonment surg. at Nagpore, and Surg. Handson, cantonment surg. Secunderabad, to have medical charge of foot artillery, gun lascars, &c. at those stations respectively.

Surg. D. Provan to have medical charge of detail on duty at Trevandrum.

Surg. Sir T. Sevestre, Assist. Surg. J. Stevenson, and Assist. Surg. J. Richmond ordered to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service, and are to join and do duty with depot at Wallajahabad.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Prendergast removed from Ongale, and appointed to medical charge of detachment on duty in Wynnad.

Nov. 18.—Lieut. Col. J. Wissett removed from 26th to 6th N.I.

Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor removed from 44th to 5th N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab removed from 6th to 45th N.I.

Capt. P. Montgomerie removed from 3d bat. artill. to horse brigade, and Capt. C. H. Warre (late prom.) posted to 3d bat. artill.

Fort St. George, Nov. 19.—Surg. J. Irving to be garibed surg. of Poonamallee, v. M'Dowd.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. J. Mackintosh, from 47th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Knowles dec.; date 2d Nov. 1824.

47th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. L. Cooper to be Maj. Sen. Lieut. T. Bell to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C.F. Woodfall to be Lieut., in suc. to Hackett prom.; date 2d Nov. 1824.

Capt. W. Preston, 9th N.I., transferred to non-effective estab. at his own request.

Mr. J. Braddock to be superintendent of corps of Carnatic ordnance artificers, with military rank of a dep. assist. com. of ordnance extra to estab.

Nov. 23.—11th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. G. Sprye to be Lieut., v. Clamons dec.; date 16th Oct. 1824.

23d Regt. Wallajahbad L.I. Lieut. E. Prior to take rank from 8th Oct. 1824, v. Campbell died of wounds received in action; Sen. Ens. J. Allardye to be Lieut., v. Wilson dec.; date 14th Oct. 1824.

33d Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. A. R. Alexander to be Lieut., v. Bond killed in action; date 18th Oct. 1824.

34th Regt. Chicacole L.I. Sen. Lieut. J. C. Steadman to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. W. Smyth to be Lieut., v. Allan killed in action; date 8th Oct. 1824. Sen. Ens. T. R. Crozier to be Lieut., v. Lindsay died of wounds received in action; date 13th Oct. 1824.

35th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. A. Dyce to be Lieut., v. Graham dec.; date 10th Nov. 1824.

Nov. 26.—Capt. J. G. Norison, 13th N.I., to command escort of Resident in Travancore, during absence of Capt. Maxtone.

Artillery. Sen. 1st-Lieut. F. S. Whynnyates to be capt., v. Maxwell dec.; date 10th Nov. 1824.

9th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. Laurie to be capt., and Sen. Ens. E. W. Holland to be Lieut., v. Preston invalided; date 20th Nov. 1824.

Sen. Assist. Surg. D. Boyd to be surg., v. Gordon dec.; date 10th Nov. 1824.

Mr. J. J. Losh admitted a cadet of Inf., and promoted to ens.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 26.—Removals in Artillery. Capt. F. Derville, from 2d bat. to 1st bat.; Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, from 2d bat. to 4th bat.; 1st-Lieut. T. Baylis from 2d bat. to 4th bat.; 1st-Lieut. R. S. Volland, from 2d bat. to 1st bat.; 1st-Lieut. J. Anderson, from 1st bat. to 2d bat.; 1st-Lieut. M. Campbell, from 2d bat. to 4th bat.

Staff officers placed at the disposal of Commander-in-Chief to join their regiment on foreign service.

Lieut. A. Calder, 1st Europ. regt., fort adj., Cannanore. Lieut. G. B. Green, 1st Europ. regt., sub-assist. com. gen., centre division. Capt. H. White,

7th N.I., dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. Lieut. C. W. Nepean, 7th N.I., cantonment adj., Wallajahbad. Capt. G. Norman, 9th N.I., Persian interp.

to officer com. Hyderabad subsidiary force. Capt. C. Maxtone, 9th N.I., com. escort of Resident at Travancore. Lieut. T. Hook, 12th N.I., sub-assist. com. gen. Capt. C. G. Alves, 10th N.I., brig. maj., centre division. Capt. W. Shaw, 10th N.I., post master Hyderabad subd. force. Capt. J. O'Donoghue, 34th N.I., assist. quart. mast. gen. field force, Doab.

Assist. Surg. J. Barton to have medical charge of 9th N.I.; dated, Rangoon, 13th Sept. 1824.

Dec. 4.—Assist. Surg. A. Stevenson appointed to 10th N.I.

Ens. J. J. Losh to do duty with 1st N.I.

Dec. 11.—Maj. G. Maunsell, 6th, to do duty with 10th N.I.

Fort St. George, Dec. 3.—Capt. J. Fulton, 14th N.I., to be dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. in southern div. of army, v. Dun.

Capt. C. D. Dun, 44th N.I., to be a dep. judge adv. gen., v. Fullarton.

Lieut. J. Richards, 26th N.I., to act as quart. mast. and paymast. to 2d Europ. regt.

Lieut. G. Gibson, 37th N.I., to act as adj. to 2d Europ. regt.

Artillery. Lieut. H. S. Poord to be quart. mast. interp., and paymast. to 2d bat., v. Chisholm prom. Lieut. J. Ahlritt to be adj. to 2d bat., v. Poord. Lieut. C. Taylor to be adj. to horse brigade, v. Warre prom.

Lieut. J. Pinchart to be adj. to horse brigade, v. Sewell dec. Lieut. W. Brooke to be quart. mast. interp., and paymast. to horse brigade, v. Whynnyates prom.

Lieut. G. F. Hutchinson, 31st N.I., to be fort adj. at Seringapatam, v. Macdowell prom.

6th Regt. L. C. Lieut. E. G. Harris to be quart. mast. interp. and paymast. v. Gordon prom. Lieut. N. M. Burt to be adj., v. Harris.

Lieut. Chalmers, 22d N.I., declared fully qualified to execute duties of either interpreter or translator in the Persian language.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. Gen. Bowser re-appointed to staff of Madras army, his former appointment having expired on 4th Dec.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. Gen. Thomas Bowser to command army of this presidency, in consequence of death of His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart., K.C.B.

Maj. Gen. Robert Sewell to command Mysore division of army.

Maj. Gen. Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., to command centre division of army.

Capt. T. Hawker, H.M.'s 13th Light Drags., to command northern division of army.

Dec. 17.—Capt. J. T. Swann, 49th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of home Company.

Capt. Webster, 42d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign hon. Company's service.

Name of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Williams, ordered to be struck off returns of 1st Europ. regt. (as a deserter) from 20th Aug. 1823, the date of his absencing himself, without leave, from Masulipatam.

Dec. 21.—Maj. Wetherall, H.M.'s royal regt., to be mil. sec. to officer commanding army in chief, from 12th Dec.

Assist. Surg. G. H. Bell to be attached to Resident at Tanjore.

Assist. Surg. A. Turnbull to be attached to principal collector and political agent in southern Malabar country.

Capt. R. Allen, 41st N.I., to be agent for army clothing from 1st Jan. 1825, v. Lieut. Col. Farran who resigns that appointment.

Capt. Gregory, of artil., to be commissary of stores at Seringapatam, v. Maxwell dec.

Lieut. A. Grant, corps of eng., to be commanding engineer with Madras div. of troops serving at Rangoon.

Lieut. Impey, 8th N.I., to be postmaster to subd. force at Nagpore.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. G. Fryer to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. G. Tranchell to be Lieut., v. Richardson, dec.; date 14th Dec. 1824.

41st Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Sargent to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. D. Flyter to be Lieut., v. Calvert dec.; date 5th Dec. 1824.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 16.—Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson removed from 1st Europ. regt., and appointed to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Capt. C. F. Smith, 12th N.I., to assume charge of head-quarters of 2d N.V.B. at Arnee.

Removals and Postings.—Maj. Gen. and Col. J. G. Graham, from 25th to 16th N.I. Lieut. Col. Com. H. P. Smith, from 16th to 23th N.I. Lieut. Col. Com. A. Limond (late prom.), to 18th N.I. Lieut. Col. H. H. Pepper, from 4th to 18th N.I. Lieut. Col. J. Vico, from 18th to 21st N.I. Lieut. Col. E. Conry (late prom.), to 3d or P.I. Lieut. Col. J. Hackett (late prom.), to 40th N.I.

Dec. 18.—Capt. E. Cadogan, 33d N.I., appointed to 2d bat. pioneers.

Dec. 21.—Capt. O'Donoghue, 34th, or Chicacole L.I., to continue with field force in Doab, as assist. quart. mast. gen. until further orders.

Fort St. George, Dec. 31.—Lieut. J. Forrest, 29th N.I., to be cantonment adj. at Palaveram, v. Cooper.

3d or P.I. Sen. Capt. A. Turner to be Maj., Sen. Lieut. E. J. Johnson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Johnson to be Lieut., v. Walker killed in action; date 6th Dec. 1824.

36th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. O. Reynolds to be Lieut., v. Bradford dec.; date 30th Nov. 1824.

49th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. T. Swaine to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. T. Lugard to be Lieut., v. Swann retired; date 18th Dec. 1824.

Capt. Haaker, 32d N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his own request.

Jan. 7.—Lieut. Col. S. Boyse, C.B., H.M.'s 13th Light Drags., to command at Bangalore.

Lieut. Col. Com. G. Wahab, 20th N.I., to command at Trichinopoly.

Lieut. Col. Com. T. Pollock, C.B., 23d N.I., to command presidency cantonment.

Lieut. Col. A. Fair, 10th N.I., to command at Vellore, on termination of foreign service on which he is at present employed.

Capt. E. Cadogan, 32d N.I., to command 9d bat. pioneers, v. Richardson dec.

Capt. E. Fitzpatrick, 19th N.I., to act as dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. in centre div. of army during absence of Capt. White on foreign service.

Capt. R. L. Highmore, 5th L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Bowser, commanding army in chick.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. H. M. Wheeler to be adj. to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Campbell dead of his wounds.

Lieut. S. Bullock, 3d L.C., to act as brigade maj. in centre div. of army, during absence of Capt. Alves on foreign service.

Lieut. G. A. Brodie, 3d L.C., to act as quart. mast. interp., and paymast. to that corps during absence of Lieut. Bullock.

Lieut. F. H. Ely, 42d N.I., to be quart. mast. interp., and paymast., to infantry recruiting dépôt at Wallajahbad.

Dep. Assist. Capt. J. Noble to be assist. com. gen., v. Webster resigned.

Sub-Assist. Lieut. W. Powell to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. Noble.

Lieut. A. McCully, 44th N.I., to be sub-assist., v. Blacoe returned to Europe.

Lieut. D. H. Eaton, 2d N.I., to be sub-assist., v. Powell prom.

42d Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Macpherson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. C. G. Stewart to be Lieut., v. Webster resigned; date 1st Jan. 1825.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 19. Lieut. Col. H. A. Purchas, 37th N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. Col. Com. Boules, 6th L.C., on furlough.—Lieut. Brocoe, 9th N.I., for health.—Cornet C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., for health.—Dec. 7. Lieut. Col. Com. R. Podmore, 44th N.I., for health (via Bombay).—10. Ens. G. Gibson, 32d N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. Col. J. Nixon, 2d N. V. B., for health.—Lieut. G. M. Arthur, 20th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. L. Richfield, 6th L.C., for health.—Jan. 5. Ens. A. Mackenzie, 5th N.I., for health.—7. Brig. Gen. H. Fraser, 34th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Pope, 24th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Dec. 7. Lieut. Col. Chevaland, Artl., for six months, for health.—Jan. 5. Maj. G. M. Stuart, 17th N.I., for three months.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 23. Lieut. Hammond, Artl., for twelve months, for health.

FROM TROOPS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

To Sea (for health).—Nov. 12. Assist. Surg. J. M'Farland, 9th N.I., for three months.—16. Lieut. Col. Kelly, 1st, and Lieut. Barker, 3d Europ. regts., for four months.—Lieut. J. Stephenson, 12th N.I., for four months.—23. Capt. A. Gray, 20th, Lieut. J. Clemens, 44th, Ens. M. White, 18th, Ens. E. W. Holland, 9th, and Lieut. J. C. Stedman, 34th N.I., for four months.—Dec. 10. Lieut. G. Alcock, Artl., for two months.—Lieut. M. Wall, 10th regt., Assist. Surg. F. Pullman, 43d regt., and Capt. J. Moncrieffe, 1st bat. pioneers, for four months.

To Calcutta (for health).—Lieut. Deacon, 18th N.I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRIEND IN NEED SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of this excellent society, held Dec. 18, a report was presented, which disclosed the following particulars:

The cases that have come under the consideration of the committee of management between the 1st November 1813 and the 31st October 1824, have amounted to

one hundred and fifty-four; which have been disposed of as follow:

Admitted as permanent pensioners on the list of the society	27
Temporary pensions afforded	8
Pensions increased	3
Do. reduced	7
Do. restored	2
Relief granted as travelling expenses	8
Prompt relief granted in instances of urgent distress	8
Employment, or situations obtained for	6
Pensions discontinued:	

From deaths	10
From various other causes brought to the notice of the committee	23

33

Cases rejected:

As ineligible or not urgently necessitous	30
Recommended to Mr. D'Monte's poor-house	7

37

Cases lying over from the non-attendance of the parties, or for further inquiry, &c.	13
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154

The pension list in the Appendix, made up to the 31st October last, contains 458 persons, consisting of

58 men,
175 women, and
225 children.

By the treasurer's account in the Appendix it will be seen that the receipts during the year have amounted to the sum of Rs. 11,145 0 0

Add balance on the 1st Nov. 1823..... 1,223 0 0

Making the total amount of funds at the disposal of the committee.....	12,368 0 0
--	------------

The disbursements have been for pensions....	11,495 15 8
Prompt relief, travelling expenses and incidental disbursements.....	394 8 8
Collecting peons wages..	147 0 0

Making a total of... Rs. 11,977 8 4

And leaving a balance in hand on the 31st Oct. 1824, of.....	Ra. 390 10 9
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The objects of the society's aid are employed in making rattan-work, hemp and cotton ropes, and coir manufactures.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The annual examination of the several schools of the Vepery Mission of the Society

ciety for promoting Christian Knowledge was held on Wednesday the 15th instant, and was honoured by the presence of Lady Munro, the Honourable Mr. Græme, the Venerable the Archdeacon, and several ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of these valuable institutions. The Tamil examination was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Rottler, and that of the English scholars was obligingly and ably performed by the Rev. W. Boy. The children acquitted themselves with great credit, shewing a readiness in replying to questions on the subject of their lessons, a correctness in reading, and a quickness and accuracy in their arithmetical exercises which evinced at once the aptness of the scholars and the diligent exertions of the teachers.

The institution having lately lost one of its valuable instructors by the death of the Rev. E. A. G. Falcke, a man devoted to the duties of his holy office and the service of his God; all the children wore a badge of mourning as a mark of respect to their affectionate teacher and revered pastor.

As the conclusion of the examination, Lady Munro was kindly pleased to honour the school, by placing silver medals round the necks of the most deserving of the boys and girls, and presenting to many of the diligent children rewards of books; and her Ladyship, who has always favoured with her patronage these excellent schools, was further pleased to bestow a handsome donation in aid of their funds.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Dec. 23.

THE WEATHER.

The weather about Thursday last reassumed a monsoon appearance, and some rain fell on that and the following day, making the whole fall of the season 26½ inches: a change has since taken place, and the atmosphere is again clear; the mornings cool, with a dew on the ground, and the weather extremely pleasant.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Dec. 23.

The weather at the presidency after our report of last week was very boisterous, and at times threatening; boats were unable to proceed through the surf to the ships, which has occasioned delay in the sailing of the latter. The atmosphere contained more moisture than at any time during the regular period of the monsoon; very little rain however fell, and the barometer continued very high the whole time: a storm seems to have been apprehended by the appearances assumed two or three times during the continuance of this unsettled weather; but the masses of clouds thinned and separated as they rose, followed generally by mist, and a fresh wind. The weather became more clear and settled again on Tuesday morning, the wind however continues rather fresh. At Simlipattana we learn, by private letters, that the weather was also boisterous to-

wards the close of the year, and had not assumed a more settled state on the 31st; the wind latterly was accompanied by rain, which had fallen in some quantity.—[*Ibid.*, Jan. 6.

GAITIES OF MADRAS.

The old saying that "it never rains but it pours," is about to be exemplified. Madras, which for many months has been as dull and as stupid as any place could be, has all at once resumed its character for gaiety and pleasure. The past week has been celebrated by a ball and supper given by the officers of the artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, which we noticed in our supplement of Friday. The present week has been ushered in by the monthly Assembly, which took place last evening, but the early hour at which we are obliged to send our paper to the press prevents our giving a description of this entertainment. Judging however from the way in which former balls have gone off, and from the names of the stewards on the present occasion, we doubt not the votaries of Terpsichore were amply gratified. A bachelor's ball is now talked of, and we understand it is to be given on a scale of elegance not surpassed by any which has ever taken place at this presidency. Besides these, there are no less than two dramatic performances in embryo: the characters, we hear, are already cast, and if the reports which have reached us from the green room be true, we are convinced the performances will afford a rich treat to those who are fond of the drama. The spirited individuals, who are exerting themselves for this purpose, are gentlemen amateurs. We hope their endeavours to gratify the public will be crowned with success; that will not only be rewarded with the smiles of the fair, but with the applause of all.—[*Mad. Gaz.*, Dec. 9.

SHERWADIA HILLS.

These hills are quite healthy; not a single case of sickness of any kind. The cold is extremely severe and fires are indispensable all day.—[*Ibid.*, Dec. 9.

TEMPER OF THE SEPOYS.

On the 5th Jan., a detachment of about 600 sepoys in charge of Capt. Norman, embarked on the *Charles Forbes* for Rangoon. It must be gratifying to all who are connected with the Madras army, to hear of the zeal and anxiety evinced by the native troops serving under this presidency, to proceed on foreign service. We understand that when the detachment above alluded to were inspected, many fine spirited young hands, who had not attained sufficient age and strength to qualify them to carry the musket, underwent a descriptive the inspecting officers and to pass muster;

muster; the feeling of disappointment manifested by those who were rejected can scarcely be described. This is another proof, that although the Madras sepoy may not equal the British soldier in muscular strength, yet, in enterprise and bravery, he is not inferior to any soldier in the world.—[*Mad. Cour.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 14. At Vepery, the lady of Maj. M. Campbell, 4th N. V. Bat., commanding Ramnad, of a son.
23. At Bangalore, the lady of E. H. Woodcock, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
25. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Smith, 18th N.I., of a son.
30. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, commanding the rifle corps, of a daughter.
- Dec. 2. At Paulghaicherry, Mrs. Trotter, of a daughter.
5. The lady of the hon. Sir C. Grey, of a son.
7. At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. J. R. Ardagh, dep. judge adv., Nagpore subsidiary force, of a daughter.
9. At Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. W. Campbell, of a son.
9. At the Presidency, the lady of W. Pritchard, Esq., 3d member of the Medical Board, of a daughter.
- Mrs. J. Stoddard, of a son.
10. At Tranquebar, the lady of Lieut. G. Hutchinson, Trichinopoly L.I., of a daughter.
- At Quilon, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cunningham, brigade major Travancore, of a daughter.
17. The lady of the late Capt. M. Kemble, assist. a/g. gen., of a son.
19. At Vizagapatam, the wife of Mr. Thomas Anderson, revenue surveyor, of a daughter.
20. At Karrikal, Mrs. Rogers, of a son.
23. At Brodie Castle, the lady of the Ven. Archdeacon Vaughan, of a daughter.
25. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. S. I. Hodgson, brigade major M. D., of a daughter.
- The wife of Mr. T. Jones, of a son.
28. At Cuddalore, the lady of the Rev. Henry Allen, M.A., of a son and heir.
- At Bangalore, Mrs. Patullo, widow of the late Capt. A. E. Patullo, of a daughter.
- Jan. 7. In Fort St. George, the lady of Major J. Leslie, commanding H.M.'s 60th regt., of a son.
16. At Cuddalore, the lady of F. Lascelles, Esq., of a son.
17. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Morphet, H.M.'s 48th regt., of a daughter.
- The lady of W. Scott, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 2. At Bangalore, Lieut. W. N. Burns, dep. assist. com. gen., to Catherine Adelaide, third daughter of the late R. Croze, Esq., Strandville, near Dublin.
- Dec. 6. At Bangalore, Lieut. W. E. Brockschott, 30th N.I., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Sir Samuel Taylor.
22. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. James Claudius Benson, to Mrs. E. Bedford.
- Jan. 2. At St. George's Church, Choultry Plain, Mr. G. S. Seale, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Rogers.
7. At St. George's Church, O. J. Waters, Esq., of the civil service, to Eliza, daughter of W. Cooke, Esq., of the civil service.
10. At Trichinopoly, Rev. T. Waghman, 20th N.I., to Elizabeth Jane, sister to A. B. Peppin, Esq., barrister-at-law of that station.
15. At St. George's Church, Adam Johnston, Esq., garden superintendent of Fort St. George, to Barbara, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Donald Macleod, of the Madras Army.
16. At St. George's Church, Capt. D. Montgomerie, dep. surveyor gen., to Harrietabella K. Benson, third daughter of the late Major Gen. J. Benson, of the Madras Army.
22. At Arundel, the Rev. F. W. Manning, to Isabella, daughter of John Grant, Esq., of Arundel, in the county of Sussex.

25. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. George Winter, to Mrs. Amelia Heilmüller.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 18. At Mergul, Lieut. W. H. Kennedy, H.M.'s 60th regt., in consequence of a wound received at the assault and capture of that place.
20. At sea, on his passage from Calcutta to Rangoon, Lieut. J. S. Clemens, 44th Madras N.I.
- Nov. 19. Mr. John Sheppard, proprietor of the canvas manufactory at Baysport, aged 54.
20. At St. Thomas's Mount, Hester, relict of the late James Graham, Esq.
23. In the palace of H. H. the Rajah, Annavia, a relation of the lady of the Rajah of Punganore, and a victim of his usury.
25. Charles William Edward, fourth son of Jas. Cochrane, Esq., of the Madras civil service.
- Dec. 3. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Treasurer, H.M.'s 30th regt.
5. At the Presidency, in child-birth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Hought, Chaplain on this establishment; and on the same day, her infant son Charles.
6. At Bangalore, Anne, widow of the late James Staveley, Esq., barrister at law, and member of Gray's Inn, London.
8. At Hyderabad, the infant daughter of Capt. J. R. Ardagh.
9. Korakous Arathoun, Esq., an Armenian merchant, aged 48.
10. At Cannanore, after a short illness of five days, contracted in the adjacent jungle, Capt. Richardson, commanding det. of pioneers.
12. At Egmore, Mrs. A. Clomey, wife of Mr. conductor P. Clomey, aged 43.
- At Vepery, the Rev. E. A. G. Falcik, missionary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.
16. John Jones, infant son of B. Williams, Esq., assist. surg. on this establishment.
17. At Royapuram, Mrs. Phoebe Garty, after an illness of four years.
18. At Cuddalore, the Rev. Mr. Helyberg, acting as chaplain upwards of twenty years to the European congregation of that place.
23. Mr. Agnes Carraplett, aged 26.
30. Mrs. J. A. Hayter, widow of Lieut. Col. Geo. Hayter, late chief engineer on the island of Ceylon, after lingering under mental derangement for the last fifteen years.
- Jan. 1. At Pondicherry, F. Vally, Esq.
2. At Basrah, on route to Nagpore, John, only child of Capt. Hunter, assist. a/g. gen. Nagpore subsidiary force, aged ten months.
9. At the Hyderabad Residency, Francis, only son of Mr. Edward Louis, aged five years.
13. Suddenly, at his house, near the Spar Tank, the lady of Thomas Jarrett, Esq., aged 38 years.
16. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. P. S. Johnson, an examiner in the office of the Board of Revenue.
21. At his residence, on the Mount Road, Andrew Scott, Esq., of the civil service, in the 72d year of his age, and the 22d of his faithful services to the East-India Company.
- Mrs. Margaret Hartley.
22. At Fort St. George, Mr. J. N. Williams.
24. Mr. Henry Barnett, a draftsman in the surveyor-general's establishment, aged 28.
- Leban. At Darwar, John G. Munro, Esq., of the civil service, from the wounds he received at ~~Shibor~~.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

IMPORTATION OF FIRE-ARMS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 4, 1824.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the hon. the Court of Directors in the public department, dated the 4th Feb. 1824, for general information:—

“4 (40 to 44) A quantity of fire-arms, brought but by Capt. Walker of the Company's ship *Esqueneen*, having been declared

clared to be applicable to military purposes, government gave directions for their being confiscated."]

"*Parn.* 28th. We approve of your proceedings in this instance. It has been notified to Capt. Walker, that we were satisfied he had no sinister or improper views in shipping the fire arms, but that he should have been more cautious in his selection of such articles; and we have no doubt, that the loss which he sustained on this occasion will cause him to be more circumspect in future."

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS APPLYING FOR THEIR DISCHARGE.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 25, 1824.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that in future, when European soldiers in the H.C.'s service may apply for their discharge prior to the completion of the period for which they may have enlisted, they shall, in case the application be complied with, be required to pay, to the military paymaster, the sum of three hundred and twenty (320) Bombay rupees, instead of finding substitutes as heretofore.

It is to be understood, that soldiers discharged under such circumstances forfeit all claim on the hon. Company to a return passage to England.

SALARY TO DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATES GENERAL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 12, 1824.—The Governor in Council is pleased to revise the rate of salary granted to the Deputy Judge Advocates General as per G. O. dated the 31st Oct. 1823, and to fix it from the 1st inst. at rupees 325 per mensem, instead of the former rate of rupees 250.

PAYMASTER TO NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF GUZERAT.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 13, 1824.—In conformity to the G. O. of the 21st Nov. 1823, the situation of paymaster to the northern districts of Guzerat stands abolished from the date of Major Preston's embarkation. That officer will accordingly deliver over charge of the treasure and records of his department to the paymaster to the Surat division of the army, who will, in future, include the payment of the northern districts within his own range.

ALLOWANCES TO CORPS OF GUIDES.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22, 1824.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following scale of allowances to the corps of guides at the presidency, instead of that at present obtaining, viz.

	Pay.	Batta.
Second Guides	Rs. 18.	Rs. 6.
Third Guides	Rs. 12.	Rs. 4.

KATTYWAR INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 10, 1824.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the formation of an independent company of native infantry, consisting of one hundred rank and file to be attached to the political agent in Kattywar, to be denominated the Kattywar Independent Company, and to be placed in every respect on the same footing as the Independent Company at Baroda.

The Commander-in-chief is requested to order a draft of commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the line; and the officer commanding the agent's escort will raise the levies to complete the establishment with the least possible delay.

PILLAR TO COMMEMORATE THE BATTLE OF CORYGAUM.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 13, 1824.—The erection of the pillar intended to commemorate the battle of Corygaum having lately been completed near the spot where the action took place; the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of Lieut. Col. Staunton, C.B., who commanded the British troops on that memorable occasion, to appoint Cundojee Mullojee, now a havildar in the 1st company of invalids, but late of the 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I., and wounded in the action of Corygaum, to the charge of this pillar, and to declare the trust to be hereditary in his family for ever; but, in case of the failure of any male issue to the person enjoying the grant, it will rest with the government to appoint a successor.

Cundojee Mullojee is promoted to the rank of jemadar, with the pay and advantages of that rank from this date, and will be borne on the books of the paymaster of the Poona division of the army.

A piece of land adjacent to the pillar, or an annual sum of money, will be further assigned, by government, for the future maintenance of the persons in charge of this trust.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN THE DECCAN.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 16, 1824.—The very enhanced price of provisions in the Deccan, consequent to the late unusual season, having rendered it necessary to cancel the regimental contracts, and to transfer the provisioning of the European troops at Poona to the commissariat, the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish it, as a general rule, that officers in command of divisions shall consider themselves empowered to transfer to the commissariat the provisioning of the European troops, whenever the daily ration shall cost the soldier beyond seventy (70) reas.

DEMANDS AGAINST THE GENERAL TREASURY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 23, 1824.—The public are hereby informed, that the hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that all those possessing authorized public demands against the general treasury, shall be allowed the option, until further orders, of receiving payment in treasury notes, in sums of even hundreds, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, the principal of which shall not be liable to be discharged, until after the expiration of three months' notice, to be given for that purpose in the *Bombay Courier*, but which will be payable at all times, on demand, by bills on Bengal, at thirty days' sight, and at the exchange of 106 Bombay rupees per 100 Calcutta siccas.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Nov. 2. Mr. J. W. Laugford to be second assistant to political agent in Kattywar.

11. Mr. G. L. Elliot to act as secretary to committee for revising regulations of government.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 18. Mr. W. J. Hunter to be third assistant to collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. W. Mallet ditto to collector in Northern Concan.

Dec. 6. Mr. T. H. Baber to be principal collector and political agent in southern Mahratta country.

Commercial Department.

Nov. 2. Mr. Richard Torin to be assistant to warehouse-keeper.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 21, 1824.—Capt. A. B. Campbell to be sub-assist. com. gen. on establishment.

Lieut. R. Finlay, 6th N. I., having tendered resignation of his commission in H. C. service, permitted to remain in Bombay for one year.

Ens. D. Davidson, 10th regt., to act as an assist. to revenue surveyor in Guzerat during absence of Lieut. Dumaresq on sick certificate.

Oct. 25.—Maj. Gen. S. Wilson transferred from command of Surat division of army to that of presidency division, and directed to join.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. Beck, 10th regt., to assist Capt. Hart, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. in Southern Concan, in repairing roads down Kommariahtahut, and thence to Chiploon.

Oct. 29.—Lieut. S. Smith, 2d Europ. regt. (having been dismissed from service by sentence of a general court martial), placed on pension list.

8th Regt. Ens. C. Pavin to be Lieut., v. R. Finlay resigned; date 22d Oct. 1824.

Superann. Lieut. R. St. John brought on effective strength of 2d Europ. regt.

2d Regt. L. C. Lieut. J. Brooks to act as adj., and Lieut. C. Thuillier as interp. and quart. mast. to left wing stationed at Rajpore; date 1st Sept.

Nov. 6.—1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. R. J. Crosier to be interp. in Hindoostanee language; date 25 Oct.

Brigade of Horse Art. 1st Lieut. J. T. Lemlie to be adj. and quart. mast. to 3d troop, v. Lyons appointed assist. com. of stores; date 1st Nov.

Nov. 9.—Ens. D. J. Powell, 10th N. I., to be quart. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to left extra bat.

Capt. J. Livingston, barrack-master at presidemy, to be a member of standing committee of survey in room of Lieut. Col. G. B. Brooks, 24th N. I., who has proceeded to join his corps.

Capt. T. D. Morris, 23d N. I., to be deputy paymaster to Malwa field force.

Sub-assist. com. gen. Capt. Long transferred from Sholapoor to commissariat duties in Candoleph.

Nov. 11.—Capt. Pouget and Lieut. Outram, of engineers, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for desk-service.

Nov. 12.—3d Europ. Regt. Ens. H. M. Cooby to be Lieut., v. Cox dismissed; date 24th Nov.

Nov. 18.—Resignation of Ens. Humesy's cadetship in H. C.'s service (posted to 6th N. I.) accepted of.

Nov. 19.—Capt. W. Spratt, 4th regt., doing duty with 2d N. I., to be major of brigade, and Lieut. A. Skelton, 2d L. C., to be quart. mast. of brigade to troops lately embarked from Bombay for field service in southern Mahratta country.

Lieut. W. F. Barlow's (23d N. I.) resignation of charge of commissariat duties in Candoleph accepted of.

Nov. 22.—Lieut. Paul to act as adj. to left wing of 12th N. I. from 1st Sept. until it joins headquarters of regt., and Lieut. D. M. Morris to act as adj. to wing of 14th N. I. ordered on service, while it may continue detached.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. B. Crispin, 16th N. I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to regt. until further orders; date 8th Nov. 1824.

4th Regt. N. I. Lieut. S. H. Ottery to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart. mast. v. Johnson removed to 3d regt.; date 15th Nov.

Lieut. A. Burns to act as adj. to 21st regt.

Nov. 23.—Capt. Simpson, 17th N. I., to receive charge of commissariat and surplus stores at Mhow, at present under charge of Capt. Humphreys, dep. assist. com. gen. Beugal force, as also of Bunder Bazar.

Lieut. Lucas, artillery, to act as dep. com. of ordnance at Mhow until further orders.

Surg. Powell, 2d regt. L. C., to afford medical aid to staff of station at Mhow, and receive charge of Lock Hospital from Assist. surg. Dyce, 55th Bengal Inf.

Assist. surg. Cockrell to receive medical charge from Assist. surg. Davis, of detachment of foot artillery, at Mhow, and afford medical aid to ordnance details.

Lieut. Sutton, horse artill., to act as adj. to div. of artill., Malwa field force.

Nov. 25.—Assist. surg. Jas. Bird, horse artillery, and W. Gray, 15th N. I., appointed, former to vaccinatory in Concan, and latter to vaccinatory in north western div. of Guzerat.

Dec. 10.—Assist. surg. Taylor to have medical charge of civil station at Karah.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. B. Seton, 10th N. I., to be fort adj. of Bombay and keeper of fire-arms, &c., v. Robertson proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., to be aide-de-camp to hon. the Governor.

Lieut. Seton to be an extra aide-de-camp to ditto.

3d Regt. L. C. Cornet W. R. Smith to be Lieut., v. Ottery, dec.; date 5th Dec.

Dec. 18.—Ens. Skelton, 14th N. I., to be an assist. of 2d chas. in survey depart. in Dec. cap. in room of Lieut. J. Campbell.

Dec. 20.—Capt. O'Donoghue, assist. quart. mast. gen. in Doab, to be dep. quart. mast. gen. in field force lately assembled in southern Mahratta country, from 25th Oct. 1824, to date of force breaking up.

Dec. 21.—Capt. J. Gibbon, sub-assist. com. gen. to be an assist. com. v. Capt. Irwell proceeded to Europe.

Capt. J. W. Falconer, 1st Gr. N. I., to be a sub. com. gen., in suc. to Gibbon.

Dec. 23.—Superann. Lieut. W. T. Whittle brought upon effective strength of artill. regt. in consequence of death of Lieut. G. R. Lyons.

1st or Gr. N. I. Lieut. R. Phillips to be 2d or Mahratta interp.; date 25th Oct.

Capt. R. O. Marston to be assist. to engineer office superintending erection of aqueduct at Bombay.

Dec. 23.—Capt. Dumasville, assist. com. gen., to conduct commissariat duties of presidency during Col. Baker's absence.

FURLONGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 1. Capt. J. McCallum, 4th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. B. Iredell, 10th N.I., for health.—Nov. 22. Capt. R. Robertson, 3d Gr. N.I., for health.—Nov. 25. Lieut. Dumaresq., 5th N.I., for health.—Dec. 10. Lieut. J. Campbell, Gr. N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 30. Capt. W. Henderson, dep. paymast. to Poonah div. of army, for 12 months, for health.—Dec. 14. Capt. H. W. Hodges, 94th Madras N.I., for 12 months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF DORILEA.

On the 7th Nov. last, the most Rev. Fred. Maurelio Maria Stabellini, was consecrated Portuguese Bishop of Dorileia, and Apostolical Vicar-General, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, Idulshaw, Golconda, and in the island of Bombay, at the Mother Church of N. S. de Espérance, at Bombay. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Antiphila, and two Vice-Bishops, there being no other Bishop on the spot.

This was the second ceremony of this nature that has taken place on this Island, the first having been performed on the 10th January 1808, in the instance of the consecration of the late Right Rev. Monsignor Raymundo, Bishop of Malabar: the Bishop of Antiphila having also been his Holiness's delegate on the occasion.

PIRACY.

An act of piracy of rather a novel kind, occurred a few days since to the northward, on board a battellah belonging to a Bannan merchant of this place, bound from Billamore to Surat. It appears from the report of the tindal, that as the vessel was leaving the former place, three persons came on board and requested a passage, each having a small bundle, apparently containing clothes. On their arrival off Damaun, the three men, who had concealed weapons in their bundles, armed themselves, and, after wounding the tindal and one or two others, forced the crew and passengers below, where they were secured. They then took the boat to Craunshaw Bunder, and offered the cargo for sale; but their manner of trading having excited suspicion among the merchants, a report was made to the Rajah, who sent off a party to seize them, and subsequently confined them in irons until the owner could be sent for to investigate the business.—[Bomb. Gaz. Dec. 22.]

SURVEY OF THE ARABIAN COAST.

Private letters from Muscat mention the arrival of the H. C. surveying brig Psyche, Lieutenant Brucks, after a tedious passage of thirty-one days. Colonel Stannus, C. B. had returned to Bushire, from Shiraz; and the *Benafel* was to proceed to Bushire to

convey him on his tour of the Arabian Coast.—[Bomb. Gaz. Nov. 17.]

GAJETTES OF BOMBAY.

On Monday evening last, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy entertained a numerous assemblage of the Society of the Presidency with a ball and supper, at his mansion in Mazagon; on which occasion the Honorable the Governor, the Honorable the Chief Justice, and many other distinguished guests were present.

We have seldom had an opportunity of witnessing, even in the houses of the first European gentry in the island, an entertainment so agreeably and judiciously arranged as this of Jamsetjee's. The gardens in front of the house were tastefully decorated with rows of lamps; and the public entrance, as well as the dancing and supper-rooms, exhibited all the neatness and good taste of an elegant English residence; while the pleasing attention and hospitality of the highly respectable entertainer, were every where conspicuous. The zeal with which the merry dance was kept up by our fair country-women, and the general good-humour that prevailed among the party throughout the evening, shewed that Jamsetjee had been eminently successful in his efforts to please.

About midnight the party assembled round the supper tables, which were amply covered with all the delicacies that the island affords. The health of the hospitable landlord was proposed by James Henry Crawford, Esq., and justice was done to it in a bumper. The Advocate General, on the part of Jamsetjee, returned thanks, and at his request proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. This toast was drank with three times three, and replied to in suitable terms by Mr. Crawford.

The dance was renewed for a short time after supper, and the company separated apparently much gratified with their evening's amusement.—[Bomb. Cour. Nov. 27.]

The first day of the new year was commemorated at Farel House by a ball and supper in the evening, to the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's services, and most of the Society of the Presidency. The company began to assemble about nine o'clock, and before ten the principal part of the beauty and fashion of the Settlement had arrived, when the evening's amusements commenced with country dancing; quadrilles succeeded, which were kept up with great spirit. At eleven the company were conducted to the saloon, where an elegant supper was provided; after which dancing was resumed and continued until it was announced that Sunday morning had been encroached upon, when the party separated, highly delighted with.

with the entertainments of the evening, and the polite attentions they had received.

Most of the respectable natives of the Presidency were among the visitors, as well as several distinguished foreigners; the brother of the present King of Cabul, the nukeeb of Macullah, with his family and several vakeels from native governments, we noticed among others.—[*Hon. Gaz. Jan. 5.*

MAD ELEPHANT.

The following is an extract from a letter from Baroda, dated on Christmas-day.—“We had a shocking mischance some days ago; one of the Guicawar's elephants which had been made *mus* to hunt, when intoxicated to madness with drugs, and goaded to frenzy by the *sht mers*, or hunters, broke loose and was ranging the town uncontrolled, no one daring to go near him for sixty hours. Six unhappy creatures were killed by him, and a great deal of damage was done in the bazar.”—[*Bom. Cour. Jan. 1.*

SHIP LAUNCH.

A fine new ship, of 700 tons burthen, for the house of Forbes and Co., was floated out of the Bombay dock, on the evening of the 21st Dec., and named the Caledonia. She is reported to be an uncommonly fine vessel, and judges consider her to be one of the best constructed of any that have been built for the merchant service in Bombay. Her keel was only laid about six months ago.—[*Bom. Gaz.*

REFRACTORY COOLIES.

By a late account we learn that the Coolies are still giving considerable annoyance in the districts about Ahmedabad. A detachment from the force stationed there, under Captain Schuler, of the Artillery, was directed to proceed against three villages where some of the most refractory had sheltered themselves; but, on the arrival of the troops, they were found deserted. It was expected, however, that they would soon return to their more peaceful occupations, as the cause of their turbulence was fast disappearing in the progressive improvement in the face of the country. Grain and provisions of all kinds are stated to be plentiful, and sold in the bazaar at moderate rates.—[*Bom. Cour. Dec. 15.*

My accounts from Ahmedabad, received on Monday last, we learn that the two principal chiefs of the refractory Coolies, who headed our force at Dudhna, have been taken by Colonel Miles, near the district of Pultan, and which circumstance, it was supposed, would lead to the surrender of the rest, without a resort to further coercive measures.—[*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 29.*

IMAM OF MUSCAT'S MARINE.

We are informed that the Imam has sent the Liverpool to Bombay for the purpose of being broke up, as she is rapidly decaying. His Highness, we believe, intends requesting permission from Government to construct another vessel, in the Bombay Dock-yard, nearly after the same model, though somewhat larger. He appears very desirous of keeping up his marine force, which has become rather formidable; at least it is so in the estimation of the native tribes on the Arabian coast; and this is an object which he has been always desirous of attaining, as it gives a security to his power in the possessions held by him on the coast of Africa, from whence about one-fourth of his revenue is derived.—[*Hon. Cour. Dec. 15.*

COTTON CROP.

The crop of cotton is said to be so short that there will not be more than what is required for supplying the regular demand for the China market.

WEATHER.

We never recollect the weather being colder in Bombay than it has been for the last three days. Yesterday, at 2 P. M., the thermometer was at 74° (?) in the Fort.—[*Hon. Cour. Jan. 1.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 16. *Wellington*, Evans, from the Mauritius.—16. *H. M. S. Liffey*, from Trincomalee.—18. *Duke of Bedford*, Cunyngame, from Bengal; *Nemnah*, Shepherd, from China; and *Eliza*, Faith, from Bengal.—Jan. 14. *Milford*, Horwood, from London.

Departures.

Nov. 27. *Lord Castlereagh*, Durant, for China.—Dec. 27. *Marquis of Hastings*, Weynton, for London.—28. *Wellington*, Evans, for Talicherry and London.—Jan. 6. *Hibberts*, Theaker, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. At Banda, the lady of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
Sept. 26. At Somerville Lodge, the lady of Major Paton, of a daughter.
Nov. 4. At the Presidency, the lady of Anstoon Apsar, Esq., of a son.
Dec. 13. At Tannah, the lady of Capt. T. W. Sutcliffe, commanding garrison of Tannah, of a daughter.
15. The lady of Lieut. W. A. Tate, engineers, of a daughter.
20. At the end, Mrs. Lockett, of a daughter.
22. The wife of Mr. W. Mackinnon, clerk to the hon. the Governor, of a son.
23. The lady of Capt. T. Dickinson, of engineers, of a son.
Jan. 2. The lady of E. C. Harrison, Esq., garrison engineers, of a daughter.
3. Mrs. Jenkins, the lady of the Resident at Negapatam, of a son.
4. The lady of Col. Bailey, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 4. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. Munro, of a son.

phrey Lyons, 23d regt., to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of late H. L. Bennett, Esq., Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. Ena. Gorin Ellis, 7th N.I., doing duty with 8th N.I. This gallant, young officer met his death in the act of leading on his men to the attack of the village and strong gully of Puddam.

Nov. 2. At Girgaum, Mrs. Margaret Pratt, wife of Lieut. Pratt, H.C.'s marine, aged 24.

13. Poyntz Ricketts, Esq., of the civil service.
— At Rajcote, of bilious fever, Ena. H. S. K. Christopher, 2d regt. grenadiers.

Dec. 5. At Poona, of child-bed fever, Caroline Angelina, the lady of Capt. S. Long, commissariat department.

16. At Rutnagiri, Mrs. Vleyna, wife of Mr. Joaquim Vleyna, head English writer of the adawlut of the Southern Concan.

14. At Surat, whilst on his way to join his station at Kalra, Lieut. G. K. Lyons, of the Bombay art. L., and assist. comm. of stores in Guzerat.

23. On the Esplanade, of fever, contracted at Poona, Capt. G. Marshall, 3d L.C.

26. At Poona, the son of Mr. F. R. Luxes, clerk in the commissariat's office.

Jan. 6. At Rycullah, Mary Anne, the lady of Doctor Rycullah.

Lately, Lieut. Sewell, in consequence of the severe wounds he received in the affair at Kilcor.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 27. D. A. Blair, Esq., to be an extra assist. in office of chief secretary to government.

Dec. 23. C. P. P. Stewart, Esq., ditto, ditto.

31. T. Eden, Esq., to be collector of Colombo, in room of J. Deane, Esq., proceeding to England.

J. Downing, Esq., to be revenue commissioner at Kandy, in room of H. Wright, proceeding to England.

J. A. Farrell, Esq., to be collector of Chilow and provincial judge of Chilpeny, v. T. Eden, Esq.

C. Brownrigg, Esq., to be collector of Trincomalee, and agent of government for Tamankilowe, v. J. Downing, Esq.

H. M. Sneyd, Esq. (collector of Mane), to be judge of Provincial Court of Mannar.

F. J. Templar, Esq., to be collector of sea customs for port of Colombo, and export and import warehouse keeper, in room of D. Stark, Esq., proceeding to England.

P. Anstruther, Esq., to be provincial judge at Trincomalee, v. C. Brownrigg, Esq.

J. Price, Esq., to be at. agent of government for Seven Korles, v. P. Anstruther, Esq.

L. Sansoni, Esq., to be collector of Galle, v. J. A. Farrell, Esq.

J. N. Mooyart, Esq., to be sitting magistrate of town, fort, district, and port of Colombo, v. F. J. Temple, Esq.

P. A. Dyke, Esq., to be sitting magistrate and fiscal of district of Jaffnapatam, v. J. Price, Esq.

J. Barnett, Esq., to be act. collector of Batticaloa, v. J. N. Mooyart, Esq.

G. H. Cryps, Esq., to be first assist. in office of chief secretary to government.

D. A. Blair, Esq., to be assist. to collector of Colombo, and sitting magistrate of Negombo, v. J. Barnett, Esq.

Capt. G. Steward to be post master gen., v. L. Sansoni, Esq.

Jan. 13. John Huskisson, Esq., to be an extra assist. in office of commissioner of revenue.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 9. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Col. Walker, dep. adj. gen., of a daughter.

12. At Colombo, the lady of Maj. Fraser assist. quar. mast. gen., of a son.

21. At Point de Galle, the lady of C. B. Leyard, Esq., prov. judge, of a daughter.

24. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. McDonald, 16th Inf., and aide-de-camp, of a son.

Dec. 1. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Cox, H. M.'s 54th regt., of a son.

3. At Colombo, the lady of John Walbeoff, Esq., superintendent cinnamon plantations, of a daughter.

— At Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. J. Staples, proctor of the Supreme Court, of a son.

14. At Colombo, Lady Dorothea Campbell, of a daughter.

16. At Colombo, the lady of H. Matthews, Esq., H. M.'s adv. fiscal, of a daughter.

12. At Colombo, the lady of M. Gibsop, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 17. At Kandy, W. Moir, Esq., assist. comm. gen., to Louisa Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut. Deacon, 16th regt., staff officer at Colombo.

Nov. 22. At Grand Pass, in Vander Meeden Polder, Miss M. S. Seem, youngest daughter of the late Capt. F. L. Seem, of the Swiss regt. de Meuron, and commandant of Palutopane, to Mr. A. Fernando, clerk to the cuthery of Tangalle.

Dec. 29. At St. Paul's, the Rev. A. Hume, Wesleyan missionary, to Sarah Rebecca Ladbroke, only daughter of Wm. Fuller, Esq., of London.

Jan. 8. At St. Paul's Church, Colombo, Capt. Brown, royal engineers, to Miss A. E. Rodney, daughter of the hon. John Rodney.

— At St. Paul's church, Colombo, Mr. J. Ball, to Miss Johanna Elbert.

Lately, The Rev. S. Allen, Wesleyan missionary, to Mary, only child of J. Green, Esq., of Ulverston, Lancashire.

PLATHS.

Dec. 7. At Colombo, of fever, Miss M. Solomonsz, fifth daughter of the late Mr. C. D. Solomonsz, of Point de Galle, aged 16.

9. At Colombo, Mrs. H. F. Franken, the lady of J. H. Raket, Esq., aged 27.

15. At Jullia, the only son of M. F. Herft, aged three years.

21. At Colombo, Henrietta Louisa, third daughter of Mr. Vanderstraeten, proctor of the Supreme Court.

26. At Trincomalee, Jane Hall, only daughter of Mrs. Warburton.

PENANG.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

Fort Cornwallis, July 15, 1824.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to comply with an application from Lieut. Col. Coombs, Town and Fort Major of Fort Cornwallis, for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, via China, subject to the conformation of the government of Fort St. George. The leave to commence from the date of his departure from this Presidency.

The Governor in Council would on the present occasion, he feels, ill discharge the duties of his station, or those more immediately personal, was he not thus publicly to express the just appreciation he entertains of the talents, zeal, and integrity possessed, and ever willingly and actively exercised, by Lieut. Col. Coombs for the benefit of the public service, not only as principal staff at this Presidency, but in other confidential situations under this government, during a period of twelve years; and while rendering to Lieut. Col. Coombs this fair tribute to his merits, the Governor in Council tenders to this valuable officer, his

his cordial acknowledgments and assurance of notifying to the Government of Fort St. George, the high sense entertained of his long and faithful services at this Presidency.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 23. The hon. W. A. Chubley, Esq., to be collector of customs and land revenues.

Mr. W. S. Cracroft, to be acting secretary to government.

Mr. E. A. Blundell, to be paymaster in military department.

Dec. 1. Mr. W. E. Fullerton to be private secretary to hon. the Governor.

Mr. J. W. Toomey, to be storekeeper and commissary of supplies.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Nov. 26. The lady of the Rev. R. S. Hutchings, A.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15. At the Armenian Church, C. Galastan, Esq., merchant of this island, to Miss V. J. Caraplet.

Dec. 6. At the Armenian Church, N. Mackertich, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Balhetchet and Co.), merchant of this island, to Miss M. J. Caraplet.

DEATHS.

Nov. 13. Mr. T. Scully.

Dec. 3. Charles, the infant son of Capt. H. Burney.

SINGAPORE.

MISSION FROM THE KING OF BORNEO.

On the 8th instant, a proa, belonging to the King of Borneo Proper, anchored in the roads. This vessel, which is of the unusual size of from 2 to 300 tons, and in form and outfit of the usual grotesque fashion of the vessels of that country, has on board a diplomatic deputation from the King of Borneo, at the head of which is the Orang Kaya Kayong or Lord of Kayong, a person of high rank and great respectability in his own country. The deputation landed on the 10th, and the procession exhibited a barbaric splendour not often presented at this place. The proa of the ambassadors was hung with flags and banners. A long line of twelve boats towed the galley which conveyed them from their vessel to the shore, and the whole of the Bornean traders in the harbour to the number of sixteen, saluted the procession as they passed. On landing, the ambassador received a complimentary salute from the garrison, and proceeded forthwith to the Residency House, accompanied by a train of followers of from two to three hundred men.

The country of Borneo Proper is not only the largest principality of that immense island, but as far as geographical limits may be considered, one of the most extensive kingdoms in Asia, having per-

haps little less than 700 miles of sea-coast. Of this unexplored and little known country we shall be happy to take an early occasion of giving our readers such a sketch as recent opportunity as placed us in the way of furnishing.—[*Sing. Chron.* Oct. 29.]

SLAVE TRADE.

Since our last we have received more correct and detailed information respecting the two French slave ships which were stated to have been upon the coast of Bali. One of them had already taken on board 200 slaves, and both intended to make 600 in all. A prahu from Bali, on her way to this place, spoke at Besuki in Java a Dutch cruiser, of fourteen guns; the commander of which informed the people of the prahu, that he was so far on his way to the straits of Bali, for the purpose of intercepting the French slave ships.—[*Ibid.*]

MR. THORNTON.

It is now ascertained that this unfortunate gentleman was deliberately murdered, along with the whole of the crew of the *General de Kock*, by the pirates of Lorneo.

LOSS OF THE BRIG AMBOYNA.

We have just received accounts of the loss of the *Amboyne*, Waddell, bound from China, with a full cargo, for this port. A letter from the commander to a house of agency at Canton has been shewn to us, by which we learn that the *Amboyne* left Canton in the end of October, and was stranded on some part of the coast of Hainan, in a heavy gale, which she encountered on the 3d of November. The whole of the crew, we are happy to state, reached the shore in safety, and succeeded in saving a few chests of raw silk from the wreck. Captain Waddell complains bitterly of the inhospitable treatment which they experienced from the natives. The mandarins would not permit any boats to go near the brig to assist in saving the cargo, and the lower orders collected in numbers for the purpose of theft, for which this great people have always been notorious.—[*Ibid.* Dec. 9.]

BIRTH.

Oct. 27. Mrs. J. F. Bernard, of a son.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

BORNEO.

By the last arrivals from the west coast of Borneo, the Chinese gold miners it is ascertained are in a state of formidable insurrection against the Netherland authorities. The cause of the resistance is said

said to be a demand made by the European government, to be put in possession of a certain fortified position held by the Chinese, which the latter refused to surrender; making an appeal to arms. It would appear that 300 regular troops, and about 400 or 500 irregular auxiliaries had proceeded against the refractory Chinese, who were assembled at Sinkawang to the number of 4,000 men. Here, a long but fruitless negotiation took place, which was terminated by an attack made by the Chinese on a reconnoitering party of the Dutch forces, amounting to 100 men. This party, by a feint of the Chinese, was detached from the main body, and in this situation was routed with the loss of eighty men, including two Malay rajahs. While the negotiation was going forward, the Chinese felled trees and blocked up the river with them, which is a small stream capable of admitting boats only. The Dutch detachment was in this manner cut off from all communication with their shipping in the road; and the place affording no fresh water, the troops were reduced to great extremities. Having waited for twelve days for relief, they took the resolution of quitting their stockade in the night-time, making the best of their way to the boats and vessels, by crossing the neck of land between the stockade and the mouth of the river. To effect this they were compelled to abandon their cannon, arms, ammunition, and baggage, and wading to the shoulder in the marsh, they reached the boats with the loss of twenty men, and were conveyed to Sambas.

Reinforcements had been requested from Batavia. The Chinese were preparing to attack the Dutch at Mampawa, where the Dutch troops were concentrated. The Chinese must in the end be overpowered, and this will be attended by the destruction of the most productive gold mines of Asia.—[*Sing. Chron.* Oct. 29.]

SUMATRA.

Batavia papers of the 18th December contain despatches to the government, from Mr. Reynat, Resident at Palembang, of a most unexpected but unsuccessful attack made by 400 natives of Palembang, under the command of the young Sultan, on the post occupied by the Netherland troops. It appears that accounts had been received in October, that the introduction of the new land tax had met with more difficulty in some parts of the interior than was expected. They were defeated in their attack on the post and had above thirty killed. We had twenty-three wounded, of whom two are now dead. We expect further explanation of the cause of this absurd attempt. His Majesty's corvette, the *Dolphin*, is gone to Palembang: so that there is no

reason to have any apprehension for the safety of that place.—[*Dutch Paper.*]

CELEBES.

Advices from Batavia, dated October 28, give a long account of an incursion made into the Macassar territory by the people of Bona. The failure of the crops of the barbarians is stated to be the cause of this outrage. It was hoped that the timely arrival of reinforcements, with the assistance claimed under existing treaties, from a friendly native state, would enable the Macassar government to repel the invaders.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The following are extracts from the Madrid Gazette:

We learn by authentic despatches from Manila, that on the 13th November last there appeared before that port a corvette of 28 guns, coming from Guayaquil to surrender to the government of the legitimate king. There was not a single Spaniard on board of this vessel which was part of the revolutionary navy of Peru. The government of the Philippines had given orders for the corvette to sail for Cadiz in the month of January, under the command of Don Benito Ortiz, an officer of the royal navy.

EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

By the Hope, the latest arrival from the Philippines, we are concerned to hear that these countries have lately been visited by a dreadful earthquake and hurricane, which have caused much distress amongst the inhabitants, and laid a considerable part of the city of Manila in ruins.

Several slight shocks of the earthquake had been felt throughout the island of Luzon during the month of October. On the 26th of that month a most severe shock was experienced in the town and suburbs of Manila, which demolished several of the churches, one of the bridges over the river, and many of the private houses. About four miles above the town and close to the river, the earth opened with a tremendous explosion, and shortly afterwards shoals of dead fish were seen floating down the river into the sea. All the respectable inhabitants of Manila removed into the country, and left the town quite deserted. The military barracks having been laid level with the ground, tents were pitched for the soldiers on a plain at a short distance. This encampment was totally destroyed by the hurricane which came on the 1st instant. The roofs were blown off many of the remaining houses, and six of the vessels in the roads were stranded.

This is the most severe earthquake which has been experienced in Manila since the memorable

memorable one of 1796, and the loss of human life, although not correctly ascertained, was generally believed to have been very considerable.—[*Singapore Chron. Nov. 25.*

SIAM.

By the latest accounts from Singapore, it appears that authentic intelligence had reached that settlement of the death of the King of Siam on the 20th July, after an illness of six days' continuance. His eldest but illegitimate son, the Prince Kromma Chiat, ascended the throne the following day without experiencing any opposition whatever, and apparently with the general consent and approbation of the Siamese chiefs. This change in the government, as the prince is unquestionably the most intelligent and enlightened individual of his nation, will probably infuse some portion of activity and even liberality into the Siamese Government. It is stated also that the Prah Klang, or minister for foreign affairs, through whom the English have always conducted their intercourse with the court of Siam, has been raised to the highest rank in the kingdom, and enjoys the entire confidence of the king.

Contrary to the usual order of events in Siam, the present succession to the throne has not been accompanied by any disturbances, or by any of those executions and proscriptions which, in that country, have usually marked the commencement of a new reign.

It is stated that one of the first acts of the new king was to issue an order abolishing all those vexatious restrictions which have hitherto fettered the foreign commerce of Siam, and allowing perfect freedom of trade and barter without any interference on the part of the government officers, subject only to the payment of the regular duties of eight per cent.—[*Cul. Gov. Gaz.*

WAR WITH AVA.

Letters from Singapore state that the Siamese troops were speedily expected to take measures for attacking the Burmans, and add, that the king of the latter people sent an embassy to Peking to ask for help from the Celestial Emperor, but this was refused.—[*Cal. John Bull.*

CHINA.

Extract of a letter from Canton dated Oct. 28.—“Every thing here is going on quietly with the Chinese. The Lintin question has been entirely set at rest, the Chinese themselves having given up every point. By the arrival of the direct ships from England, Mr. Urnston, the chief of the British factory, received accounts of
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his Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood by patent, for his conduct during the long and anxious discussion in which he was engaged with the Chinese authorities, relative to the affairs of the *Topaze* frigate at Lintin. This will no doubt have a proper effect on the Chinese of all classes here, as showing them that the British authorities in this quarter are supported in a just cause by their king and country.”

Advices from China to the end of December state, that the edict promulgated by the Chinese Government, for the importation of rice into China, duty free, was in force at the beginning of November. The quantity of that article sufficient to exempt a ship from duty, was 4,050 pekuls. The recent embassy from the Burmese to the Chinese Emperor had excited considerable attention at Canton; the court of Peking, however, was decidedly hostile to that of Ava. The principal objection urged by the government of Cochin China, in answer to a late application from the Burmese for aid, was the apprehension of giving umbrage to the court of Peking.

ARAB TRADERS.

It appears there is some demur on the part of the Chinese Government officers as to the propriety of admitting a vessel under Arab colours to pass the Bocca Tigris, and an express had been sent off to the court of Peking requesting its decision. [*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 29.*

PRICE CURRENT OF STAPLES.

The following are the latest prices current of staple articles in China:

Opium, Patna.	Sp. Ds. 1,000 per chest.
Ditto, Benares.	780 do.
Tin	26 per picul.
Pepper	8 do.
Betel-nut	4 do.
Rattans	3½ do.

Opium was expected to rise, the sales being brisk.—[*Penang Gaz.*

BURMESE EMBASSY.

A Peking Gazette of August announces the approach of a Burmese envoy, the object of whose mission is stated to be to solicit assistance from the Chinese in the warfare in which the King of Ava is engaged with us. The grounds on which this interference is solicited, is artfully represented to be “that the English had without provocation, and most unjustly, invaded the Burmese empire, and that therefore no security existed against such an act of aggression being next followed up by a similar attack on the Chinese empire.”—Another Peking Gazette (the latest received at Canton) observes, that the Mandarin in command of the south-western frontier had reported to his
5 R Imperial

Imperial Majesty that, being exceedingly occupied in constructing fortifications, and a line of defences on that frontier of the empire, with a view to resist any aggression on the part of the Burmese, or other foreigners, with reference to the state of hostilities in which that country is involved, he felt assured, in advertence to the importance of the duty in which he was engaged, which could not be left to inexperienced hands, that his Imperial Majesty would on the present occasion dispense with his visit at court, which is known to be expected and required of Great Mandarins, commanders of a province, once in three years. This intelligence is chiefly important as it tends to shew that the Chinese are not indifferent to, nor unapprized of, what is going on, upon our eastern frontier.

Whether his Celestial Majesty will give his aid to his golden-footed brother, remains to be seen. Any attempt to speculate on the probable politics of the court of Peking is perfectly vain. It is however, fortunately, a matter of not the smallest consequence as it affects the Burmese war. Should his Imperial Majesty determine to countenance the Burmese, the usual prohibitory system will no doubt be adopted at Canton. For our own part, we think that, however annoying these stoppages of trade are for the time, they work good in the end. During the late war we were obliged from strong political necessity, to adopt a strictly conciliatory line of conduct with the Chinese; and the manner in which the difficulties in maintaining our commercial intercourse, without sacrificing our national character, were surmounted, reflects the highest credit on all concerned in the administration of British affairs in China.—[*Cal. John Bull*.

PERSIA.

Letters have been received from Tabriz, dated the end of September, announcing the arrival there of the Persian Prince Futeh Dollah Khan, who, our readers may remember, visited India some months since. He has perfectly recovered from the indisposition he was labouring under, which he attributes to his having followed the prescriptions of the medical gentleman who attended him when at this presidency. The letters mention that he is profuse in his expressions of gratitude for the great attention he received during his stay at Bombay, and has impressed the whole court of the heir-apparent, where he was residing, with the most lively feelings of regard towards our Government; which will, without doubt, powerfully aid in strengthening our political relations with the Court of Persia. Indeed letters have been received from his Highness to that

effect, and which express, most feelingly, the high sense entertained by the Prince, Abbas Mirza, of the distinguished courtesies paid to one who has become, by marriage, a member of his family. This favourable impression is not a little to be valued, as it is said the king, on a late occasion during an excursion to the *Chumman ul Sultania*, assembled the Princes of the blood with the nobles of the court, and announced to them, publicly, his determination of intrusting the future conduct of his government to his eldest son, who, he directed, should be proclaimed regent. Abbas Mirza still, however, holds his court at Tabriz. Futeh Ullee Shah, the present king, is now about sixty-two years of age, and, it is said, his constitution is much debilitated.

Through the medium by which the above has reached us, we learn that the earthquake continued to be felt at times at Haraz. It is a remarkable circumstance, that every three or four days the earth, in the neighbourhood of the city, was considerably agitated, which has created so great an alarm among the inhabitants, that they had not attempted again to rebuild their houses. Great distress is said to be felt; all business was at a stand; and high and low were indiscriminately living in huts in the gardens, outside the ruins of the town.—[*Bom. Cour. Dec. 15*.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF PERSIA.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from Ispahan, received during the last week, which corroborates the report of the King of Persia having abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son Abbas Mirza. It is said, he purposes visiting the ruins of Shiraz, and intends having the city rebuilt, and restored to the same degree of splendour it exhibited when it could boast of being the capital.—[*Bom. Gu., Dec. 29*.

ARABIA.

MUSCAT.

We had hoped to have been able to lay before our readers an account of the Imam of Muscat's late pilgrimage to Medina, but some circumstances have prevented our procuring the connected details. All the information we have been able to collect respecting it is the following, as extracted from a private letter.

"His Highness left Muscat in one of his frigates with a part of his family and a considerable retinue. On his arrival at Jidda he was received in great state, and had the most distinguished attention shewn him by the governor and officers deputed by the Pacha of Egypt, who had given directions that no expense should be spared in suiting his reception to his exalted

colony, under the new act of parliament, have been for the first time brought into operation. A court of quarter session having been assembled, a doubt arose whether the magistrates should summon jurymen to assist them, and the matter was brought before the chief justice of the colony, who, being of opinion that a jury should be summoned, issued a *mandamus* to the magistrates. A jury was summoned accordingly, but in the formation of it all persons who had not come free to the colony (the convicts) were carefully excluded. The *Australian* condemns the policy of this exclusion, as tending to widen that division among the inhabitants which already exists. Sir Thomas Brisbane, anxious to promote the welfare and prosperity of Australia, had fitted out a party to explore the country for four or five hundred miles in the interior, to the southward and westward of Lake George. Sir Thomas had embarked with his suite on board his Majesty's colonial brig *Amity*, destined to visit the new settlement at Moreton Bay. It is thought his Excellency will be absent on this tour of inspection about three or four weeks.

Murder of a Sealing Party.—Accounts have reached us of an attack recently made upon a party of sealers in Bass Straits, by the natives of Van Diemen's Land, in which attack all the men belonging to the boat, except one, were massacred. It appears that the leader of this party had, about three years ago, got hold of a native girl, with whom he had since cohabited, and that this girl was with them in the boat. When out sealing one day, they resolved to run ashore and amuse themselves in the country. When they landed, they sent this girl to a party of natives to endeavour to decoy some females from their companions. After remaining absent two or three days, she returned, and stated that she expected some of the native girls to join them very shortly. In the night-time she contrived to secrete a musket, the only one they had. Next morning a band of blacks came down and murdered them, without their being able to defend themselves, or make the least resistance. A man who had been left in charge of the boat, contrived to make his escape. He having got some intimation of the fate of his companions, had just time to get away with the boat, when the natives arrived on the beach with the intention of despatching him also. The name of the man to whom the boat belonged was Duncan Bell. Under his protection also was this girl, through whose treachery the party lost their lives. She has a child, of which Bell is the reputed father. The name of another of the sufferers is Samuel Stewart, the son of the well-known Nobly Stewart, who met a similar fate some time ago, having been

murdered by natives on the coast of this island. The names of the others are unknown.—[*Australian* of Oct. 28.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Letters from Van Diemen's Land have been received to the 28th October. It was proposed that the seat of government should be removed to Brighton. At Bagdad, seventeen miles from Hobart Town, the increase and improvement of the quality of Wool appears to attract attention, and the wool transmitted to England had been returned in cloth with the most favourable reports of the quality by the Yorkshire manufacturers. Specimens of timber of the colony had also been sent off—other merchants advertising that they may be seen at different stores. The reports are favourable as to their quality and value. An Agricultural Society was about being established.—[*Telescope*.

We have received Papers from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, to the latter end of December. The colony is rapidly advancing in civilization. A plan for supplying the town with water, by iron pipes, and the establishment of a bank, distillery, and brewery, give proof of the rapid progress made in the comforts and conveniences of Europe. Wool and flax will, in time, both be numbered in the native products of the colony. To these will also be added sugar; in the culture of which a successful experiment has been made. A subscription has been entered into for importing game alive from England; pheasants, partridges, snipes, and woodcocks, are to be conveyed a distance of twelve thousand miles, for the amusement of the colonists.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following statement has been put forth, we believe, by a joint stock trading company, the details are therefore to be received with caution:

The position of the Sandwich Islands, so inaccurately laid down in most of the maps hitherto published, lies exactly between 18 deg. 37 sec. and 23 deg. 11 sec. North latitude; and between 155 deg. 7 min. and 158 deg. 30 min. longitude West of Greenwich. They consist of eleven, of which nine are inhabited, and in a state of prosperous cultivation. Owhyhee, the largest, has a circuit of 300 English miles, and contains 150,000 inhabitants. Wahoo is 160 miles in circumference, with a population of 110,000 souls. This is the residence of the king, and seat of government. He resides at Hunnarooru, a town of 8,000 souls, and having a good port. Mowee is 160 miles in circumference, and contains 100,000 inhabitants. Motokoi has a circuit of 74 miles, and

25,000 inhabitants. The other islands, of which the extent and inhabitants are much more limited, are called Ranai, Niaoow, Touraou, and Mocomanow. The whole population may be estimated at 490,000 souls.

The climate of these islands is one of the most salubrious in the whole Pacific Ocean, nor have they ever been visited by any epidemic diseases, except those introduced by European visitors.

In alluding to the soil, M. Rives describes it as being almost unequalled in fertility, and capable of producing many of the productions both of tropical and more northern climes. Coffee, sugar, ginger, cotton, and tobacco, as also balsams and drugs of various kinds, are cultivated with the greatest success. Its celebrated sandal-wood, of which several cargoes are annually exported to China, has hitherto been chiefly bought up by American speculators, who have in many instances sold it at the enormous profit of 500 and 400 per cent.

Although, from the fact of these islands lying in the same parallel of latitude with those points of Mexico in which the richest veins of gold and silver are found, it was supposed they also contained the precious metals, this fact was only placed beyond doubt in 1817, when a Russian naturalist visited them, for the purpose of exploring their mineral treasures.

Besides improving the large tracts of land already tilled to the new company cutting sandal-wood, of which it possesses the exclusive right, and working the mines,

an active commercial intercourse will be opened with the North-west coast of America, California, the whole coast of the Southern hemisphere, the East-Indies, the Philippines, and Japan.

M. Rives, to whose enlightened views and indefatigable exertions the present Association owes its rise, represents the natives of his adopted country, and among whom he has lived eighteen years, as being extremely docile, industrious, and most anxious to acquire civilization, in which they have already made a surprising progress. It was indeed at the earnest solicitation of the leading chiefs that the late king came to this country, in order to carry the foregoing objects into execution.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 10. Lieut. J. Humphrys, on half-pay 72d regt., to be commandant of Robben Island, in room of Capt. Petrie deceased.

Mr. G. D. Baumgardt to be assistant to post-master general.

A file of Cape Town Gazettes to the 16th of January, have been received. The reports of the present harvest were so favourable, that the governor had permitted the export of fifteen thousand muids of wheat. The Gazette of the 15th announces the intention of communicating with India by steam. The steam vessel, however, was not completed; but it was expected would be launched in a few weeks.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 12, 1825.

Government Securities.

Remittable .. S. Rs. 31 4 to 32 4 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable .. 2 8 to 3 0 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 56 to 60 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—to Buy 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.—to Sell, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills S. Rs. 5 0 per cent
Ditto Government ditto 4 0 ditto.
Interest on Loans, open date 4 8 ditto.
Ditto, 3 months certain 4 4 ditto.

Madras, Jan. 24, 1825.

Government Securities, &c.

6 per cent. paper 32 per cent. prem.
5 ditto ditto .. 4 par to 6 per cent. prem., according to Registry.
4 ditto ditto 0

[Exchange at 10½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs., the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all purchases and sales of Government Securities.]

Exchange on England 1s. 8d. at 34.

Ditto ditto 1s. 8d. at 64.

Ditto on Bengal, 104 at 107 Madras Rs. per. 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto on Bombay, par.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1825.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 143 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable 110 to 114 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 104 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

The following documents respecting the capture of Kittoor, appear in the *Bombay Courier*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 16, 1824.

The following despatches, addressed to Col. Fred. Pierce, have been received from Lieut. Col. Deacon, C. B. of the Madras establishment, commanding, in the absence of former officer from severe indisposition, the combined force of Madras and Bombay troops, assembled in the Southern Mahratta country for the suppression of the insurrection of the state of Kittoor.

The Governor in Council has great satisfaction in expressing his entire approbation of the measures adopted by Lieut. Col. Deacon, for the reduction of this fortress, when all endeavours to bring back the deluded and infuriated people, by whom the fortress was held in opposition to the British Government, to a spirit of obedience for forbearance and conciliation, had entirely failed.

The conduct of the officers and soldiers under the Lieut. Col.'s orders, is also entitled to the fullest approbation of Government, which views with particular satisfaction the exertions of the several corps to reach their destination from distant points, under circumstances of great difficulty attendant on the late unusual season, and the great want of carriage in the country through which they had to pass. In this respect the 2d Regt. of Madras Wallajahbad L. A. Inf., under Lieut. Col. Conry, stands particularly distinguished; this corps having effected a very rapid march from Sholapore, notwithstanding the impediments of several wide and rapid rivers, for the crossing of which they had to seek their own means.

Camp before Kittoor, Dec. 6, 1824. Col. Pierce, commanding, Madras, Hyderabad, &c.

Sir: On my arrival at Kittoor on the 2d, with the detachment you did me the honour to place under my orders, I had the gratification of finding the prisoners, Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott, had just been surrendered, and were at Mr. Chaplin's tents. Soon after this, having an opportunity of seeing Mr. Chaplin, I was informed that the enemy had, nevertheless, no intention of delivering up the fort; and as I required some hours to visit the several posts for the purpose of reconnoitering, no time was lost in allowing four and twenty hours for the consideration of the terms offered by the Commissioner. This period expired, and an answer was received, decidedly refusing the terms. On this some guns were advanced from the park, to a position fronting the enemy's fortified post of Kummumunty, with the idea of attracting their attention during the advance of a party of infantry, as per margin,* from Lieut. Col. M'Leod's post on my right, to storm the enemy's position on their left flank. The guns opened about half-past five o'clock, with shells elegantly directed by Major Palmer; and in fifteen minutes after (the preconcerted time) Lieut. Col. M'Leod, who had himself taken charge of the advancing party, was seen approaching a hill, within 150 yards of the point of attack; this hill was in a moment cleared of all the match-lock men upon it, and they were so closely pursued to their strong-hold, that the colonel, with his gallant little party, entered the works along with them, which they instantly abandoned, and fled with great loss to their upper fort, distance 1000 yards. Thus this position, so favourable for future operations, was gained by this spirited and well-conducted advance, without the loss, on our side, of a man either killed or wounded; but I am concerned to relate, that Mr. Munro, a gentleman of the Commissioner's suite, having advanced, was wounded severely in the breast. The enemy's loss I do not exactly know, but I am inclined to think it was severe, though they got out of the way as quick as they could. This operation

was most spiritedly supported by the rapid advance, across the plain from the batteries, of the 2d Regt. L. A. Inf., under Lieut. Col. Conry. The remainder of the night was occupied in strengthening the post; and by day-light in the morning, an excellent battery was prepared for eighteen-pounders, which commenced about nine A. M. to effect a breach in the wall of the upper fort, aided by some six-pounders on an esplanade to the right, which Lieut. Col. M'Leod passed over, in approaching the post the night before. This fire, assisted by a brisk one of Shrapnell-shells from Major Trewwin's post on our left, produced a very serious effect, so that at half-past 3 p.m. a person came out to Mr. Chaplin, to request permission to send a Vakeel. Mr. Chaplin instantly referred the messenger to me, and he was then sent back to inform the enemy, that if they were inclined to surrender the Fort, to lay down their arms, and to deliver over certain persons as prisoners, they should hold a white flag, as a signal that they were ready to do so; the flag was soon visible, and all hostilities ceased. Some demur afterwards occurring, it was necessary to be prepared to recommence firing with renewed vigour; to which effect, I supported the advanced parties by moving forward H. M.'s 40th Regt., under Lieut. Col. Williams, and the 3d Bombay N. I., under Lieut. Col. Seely; the batteries were several times about to re-open, when a little further delay by negotiation occurred; the persons were at length brought out, and the forts were surrendered, about 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 5th inst.

In detailing these operations, it is evident that the spirit and determination of the troops was of the best description, and never did I observe duty more willingly and cheerfully performed. Lieut. Col. M'Leod conducting his advance on Kummumunty in a manner that excited the praise of all who beheld him. The fire from the batteries under Major Palmer had the most decided effect, and the conduct of the artillery during the siege merits much praise. A part of the troops was kept in reserve, for some decisive effort if necessary; and Major Trewwin, with a detachment on my left, kept the enemy constantly on the alert by his active operations, and finally closely invested the forts, by driving the enemy from the petty immediately under the walls. The useful and indispensable corps of Pioneers, under Lieut. Gordon, were most actively employed throughout.

In the operation of reconnoitring I was ably assisted by the abilities of Capt. Pouget of the Bombay Engineers, and his decided exertions and operations, as well as those of Lieuts. Lowe and Outram of the same branch, were of the greatest use to me; and I am convinced that Capt. Pouget would have been entirely successful in filling up the ditch of the upper fort, by the dispositions he was making for the same. It is my particular duty to notice the information and assistance I received from Lieut. Col. Walker, who commanded the troops which invested Kittoor, previous to my arrival; and in noticing the arduous duties which the Assist. quart. mast. gen. Capt. O'Donnoghue has had to perform, by having also charge of the Assist. adj. gen.'s department. I can hardly do justice in proportion to his great exertions; and with every department I have the greatest reason to be perfectly satisfied. The services of a party of Capt. Spiller's horse, and the squadron under Capt. Jameson of the 3d Bombay L. C., both of the Commissioner's escort, in completing, as much as could be, the investment of the places was particularly serviceable and cheerfully performed.

As there are many experienced infantry officers in camp, it may be necessary to mention, that the employment of Lieut. Col. M'Leod in leading the party of infantry to the attack of the fortified hill was accidental; but it has afforded him, I am happy to say, an opportunity of showing that he is as good an infantry officer as he has long been known to be, an eminently distinguished one, in the line to which he belongs.

I cannot conclude this despatch without noticing the very great benefit I have derived from the information which the Commissioner Mr. Chaplin has afforded me, from the moment when all negotia-

* Companies Bombay European Regt.
Companies of the 14th Regt. M. N. I.
Companies of the 6th Regt. N. I.

tiation on his part ceased, and the reduction of the place by force became necessary.

I have, &c.

CHARLES DEACON, Com-detach.

Colonel Pierce, commanding field force Doonab, Camp Belgaum. Head-Quarters field detachment, Camp before Kitteroor, Dec. 8, 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter from Major Trewman, who commanded the most advanced post, and was nearest to the fort gate of Kitteroor during the latter part of the siege, containing an account of some events not detailed in my original despatch, which, however, marks some difference as to the mode in which the fort of Kitteroor came into our possession, with which I was not acquainted at the time my first letter on the subject was despatched from camp.

I have, &c.

CHARLES DEACON, Lieut.col.
Commanding field detachment.

Camp before Kitteroor, Dec. 8, 1824.—To the Acting Assist. Ady. Gen., field-force, camp Kitteroor.

Sir: Having heard a report that the fort of Kitteroor had surrendered by capitulation, I take the liberty to submit, for the information of the officer commanding, that I advanced repeatedly close to the crest of the hill: and, according to the instructions of Lieut. Col. Deacon, C.B., summoned the enemy to surrender the fort, and to open the gates, that the troops might take possession, which I told them would be the means of saving their lives. They repeatedly refused to open more than the wicket for the admission of myself alone, as they had done once before, early in the morning, when receiving a note from Col. Deacon: to be guarded against treachery, I effected my retreat out of the fort. In reply to my last summons and threat to blow open the gates by a fire from the twelve-pound battery, close within their view, they again *decidedly refused* to surrender. The defences over and around the gates were, at that time, crowded with armed men; and I had my guns loaded with canister and pointed at them, ready to open, when they disappeared; and in a few moments the Wallajahbad Lt. Inf. appeared on the defences of the outer gate, where the enemy had several guns mounted to enfilade the principal street which I occupied. Col. Conry, with his corps, had entered the works by escalade, between the upper and lower fort, and penetrating to the gates, opened the wickets and let me in.

The keys of the gates were not delivered up till we were in possession of the palace.

I hope I may be excused the liberty I have taken in making this report, which I now have the honour to submit for the consideration of the commanding officer.

I have, &c.

J. T. TREWMAN, Major,
Commanding advanced post.

Return of killed and wounded of the detachment of the field-force under Col. Deacon, C.B., in the attack of the enemy's fortified post of Kummummutty, 3d Dec. 1824, and during the siege of Kitteroor.

Madras Horse Artillery—wounded, 1 Havildar.

Foot Artillery—wounded, 1 gunner.

Bombay Horse Artillery—wounded, 1 gunner.

Foot Artillery—wounded, 1 bombardier

and gunner.

6th Regt. Madras N. I.—wounded, 2.

14th Regt. — N. I.—killed, 1; wounded, 2.

1st Bombay Europ. Regt.—killed, 1; wounded, 3.

2d Regt. Wallajahbad Lt. Inf.—killed, 1; wounded, 8.

Flank Battalions—wounded, 4.

Pioneers—wounded, 1 Havildar.

Total—killed, 3; wounded, 25.

Horses—killed, 3.

No further official advices have been received respecting the operations in Ava. The report of a revolution in the government is contradicted; although it would appear that the King of Ava had, by way of experiment, placed his son for a time upon the throne, in order to dispel the influence of ill-luck. The grand army be-

fore the late engagements consisted of about 50,000 men, including 1,000 *invulnerables*.* The forces of the kingdom are dispirited and dispersed; not a soldier is seen near Rangoon. A detachment of the British army was to move up the river on the 15th January.

A private letter mentions with enthusiastic praise, the conduct of all the troops during the late actions. Never did the sepoys (the writer states) acquire more fame than those of the Madras army have upon this occasion. Major Yates and his corps, the 25th N. I. (the old 13th), were particularly distinguished: they defended the post of Keimendine for seven days and eight nights. During the last two days and nights the enemy's attacks were so desperate and repeated that the men had no time to cook their victuals, but ate the rice dry. On one of their officers, while he praised their determined valour, lamenting the privation they suffered from want of food—"We want no food, but ammunition enough," was the general reply of these fine fellows.

The fire at Rangoon appears to have occasioned much mischief. The property consumed is of considerable value; the Commissariat-office and papers were destroyed.

Letters from the Sylhet and Chittagong districts mention, that the troops are about to advance into the interior, and that important intelligence may soon be expected. The sepoys are represented to be in the very highest spirits and finest order, though reduced in numbers by sickness. The Bundoola is reported to have arrived in Arracan.

Among the enemy's baggage taken in the stockades during the last action were found some curious memoranda and documents, containing various details of petty expenditure, such as disbursements for shrimps, and a dish for the Bundoola to eat from; tamarinds for the same; and one tickal-worth of *pureils* (a species of insects much relished), and some tea-leaves for ditto. There is also an order from the King, dated 15th Natch 1186 (4th or 5th Dec. 1821), directing Neimee Noortu to copy a long invocation of the deities, and bind it on his arm as an amulet!

The Siamese seem to act as friendly auxiliaries to us. A passport or letter from the British is an effectual security to the Peguers who chance to come in contact with them.

* * We are authorized to state, that the name of Lieut. Wright is printed in the London Gazette of March 25 (see p. 687, col. 1.), instead of Lieut. Andrew Wright.

* These men have acquired this title by practicing tricks (such as firing gunpowder in each other's faces, shooting at each other with clay bullets, &c.) to make the vulgar believe they are invulnerable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

An Essay on the Phonetic System of Hieroglyphics, intended to assist in the progress already made by Dr. Young and M. Champollion towards deciphering of those interesting characters. With Six Plates and Notes. By H. Salt, H.M.'s Consul General in Egypt. To which is prefixed, the Genealogical Table of Abydos, discovered by W. J. Bankes, Esq., Member of the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 1s.

The History of the Plague, as it has lately appeared in the Islands of Malta, Gozo, Corfu, Cephalonia, &c., detailing important facts, illustrative of the specific contagion of the disease, with particulars of the means adopted for its eradication. By J. D. Tully, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Reflections on the Word of God, for every day in the year. By the late William Ward, of Scarn-pore. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

The Idyllin, and other Poems that are extant of Bion and Moschus; translated from the Greek into English Verse. To which are added a few other Translations, with Notes, critical and explanatory.

The Harp of Zion: a Series of Lyrics founded upon the Hebrew Scriptures. By William Knox. 18mo. 6s.

Zone, a Levantine Sketch; and other Poems. foolscap 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Narrative of the Loss of the Kent East-Indiaman by fire, in the Bay of Bueay, on the 1st of March 1825, in a Letter to a Friend. By a Passenger. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

West African Sketches, compiled from the Reports of Sir George Collier, Sir Charles McCarthy, and other official sources. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Testimony of Profane Antiquity to the Account given by Moses of Paradise and the Fall of Man. By M. Bridges. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Travellers: a Tale, illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Superstitions of Modern Greece. By Tertius T. C. Remdrick. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

No. 1. of Annuaire Javanica, or an Attempt to illustrate the Alliances and Analogies of the Insects collected in Java by Thomas Horsfield, M.D. F.L.S. and G.S., and deposited by him in the Museum of the Hon. East-India Company. By W. S. Macleay, Esq., M.A. F.L.S., &c. 4to. Coloured, 12s. Plain, 10s. 6d.

Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, during the Autumn of 1823, while on his Third Voyage to Africa. By the late T. E. Bowdich, Esq.; to which is added, by Mrs. Bowdich, 1. A Narrative of the Continuance of the Voyage to its Completion, together with the subsequent Occurrences from Mr. Bowdich's Arrival in Africa to the Period of his Death; 2. A Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia; and 3. An Appendix, containing Zoological and Botanical Descriptions, and Translations from the Arabic. 4to. Illustrated with Views, Costumes, &c. £3. 2s.

In the Press, or Preparing for Publication.

The Content of the Turbine Nations; or a comparison of the different Bases of Human Character and Talent.

The Arabs, a Tale; in four Cantos. By H. A. Driver.

Wanderings in South America, the North-West of the United States, and the Antilles, from the year 1812 to 1825. With original Instructions for the perfect preservation of Birds, Reptiles, &c. for Cabinets of Natural History. By Charles Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, Wakefield. 4to.

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The Political History of India, from the Administration of the Marquess Cornwallis, A.D. 1786, till the close of that of the Marquess Hastings, in

1823. With a concluding Chapter on the past and present State of the Indian Government, at Home and Abroad. By Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.S. 2 vols. 8vo. Third edition, revised, corrected, and with important additions.

The Christian Examiner, and Church of Ireland Magazine: a monthly periodical to be conducted by Clergymen of the Established Churches. (No. 1 will appear on the first of July.)

A Collection of Modern Original Letters, and Official Documents in the Persian Language, accompanied by a Translation and *Fac Similes*, with an Analysis of the *Shikasta* Alphabet, and Notes. By Professor Stewart, of the East-India College.—(This work is not intended for the use of beginners, but for those who have made some progress in Oriental studies, and will enable such persons. In a very short period, to read and translate any Persian letters that may fall into their hands. It also contains Lithographic Plates of the Cufic, Niskh, Taalik, Shafia, and other kinds of writing: in short, will supply a desideratum in this branch of learning.)

PARIS.

Preparing for Publication.

Grammaire et Dictionnaire de la Langue Sanscritte. Par le Général Boissierol, de la Société Asiatique de Paris.—A Prospectus has been published, with a specimen of (very beautiful) Sanscrit types.

CALCUTTA.

Considerations on the Hindoo Law, as it is current in Bengal. By the Hon. Sir F. W. Macnaghten, Knt., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal. In one vol. 4to., containing nearly 600 pages.—The Copyright of the Treatise has been kindly presented by Sir Francis Macnaghten to the Proprietors of the Serampore press.)

Monthly Musical Miscellany, No. 1, consisting of Selections of the Newest and most Approved Music for the Piano, Violin, and Flute. Imperial 4to.

A Letter to the Duke of Devonshire on the State of Ireland, and the General Effects of Colonization. By John Wheatley, Esq., Barrister, Calcutta.

Preparing for Publication.

Remarks on the Forms and Properties of His Majesty's Ships of War and those in the Merchant Service; also, the Construction and Analysis of Geometrical Propositions determining the Positions assumed by homogeneous bodies which float freely and at rest on a fluid's surface. With the Canon whereby the proportion of the Masts and Yards of Ship of all rates are Cast. By John T. Weekes, of Cuttack.

Views taken at Rangoon.—These Views are Eighteen in number, and were taken by an Officer in His Majesty's Service, under the sanction, and with the express permission of the Commander of the Forces on the spot. Several of them will be illustrative of descriptions of Rangoon and the adjacent Country; some will exhibit Views of part of the operations of the Army and Navy against the Enemy's Stockades, and the whole will be found to convey accurate and interesting ideas of that particular part of the Birman Empire in which the Forces have been employed. It is intended that the Engravings should be coloured, and the execution of the Plates, &c. &c. will be committed to the hands of the most eminent Artists in London.

Twelve Select Views of the Seat of War, including Rangoon, and the N. Eastern Frontier, from original sketches taken on the spot, by J. Greirson, Esq., and to be executed on Stone, by E. Bilton. Descriptions will accompany each View. Oblong folio.

Home Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 13.—The house went into a committee on the East-India Judges' Bill.

Mr. Hume begged to ask the right hon. gentleman (Mr. C. W. Wynn, why the judges in India were not placed in the same situation as the judges in England? He saw in one of the clauses that they were still removable at pleasure.

Mr. C. W. Wynn said the law with respect to the judges continued the same as it had been since the year 1734; and he considered it right that it should be so, because it enabled the government to terminate speedily any disputes which might happen to arise among the authorities, by removing the offending parties from the colony. The only alteration in the law related to the salaries of the judges at Bombay. The judges of the courts there had been usually paid in pagodas, worth about eight shillings each; but, in consequence of there being now no such coin as a pagoda, and less silver than formerly in the rupee, which had been substituted for it, they had memorialised the government for an increase of salary. The bill now before the house was to enable government to grant that increase which they had determined should be paid, as the better method, in the currency of the country.

Mr. Hume, understanding that the right hon. gentleman intended to continue the judges dependent on the will of the Governor-General, protested strongly against vesting the whole control of the justice of India in any individual. It was common for government to punish jurymen who resisted their desire to punish certain individuals, and he knew no effectual check to such a practice but by interposing the power of an independent judge. He recollected when Sir George Barlow had actually punished some jurymen who pronounced a verdict contrary to his wishes. Under such a system, where jurymen were liable to be punished for doing their duty, and judges to be deposed if they offended the governor, it was impossible for either to do their duty, or that the laws could be justly administered. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the removal of Sir Henry William and the impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey, declaring it to be a great abuse of power to continue such an arbitrary discretion in the Governor-General. It was a system of intimidation which was never suffered to exist but under unqualified despotism. India was at the present moment at the mercy of the Governor; proscription followed upon proscription; banishment succeeded banishment; and there actually was practised in two years, on that

continent, more abuses of authority than the Stuarts had ever been guilty of during the whole of the years of oppression preceding their dethronement. He had received a letter during the last month, stating that two indigo planters had been removed from their properties, and sent out of the country, without the slightest previous notice. If such proceedings were to be allowed, and individuals were to be thus removed from their business without trial, he must say that India was placed in a state of the basest despotism. Their object should be to conciliate India; but instead of that the Board of Control rejected all memorials sent to them upon the part of the half-caste to sit on juries, and although an Englishman was not allowed to hold an acre of land in India, and persons of the half-caste might be in possession of any quantity. Englishmen alone could sit on juries, and the half-caste where wholly excluded. In Ceylon they had been admitted, and the results had been eminently beneficial. No argument, therefore, that he could imagine, should prevent them from doing that act of impartial justice to the native inhabitants. He thought that under such a system they were bound to make the judges independent, and place the protection of a jury between individuals and the government.

Mr. C. W. Wynn said the hon. gentleman had argued under a mistake. The judges were not removable at the pleasure of the governor, but by the command of the crown. Every man, who knew the colonies, was aware that disputes were constantly arising between the governors and the judges, and it had therefore been deemed advisable to retain the power of putting a speedy termination to these dissensions. It might be said they could be impeached, but the delay, the bringing of witnesses, and various other considerations, formed insurmountable objections to such a proceeding. The hon. gentleman might, if he pleased, bring in a bill upon that separate subject, but the present one related, as he said before, solely to the payment of the judges. As to the serving upon juries, by the charter all persons were equally liable.

Sir C. Forbes objected to the removal of the judges. He thought the natives of India were quite as fit to serve on juries as British subjects.

Dr. Phillimore said the judges were not removable at the pleasure of the government, and therefore not liable to the objections stated by the hon. member for Montrose. That question, however, had no connection with the present bill. It was solely for the payment of salaries.

Mr. Hume had no objection to the salaries

salaries, but he would read an extract from a letter he had received on the subject of juries, which he thought worthy of the attention of the House. In civil actions there were no juries in India. These were the words of the letter. Now he objected strongly to a judge deciding solely in cases involving the properties of individuals. The letter goes on to say, "In criminal cases, none of the natives are ever placed on juries; they are composed wholly of Englishmen." The right hon. gentleman may say the native inhabitants are entitled to sit, but the fact is none are ever summoned, so that the judge decides solely both in civil and criminal cases in India, because he has no jury in the one case, and a jury wholly at his command in the other. The right hon. gentleman ought to consider the dissatisfaction which exists on this subject in India.

Mr. C. W. Wynn said the hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) seemed to assume that the judges in India were totally dependent upon the government. The reverse was the fact; a more independent body of men than the judges could not be found in India. He had never known any body of men whose conduct was so little subject to suspicion or complaint. The judges were not the subservient slaves of government, and the hon. gentleman must know the Courts of Judicature in India were not under the influence of the local government. As to transportation, it was a right given to the company by charter, and held for many years. It was in return for this right that India was opened to British enterprise more fully than it even was before. In his (Mr. Wynn's) opinion, without an infraction of the charter, the present system could not be altered by government until the charter expired. When that event occurs, it will be for parliament to consider the propriety of withholding this power from the local government of India.

Mr. Hume said numberless cases were known in India where the judges had interfered improperly between individuals and the government. Leaving this part of the subject, he would suggest that a proviso should be made in case of the absence, illness, or sudden death of any of the judges, to empower the government to appoint a barrister temporarily to fill the situation.

Mr. C. W. Wynn conceived that the hon. gentleman's proposal would create a strange anomaly. A barrister would sit as a judge, and then sink into a barrister again. Since he (Mr. W.) had the honour of filling his present situation, he had never heard any complaint urged against the practice of the courts or the conduct of the judges in India. He (Mr. Wynn) had never before heard of the case of the indigo planters adverted to by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) in a former part of this debate.

Sir C. Forbes moved an amendment to the clause containing the amount of the judges' salaries.

Sir C. Cole seconded the motion.

Mr. W. Wynn said the proposed amendment only contemplated an increase of about £200 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Brougham complained that ten years was too long a period to keep judges in India. If the regulation was altered, and the period shortened, government would be much more likely to procure able men, and he had reason to think that any alteration of this kind would be hailed with delight by that body, from which the judges were selected.

After a few words from Mr. H. Sumner and Sir C. Forbes, upon the suggestion of Mr. Wynn, the house resumed, and the Chairman obtained leave to report progress.

May 17.—In a committee of the whole house on the Customs Consolidation Act, Mr. Huskisson declared it was his intention to put the produce of the Mauritius on the same footing as the produce of the West-India colonies, by reducing the duties to the same level in both cases.

Mr. Bennet wished previously for some information as to the slave-trade in that island.

Mr. Huskisson stated that the papers were printing.

May 18.—Mr. Hume moved for some papers relative to the arrest of John D. Rossier at Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, in January 1824.

Mr. Wilmot Horton did not object to the production of the papers. He believed there had been some irregularity in the mode of proceeding by Sir John Campbell, the governor of Ceylon, arising from a mistake of the law officers whom he consulted on the occasion. The individual referred to was a deserter, and might have been arrested under the Mutiny Act.—The papers were ordered.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, MAY 4.

The George Home.—Lord Stowell gave judgment in this case, which was a suit by the seamen of the above ship for wages. They had entered into articles, by which they bound themselves "to navigate the vessel to that port, and back again to its final destination at any port or ports of Europe." These terms were uncommonly vague, and it was utterly impossible that the seamen signing them could know the nature or probable duration of the contract they were entering into; besides which, it also appeared that some of the crew could not read, nor was any evidence given to show that the articles were read to them, or their tenor explained. Upon learning the intention of the captain to

proceed, on their return, to Rotterdam, the crew refused to go there, alleging that they had engaged to navigate the vessel to England; and they quitted the ship in a body. The statute required that the final port of destination should be plainly stated in the articles, and communicated to the seamen. The owners in this case had not so done; and the court was therefore of opinion that the seamen were entitled to their wages, together with full costs.

Carmichael v. Baker.—This was a suit instituted by a seaman of an East-India trader against his captain for cruelty and false imprisonment. Lord Stowell said that captains of East-Indiamen had always been allowed to inflict the punishment of flogging and confinement. He thought that in this case the measure was not greater than the offence demanded. His Lordship however deferred judgment.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, MAY 5.

Money v. McLeod and others.—This was a case of much importance, as it involved the question of the legality of exercising influence to procure for an individual the command of a Company's ship. It came before the court in consequence of a bill filed by W. T. Money, Esq., M.P. to obtain from the executors of the late Capt. McLeod and Mr. Hodson, the commander and purser of the ship Walthamstow, an account of certain joint mercantile transactions in the year 1804. The defendants in their answer alleged, that the plaintiff had given, as consideration for his share of the adventure, his influence to procure the command of the ship for the late Capt. McLeod, whereby the transaction became illegal.

In the course of the argument much stress was laid upon the *dictum* of Lord Kenyon, who stated that the East-India Company constituted "a limb of the State," and that therefore, and upon principles of public policy, the brokerage and bartering of offices under the Company fell under the statute 5 and 6 Edw. IV., which forbids the sale and corrupt disposal of public offices.

On the other hand, it was contended, that the statute of Edward related exclusively to officers under the crown; which was proved by the act 49 Geo. III. c. 126, which extended the provisions of that statute to the East-India Company; which act passed in 1809, subsequent to the transaction in question.

Many cases and authorities were quoted, but much discrepancy and discord appeared in the opinions of the different judges upon the subject.

The Vice-Chancellor observed, that there appeared to have been an agreement executed between Mr. Money on the one part, and Capt. McLeod and Mr. Hodson on the other, whereby the former was to be entitled to a large share of the profits of

two voyages to India, in consideration of his using his influence to procure the command of the ship for Capt. McLeod. There were two questions in this case, one of fact, the other of law, arising from that fact. As to the latter, Lord Kenyon was of opinion, that the East-India Company was not a mere trading company, but partook of a political character; that the officers of the company were similar to those of the crown; and that it was contrary to public policy that commands of their ships should be sold. The opinion of Lord Kenyon has not since been closely adhered to; but Lord Chief Justice Abbott thought, that as the public have an interest that proper persons should be appointed to the command of East-India ships; and, therefore, that a corrupt disposal of them would be void upon the principles of public policy. By subsequent decisions this doctrine has been limited. The point of law must, therefore, be decided by the judges of the courts of law. With respect to the fact, there was so much dispute as to require this court to send the question to a jury. The agreement bound the parties, by an obligation of *honour*, which was a strange obligation, if the transactions were legal. It then describes the proportion of profits; Mr. Money was to have two-thirds; the others one-third between them. There must have been some powerful secret motive for this unequal arrangement. Mr. Money was to advance no capital, and was, besides, to be taken out to India, with his family, free of charge. Finally, the parties pledge themselves to keep the agreement secret. His Honour thought no man could doubt that one party thought that the engagement, if known, would not be creditable; and, he must conclude, that some grave consideration moved Capt. McLeod to consent, and no other motive is suggested besides the assistance afforded by Mr. Money to obtain the appointment for him. On the other hand, Sir Robert Wigram, in his examination, declares that his reason for nominating Capt. McLeod, was his belief as to his qualifications; and though he admits Mr. Money's recommendation, denies that he knew of any corrupt consideration; but no person could expect that Sir Robert would be told by Mr. Money, the real motives of his recommendation. His Honour directed an issue to try whether the agreement was entered into, either wholly or partly, in consideration of assistance rendered to procure the command of the ship; and if the affirmative was found, he would take the opinion of the judges on the point of law.

PRIVY COUNCIL, MAY 23.

Appeal:—James Silk Buckingham, Appellant; the Hon. East India Company, Respondents.

This was an appeal to his Majesty's Privy Council, against a certain rule, or
 5 2 9 discrepancy

dinance, and regulation, promulgated by the Governor-General in Council of Fort William, in Bengal, regarding the Indian press.

The Common Serjeant and Mr. John Williams were counsel for the appellant, and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, Mr. Serjeant Spankie, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Tindal, were for the respondents.

The rules of their Lordships permitted only two Counsel to be heard on either side. Mr. Denman and Mr. Williams spoke for the appellant: Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie, for the respondents, and Mr. Denman replied.

The argument lasted the whole day, at the conclusion of which counsel were ordered to withdraw, and the Chamber closed. Their Lordships' decision was deferred till a future day.

[As the speeches were of prodigious length, and would occupy, if reported in full, three-fourths of this month's Journal; and as a curtailment of them might expose us to a charge of partiality, we prefer excluding them altogether. It is to be hoped that this important case will be laid before the public in a complete and authentic shape. All the points of the argument for the appellant, have been fully and repeatedly stated. The speech of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, in reply, was decisive; that of Mr. Serjeant Spankie, triumphant.]

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On Tuesday, 10th May, a ballot was taken on the following question, viz.

"That this Court confirm the Resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 30th of March last, whereby the Commander and Owners of the late ship Kent are fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect or misconduct in respect to the loss of that ship."

At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be decided in the affirmative.

A Court of Directors was held on the 18th May, when General Lord Combermere, G.C.B., and Lieut.-General Sir George Townshend Walker, G.C.B., took the usual oaths upon being appointed; the former, Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces at Bengal, and second in Council; and the latter as Commander-in-chief and second in Council at Fort St. George. They afterwards dined with the Directors at the City of London Tavern.

The Court of Directors have given notice that a Quarterly General Court of the said Company, will be held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, the 22d of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

General Thornton has given notice of the following motion at the General Quarterly Court, viz.

"Resolved—It appearing by the printed Hyderabad papers, that Rajah Chundob Loll sent a letter to Lieut. Barnett, the assistant to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., the resident, who was acting for him during his absence from Hyderabad on a tour, containing representations and complaints which the Rajah desired might be communicated to the Supreme Government; and, in page 239, that Lieut. Barnett mentioned to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, when he met him on his return, that he had received such a note, and described its contents; and likewise, by Sir C. T. Metcalfe's own statement, in page 241, that he did peruse the original note thoroughly and carefully, after having previously contented himself with Lieut. Barnett's report of its substance, and with looking at particular parts; notwithstanding which, neither Sir C. T. Metcalfe nor Lieutenant Barnett did communicate the contents to the Governor-General in Council, but the Supreme Government was kept in ignorance of any such appeal, until communicated by the Rajah through another channel, when several acts of oppression complained of in the conduct of Sir C. T. Metcalfe were ordered by the Governor-General in Council to be redressed, in instructions inserted in page 224 and the following pages: That it be therefore recommended to the Court of Directors to be pleased to make regulations to prevent in future so improper and dangerous a proceeding as the suppression or interruption of appeal or complaints, whether just or unjust, from the Native Governments to the Supreme Government; that if just, the grievances complained of may be redressed as soon as possible; and if unjust, explanations may be entered into without loss of time, and a good understanding promoted."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suicide.—An inquest was held at Limehouse, May 7, on the body of Thos. Bill, Esq., of the H. E. I. C. Service, who had shot himself on the preceding evening. The unfortunate gentleman had received a kick from one of the race-horses, at Ascot, last year, which produced a mortification, and rendered amputation necessary. Meanwhile he obtained promotion, with orders to sail for India; and the dejection caused by his inability to profit by his good fortune drove him to distraction.—Verdict, *lanacy.*

Unitarianism in India.—On 15th May, a sermon was preached at the Unitarian Chapel, Chesterfield, to aid a subscription now raising amongst the English Unitarians, towards enabling Ram-Mohun Roy, and the Rev. Wm. Adam, a missionary (formerly a Baptist, now a Unitarian), to build a chapel at Calcutta.

Military Commands in India.—The following observations appear in the *Morning Chronicle* of May 4: we are unable either to contradict or confirm the statement:—

The public in general are but little aware of the manner in which the chief command of the army in the three establishments in India is now disposed of. The law places this disposal in the Court of Directors, but it is exercised behind the curtain by those who are no way responsible. His Royal Highness the Duke of York insists upon these commands being given to those only whom he recommends, and these officers must be of the royal army. But his Royal Highness, or the Board of Control, or the Court of Directors, or all these, seem to forget that there is an army of British subjects in India, consisting of about 20,000 men, and another of about 200,000 natives, officered by British subjects, whom these strangers are sent out to command; and that there are not so many as 20,000 of his Majesty's troops serving in that country. Is there no consideration for the feelings of the officers of so large, so gallant, so very respectable a body as those composing the Company's army? Are they always to be considered and treated by his Royal Highness and the government of this country as aliens, unworthy to be trusted; or as an inferior race to those gentlemen of whom the King's army is composed?

Cambridge, May 20.—At a congregation on Monday last, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred, by royal mandate, upon the Rev. Fred. Holmes, B. A., of St. John's College, professor in the Bishop's College, Calcutta.

The Catholic Bill.—The Catholic Question is decided. At half-past five this morning the House of Lords divided on the second reading of the Bill, when the number were—

Against the Bill.....	113
Proxies.....	65
—	178
For it.....	84
Proxies.....	46
—	130

Majority against the Bill... 48

The speech which contributed most powerfully to produce this result was unquestionably that of the Bishop of Chester.—[*Lond. Paper*, May 18.

Sir Stamford Raffles.—The family of this gentleman were, on Thursday, 19th May, thrown into the greatest alarm, in consequence of his being conveyed to his house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, in a

complete state of insensibility. It appears that as he was walking down Portland-place, alone, about three o'clock, he suddenly, and without any previous symptoms of indisposition, sank to the ground, and continued perfectly insensible until removed to his residence, by the kind assistance of persons who were passing by. Medical aid being called in, animation was at length restored; and Sir Stamford is considered out of danger.

Trade of the Port of London.—From official returns to parliament, it appears that in the year 1794, when the construction of wet docks for the accommodation of the shipping frequenting the port of London was first deemed necessary, the imports and exports of the United Kingdom amounted to 44 millions. In the year 1824 they amounted to 96½ millions.

The value of the transit trade of Great Britain, in 1823, was	£8,588,995
In 1824, it was	10,188,596
Exhibiting an increase in 1824 over 1823 of £1,600,000.	
In the year 1823, the value of the transit trade of London was	8,191,777
In the year 1824, when the new warehousing system was in operation, it amounted to.....	9,466,486

Exhibiting an increase in 1824, in the Port of London, over the preceding year, of £1,275,309

The increase of the transit trade in the outports during 1824 was.....

324,691
In the year 1794, the number of merchant ships which entered the Port of London was... 13,849
In the year 1824, the number was 28,616
Exhibiting an increase of about 10,000 sail of merchant ships, besides upwards of 1,000 voyages made by steam-boats, a species of navigation not existing in the Port of London in 1794, and thus increasing the impediments on the river Thames.

In the year 1808, when the West-India Docks, East-India Docks, Commercial Docks, London Docks, City Canal, and Grand Surrey Canal Docks, were open to the public, the number of merchant ships moored in the *Stream*, excluding the number that enter the docks was 8,001

In the year 1823, the number was 12,566

In the year 1824, it was..... 15,913

Exhibiting an increase in the last year, as compared with the previous, of 2,847; and as compared with 1808, of 7,912 merchant ships and vessels.

The total number of merchant ships which entered the Port of London in the year 1824,

1824, was, as before stated..... 23,618
Deduct the number accommodated
during the like period in docks 9,750

There remained, therefore... 20,968
So that about 21,000 vessels last year discharged and loaded, whilst moored in the stream, obstructing the navigation of the river in such a degree as at times to render it impassable.

The total tonnage of merchant ships cleared outward in Great Britain in 1823, was 2,610,787
In 1824 3,182,776
Exhibiting an increase in 1824, of 571,989 tons.

The total tonnage of merchant ships which entered inwards in the Port of London in 1794, was 1,458,315
In 1823 2,903,267
In 1824 3,170,186
Exhibiting an increase in 1824 over the preceding year of 266,919 tons; and over 1794, of 1,711,871 tons.

Trade of Great Britain.—By the following official statement, which has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the gross amount of the exports for the last year has exceeded that of the imports by the sum of twenty-one millions sterling :—

Year ending 5th January 1825.
Total official value of imports into Great Britain £41,729,485 17 9

Total official value of exports from Great Britain, viz.
British and Irish produce and manufactures £51,718,606 17 8
Foreign and colonial
merchandise 11,506,663 9 10
£63,225,272 7 6

Pacific Ocean, and N. W. Coast of America.—The following copy of a Convention between the British and Russian Governments, respecting the navigation, &c. of the Pacific Ocean, and the limits of the North West coast of America, is of sufficient importance to deserve insertion at length.

Article I.—It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting parties, shall not be troubled or molested, in any part of the ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing at such part of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles.

Article 2.—In order to prevent the right of navigating and fishing, exercised upon the ocean by the subjects of the high contracting parties, from becoming the pretext for illicit commerce, it is agreed that the

subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall not land at any place where there may be a Russian Establishment, without the permission of the governor or commandant; and, on the other hand, that Russian subjects shall not land, without permission, at any British establishment on the North West Coast.

3.—The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent, and the Islands of America to the north west, shall be drawn in the manner following:

Commencing from the southernmost point of the Island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and between the 131st and the 132d degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich) the said line shall ascend to the North along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the Continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the north-west.

4.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—

First. That the island called Prince of Wales Island, shall belong wholly to Russia.

Second. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above-mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

5.—It is moreover agreed, that no establishment shall be formed by either of the two parties within the limits assigned by the two preceding articles to the possessions of the other; consequently, British subjects shall not form any establishment either upon the coast, or upon the border of the continent, comprised within the limits of the Russian possessions, as designated in the two preceding articles; and, in like manner, no establishment shall be formed by Russian subjects beyond the said limits.

6.—It is understood that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean or from the interior of the continent, shall for ever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams which, in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in article 3 of the present convention.

7.—It is also understood that, for the space of ten years, from the signature of the present convention, the vessels of the two powers, or those belonging to their respective subjects, shall mutually be at liberty to frequent, without any hindrance whatever, all the inland seas, the gulfs, havens and creeks, on the coast mentioned in article 3, for the purposes of fishing and of trading with the natives.

8.—The port of Sitka, or Novo Archangelsk, shall be open to the commerce and vessels of British subjects for the space of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention. In the event of an extension of this term of ten years being granted to any other power, the like extension shall be granted also to Great Britain.

9.—The above-mentioned liberty of commerce shall not apply to the trade in spirituous liquors, in fire-arms, or other arms, gunpowder or other warlike stores; the high contracting parties reciprocally engaging not to permit the above-mentioned articles to be sold or delivered, in any manner whatever, to the natives of the country.

10.—Every British or Russian vessel navigating the Pacific Ocean, which may be compelled by storms or by accident, to take shelter in the ports of the respective parties, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to provide itself with all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any other than port and light-house dues, which shall be the same as these paid by national vessels. In case, however, the master of such vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray his expenses, he shall conform himself to the regulations and tariffs of the place where he may have landed.

11.—In every case of complaint on account of an infraction of the articles of the present convention, the civil and military authorities of the high contracting parties, without previously acting or taking any forcible measure, shall make an exact and circumstantial report of the matter to their respective courts, who engage so settle the same in a friendly manner, and according to the principles of justice.

12.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be ex-

changed at London, within the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 28th (16th) day of February, in the year of our Lord 1825.

* * In the report of Sir G. R. Robinson's speech, in the debate at the East-India House, last month, (see p. 754, col. 2), the crew of the *Arct* was, by an error of the press, stated as 690, instead of 619.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN INDIA.)

6th Foot. Ens. C. W. S. Stuart, from 91st F., to be ens., v. Kirwan, app. to 70th F. (26 Apr. 25).

41st Foot. Assist. Surg. T. M. Perrott to be surg., v. Cowen dec.; Hosp. Assist. J. Tennent to be assist. surg., v. Perrott (both 21 Apr. 25).

44th Foot. Capt. J. Shelton to be maj. without purch., v. Brugh; 1. Lieut. B. Whitney to be capt., v. Shelton; Ens. J. J. Boyce to be lieut., v. Whitney; J. Pennington, gent., to be ens., v. Boyce (all 28 Apr. 25).

46th Foot. A. L. Davids, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Sutherland prom. in 77th F. (14 Apr. 25).

Brevet Maj. W. Forrest, E.I. Comp.'s service (Inspector of military stores), to be lieut. col. in East-Indies only (8 Nov. 24).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 27. *Lang*, Lusk, from N.S. Wales and Mauritius, at Gravesend.—28. *Prince Regent*, Lamb, from N.S. Wales; off Dover.—29. *Chapman*, Milbank, from Batavia; off Brighton.—30. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—May 1. *William Fairlie*, Smith, from China 6th Jan.; and *Upton Castle*, Theaker, from Bombay 1st Dec.; at Gravesend.—5. *Elberta*, Theaker, from Bombay 3d Jan.; off Margate.—5. *Fairlie*, Aldham, from Bengal 22d Dec., and *Madras* 11th Jan.; off Weymouth.—10. *Wellington*, Evans, from Bombay; at Gravesend.—12. *Marchioness of Ky*, Mangles, from Bengal 11th Jan.; and *Lady Melville*, Clifford, and *Margaret Camden*, Watkins, from China 10th Jan.; at Gravesend.—13. *Tyne*, Warrington, from Bengal and Madras; off Dartmouth.—14. *General Harris*, Watson, from China 1st Jan., and *Sensitiva*, Drake, from Manila 7th Jan.; at Gravesend.—15. *Augusta*, Anderson, from Batavia; off Dover.—19. *Ressource*, Fern, from Bengal 9th Jan.; off Plymouth.—21. *Ania*, Balderston, from Bengal 11th Jan., and *Madras* 30th; off Plymouth.—24. *Margate Handy*, Fraser, from China 2d Feb.; off Lymington.—24. *Sir David Scott*, Treen, from China 2th Jan.; off Weymouth.—24. *Hannah*, Shepherd, from Bombay; off Portsmouth.—24. *Princess Amelia*, Williams, from China, at Deal.

Departures.

Apr 29. *Andromeda*, Muddle, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—30. *Warren Hastings*, Rawes, for China; from Deal.—May 1. *Savary*, Jefferson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—2. *Shookinghamshire*, Glasgow, for China; from Deal.—4. *Lough Castle*, Baker, for China; Bombay, Charrelle, for China; and *Lady Mary*, McDonnell, for Bengal; from Deal.—4. *Ganges*, Milford, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—10. *Regal George*, Reynolds, and *St. Edward*, Ford, Geary, for Madras and Bengal; and *Britannia*, Boucher, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—10. *Coracle*, Pottle, for Java; from Liverpool.—14. *Maria*, Thomson, for Mauritius and Bengal, and *Simpson*, Simpson,

Simpson, for Bombay; from Deal.—16. *William Arles*, Beadle, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—17. *Lemuel Disceoli*, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—18. *Eden, Matton*, for Madras and Bengal, and H.M.S. *Blomley* for Behring's Straits; from Portsmouth.—19. *Calcutta*, Stroyan, for Calcutta; from Liverpool.—20. *Guldford, Johnson*, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Colleyram, Hall*, for Madras and Bengal, and *Wesley Warren*, for Madras and Bombay; from Deal.—22. *Magnus, Todd*, for Bombay.—23. *Lord Rodney*, Charlton, for Tanager, New Zealand, V. 1). Land, and N. S. Wales; and *Malcolm, Eyles*, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—27. *Winifred, Chapman*, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Ganges (recently arrived), from Bombay and Ceylon: Lady Dorothea Campbell; Mrs. Barlow; Mrs. Hodges; Miss L. D. Campbell; Gen. Sir Jas. Campbell, K.C.B.; Colonel J. C. Dalblac, H.M.'s 4th dragoon; Major Campbell, staff; Capt. Campbell, H.M.'s 33d regt.; Captains Ward, Hughes, Mason, and Goodall; Lieut. Dunmore; — Nugent, Esq., royal artillery; Master Jas. Campbell and Miss E. Campbell, children; twenty-five invalids, five women, and five children, H.M.'s 4th dragoon; five invalids, H.M.'s 33d regt., and two women.

Per Marquess of Hastings (recently arrived), from Bombay: Lieut. Col. Walsh; Mr. M'Mann, H.M.'s 67th regt.; forty-four men and three women of ditto; Mrs. Dolme and three children; two Misses Carr; three Masters Carr; Master M'Craith; Mrs. Clarke and native servant.—(Mr. Carr died at sea 3th Feb.)

Per Thames (recently arrived), from Ceylon: Major Marth; Mrs. Marth; Capt. Tarce; Capt. Malcolm; Mrs. Malcolm and four children; Lieut. Courney, 1st Ceylon regt.; Lieut. Murray, 10th regt.; Lieut. Hely, 10th regt.; Dr. Dermott; Rev. D. Bayley; Mrs. Bayley and two children; Serg. Smart; Mrs. Smart and two children; six servants.

Per Theresa (recently arrived), from the Mauritius: Mrs. Gilhebrand and two children; Mrs. Richardson and four ditto; Mrs. Lawrence and one ditto; Mrs. Macintosh and one ditto; Lieut. Grant, from Madras; Mr. Leque; Madame Louis and three children.

Per Tyne (recently arrived), from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Bridges and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Betts and one child; Dr. Darn, H.M.'s 18th regt.; J. Deane, Esq., surg., Madras estab.; Capt. Anderson, H.M.'s 40th regt.; Mr. Couango, merchant, from Calcutta.—(James Turnbull, Esq., Madras civil service, died at sea 25th Jan.)

Per Marchmont of Elly, from Bengal: Messdms Mainwaring, Barlow, Robertson, Norris, Anstruther, Brown, and Wilken; Col. R. Littlejohn; J. H. Barlow, Esq.; G. J. Morris, Esq.; G. Gough, Esq.; H. Nisbett, Esq.; Maj. Dickson, 6th L.C.; Capt. Johnson, 13th L.Lut.; Lieut. Spirling, H.M.'s 10th lanciers; H. Pearson, Esq.; Mr. D. Howard; Misses Nesbitt, Lindsay, and Gough; two Misses McKenale; three Messrs Mainwaring; Miss Wilkie; two Misses Anstruther; two Misses Robertson; two Masters Robertson; two Misses Norris; Miss Shum, and Master Shum.

Per Fathia, from Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Loveday; Mrs. Sergeant; Miss Thimmas; Major Gen. Loveley, Bengal N.I.; Col. D. Fowles, Madras L.C.; Mr. T. Sargan and Mr. R. M'Dowall, outposts, Madras estab.; Lieut. H. Kelle, H.M.'s 30th regt.; Lieut. Stephenson, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Deacon, ditto; Lieut. M'Kenale, ditto; Mr. H. Pitcher, H.C.'s service; Mr. F. Williams; Miss F. Hadlou; Miss A. Abbott; two Misses M'Kenale; Miss C. Graham; Miss Julia Loveday; Master T. Moore; two Masters M'Dowall; Master Loveday; Master H. Bailey; Master W. Franklin.—(Master F. Nepean died at sea, 24th Feb.)

Per Hibbards, from Bombay: Mrs. Theaker, and a child under her care.

Per Marquis Camden, from China: Mrs. G. Hbbett, of Penang; two Masters Hbbett; three Misses Hbbett; J. W. Crawford, Esq.; Mrs. Crawford, two Misses Crawford; Master H. Hough, from Bombay; four female servants; one male servant.

Per Lady Malville, from China: Lieut. Col. Clifford, C.B., H.M.'s service; Major Smith, H.C.'s service; Master Smith, and one servant.

Per General Hurris, from China: W. E. Phillips, Esq., Governor of Penang; Mrs. Phillips and children; Mr. Lindsay; Mr. Knight; and Lieut. M'Kean, from St. Helena.

Per Thalia, from Batavia, Mauritius, and the Cape: Lieut. Brand, from Batavia; Mr. Rabio, and Mr. Dumpers, from the Cape; Mr. Goddard, H.M.'s ship Andromaque; and Mr. Salletty, commissary of police, from the Mauritius.

Per Marquis Huntley, from China: Mrs. J. Roberts and infant; two Masters Roberts; Miss Roberts; and four servants.

Per Sir David Scott, from China: Mrs. Wallick; two Masters Wallick; Miss Wallick; Miss Stowe; and two servants.

Per Hannah, from Bombay and Cannanore: Mrs. Machonachie; Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Gerrard; Mrs. Frankland; Col. Machonachie, 4th N.I.; Maj. Preston, Bom. Europ. Regt.; Maj. J. Morine, 3d regt.; Capt. W. Black, 23d N.I.; Capt. Frankland, H.M.'s 20th regt., in charge of invalids; thirteen children; eight servants; thirty-six H.M.'s invalids; two H.C.'s invalids; four women, and two children.

Per Asia, from Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Cola, Nixon, Faithful, and Bruce; Mrs. Faithful; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Washby; Mrs. Harrgrave; Mr. J. Nixon; Mr. J. W. Nixon; Mrs. Fullerton; Mrs. Boulton; Mrs. Greig; Capt. W. Bell; Mrs. Tulloch; Masters J. G. and H. Faithful; Misses M. A. Faithful, E. Isabella, and C. Tulloch; Masters Donald, and Charles Wahab Tulloch; T. A. Archibald, and Charles Boulton; Misses Fullerton, Camilla, and Eliza Greig; Masters Robert Greig, J. and R. Haig, and Charles Taylor; Misses L. H., C., and L. Taylor; John Gormley; Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. Murphy; J. M'Connell; Mrs. Swayne; Mrs. Sikes; Mrs. Dermot and child; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Ann Woods; Mary Pascal.

Per Resolute, from Bengal: Mrs. Turner and eight children; Miss Turner; Mrs. Wake; Mrs. Betts and three children; Mrs. Lindeman and four children; Mrs. Twisden and two children; Mrs. Osborne; two Misses Osborne; Mrs. Tivers and two children; R. T. W. Betts, Esq.; Lieut. W. H. Wake; Mr. John Lindeman; M. Tiver; Masters Gunter, Hooper, Cudmore, Durham, and Mountjoy; Sergeant Coxon.

Per George (expected), from Madras and Ceylon: Mrs. De Latre and four children; Mrs. Cook and four children; Mrs. Hurne; Mrs. Coates; Miss Cooke; Miss Marley; Major D. Latre; Mr. Drage, civil service; Mr. Clark, collector of custom, Ceylon; Mr. Cooke, ditto, Madras; Mr. Mylius; Lieut. Thompson, H.M.'s 68th regt.; Ens. Gibson; Capt. Schurrer; Lieut. Childers; Dr. Whistled and two children.

Per Claudine (expected), from Bengal: Mrs. Playfair and four children; Mrs. Col. Shaw and two children; Capt. and Mrs. Harris and one child; Col. Fraser; Capt. Dick; Capt. Milne; Miss Schoffsky and servant; two Misses Thompson; two Misses Lind; Mrs. Wallis and three children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sir Edward Paget, for Madras and Bengal: The hon. Sir G. Ricketts, Judge of Madras; P. Carr, Esq., barrister; Capt. Swaine and Butler, Madras N.I.; Capt. Harrington; J. Armstrong, J. Allen, T. Jackson, and Wm. Godney, Esqrs.; T. Morehouse, M. Martin, G. Ricketts, T. Rice, F. Lys, and T. Burchan, Cadets; Masteress Cator, Godney, and Swaine; Misses Hengam, Lascelles, Adams, and K. Adams.

Per William Niles, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Adeline Pattle; Mrs. W. B. Bayley; Mrs. Govan; Mrs. Hay; Miss Campbell; Miss Sneyd; Miss Wheatley; Miss Silk; Miss Leverton; Miss Ferguson; Miss A. Ferguson; Henry Millett, Esq., Bengal civil service; Dr. Govan; W. Woodcock, Esq., writer; M. Spiers, Esq., do.; Dr. Hay; Mr. Master, cadet; Mr. G. W. Master, ditto; Mr. R. A. Master, ditto.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Farquharson, Cruikshank, London to St. Helena, Bombay and China, 20th March, 2. 30. N., long. 21. 15. W.

Scaleby

Scalby Castle, Newall, London to Bengal and China, 18th March, lat. 16, long. 96.

Lord Suffield, Dipsall, London to Bengal, 28th Feb., lat. 28. 36. S., long. 30. W.

Hercules, Vaughan, London to N. S. Wales, 18th Feb., lat. 26. 36. S., long. 97. E.

Sophia, London to India, 27th Jan., lat. 15. S., long. 83. E.

Aurora, Earl, London to Madras and Bengal, 28th Feb., lat. 16. 30. S., long. 86. 37. E.

Rockingham, Beach, London to Madras and Bengal, 25th March, off the Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The H. C.'s ship Dunira, Hamilton, for which great fears were entertained, has arrived at the Isle of France, damaged. It will not be necessary to unload the cargo. The estimated value of ship and cargo is about £200,000.

The pirates have again made their periodical appearance on the coast of Batavia, at the breaking up of the S. E. monsoon. It is reported that they have taken a brig belonging to a Chinaman; and it is feared the Netherlands colonial brig *Silva-beth*, Duncan, master, has also fallen into their hands.

Capt. Beechy, in the *Blossom*, has sailed for the Pacific. His instructions are, to visit and lay down precisely, Pitcairn, Otaheite, Easter and Friendly Islands, &c., and then to proceed to Behring's Straits, where his operations are (it is hoped) to be connected with the expeditions of Parry and Franklin.

The Australian Company's ship *Triton*, Crear, sailed from Leith Roads on the 21st May for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, with a full cargo, and fifty-one passengers. She carries out thirty-two Saxony sheep.

The Moffatt, Brown, and Juliana, Fotheringham, were to sail from China for Quebec the 14th of February; the *Lundon*, Sotheby, for London about the 15th of March; and the *Canning*, Baylis, for London about the 28th of February.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 3. In Russell Square, Mrs. Spankle, of a son.

4. At Walton Park, Stewartry of Kirkcubright, Scotland, the lady of Major James Campbell, Madras establishment, of a daughter.

16. At the East-India College, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Keene, of a son.

18. In Lower Cadogan Place, the lady of John Paterson, Esq., commander of the E. I. Company's ship *Regulus*, of a son.

— In Great Cumberland Street, the lady of Admiral Sir R. King, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 30. At St. Pancras Church, T. R. Pyc, Esq., some time government agent at the islands of Madagascar and Rodriguez, to Mary Elisabeth, only daughter of the late Michael Dean, Esq., of Golden Square.

May 7. At Mary-le-bone Church, J. G. Duff, Esq., of Eden, Aberdeenshire, Captain in the Bombay army, to Jane, only daughter of Whitlaw Ainslie, M.D., late of Madras.

12. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Benjamin Harrison Esq., of the hon. East-India Company's civil service, to Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. A. E. Hammond.

17. At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Brownlow Poultier, Rector of Burlington, Manx, eldest son of the Rev. E. Poultier, to Harriette, youngest daughter of the late James Motley, Esq., formerly of Kemphol, Manx, and a member of council at Bombay.

31. At Mary-le-bone Church, James Stilwell, Esq., of Wotton, Surrey, to Frances Charlotte, relict of the late Captain Hales, of the Bengal army.

18. At Christ Church, Newgate, Mr. J. K. Barnes, of the E. I. Company's civil service, to Mrs. Martha Kent, relict of the late Mr. J. Kent.

Letoby. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. Col. Wm. Munro, Madras army, to R. Jane, eldest daughter of the late Col. Marley, dep. quart. mast. gen. to his Majesty's forces at Madras.

— Lieut. Col. G. Disbrow, Grenadier Guards, to Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine.

At Barnes, Surrey, Capt. J. Bowen, R.N., to Elizabeth Lindsay, niece to the Countess of Newburgh.

DEATHS.

March 15. At Peter Earnshaw's Esq., Barbican, London, Eleanor, second daughter of the late Thos. Martin, Quay Hall, Cambridgeshire.

24. At Prospect Place, Waltham, the Rev. B. Gerrans, a gentleman no less eminent as a classical scholar than as an orientalist.

April 26. At Carnarvon, Capt. J. Phillips, of Montague Place, Cheltenham, and late of the hon. East-India Company's Bombay marine service.

May 1. At the Vicarage, Ilmington, Cheshire, Sarah, relict of Theodore Perncy, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

3. In Grosvenor Street, Sir John Cox Hippisley, Bart., in his 80th year.

4. In Curzon Street, May-fair, Lieut. Gen. A. Brown, many years a distinguished officer on the Madras establishment.

7. At the residence of his father, near Enfield, Adam Hogg, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Hogg, of the E. I. Company's service, in his 19th year.

10. At Baltham, after giving birth to a fine boy, Mrs. J. Walker, sister to Capt. Manning, of the E. I. Company's service.

13. At Knele, the Earl of Whitworth, aged 71.

20. Sarah Diana Browne, relict of Thos. Browne, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin.

J. W. Brandon, Esq., aged 72 years, 55-60 which were devoted to the service of the public at Covent Garden Theatre. He had, 40 years previous to his discharge from that establishment, filled the office of box, book, and house-keeper. He has left a widow and four daughters to lament his loss.

Letoby. In Russell Place, Lieut. Gen. Thomas Trent, of the hon. E. I. Company's service, in his 81st year.

— In Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

— In Cadogan Place, in her 70th year, Mrs. Seton, widow of the late Daniel Seton, Esq., Lieut. Governor of Surat.

Deaths Abroad.

Letoby. In the Lazaretto of Zante, the celebrated Varvacky. He has bequeathed his whole property, which is immense, to the Greek government.

— Near Monband, M. Pierre le Clerc, Chevalier de Bassein, brother of the illustrious naturalist, in his 91st year.

— At Geneva, Professor Picet. He was born in 1752, and succeeded the celebrated Saumure in the chair of philosophy in 1786.

— At Paris, the celebrated Baron Denon, well known to all the literati of Europe, in his 80th year.

— At Moscow, the Chamberlain Veni Winow, one of the richest men in the empire, and possessor of one of the largest private libraries, and of a most valuable collection of paintings and minerals.

— At Corfu, the Senator Count Anino, of Cephalonia, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

— At Paris, the once notorious member of the National Convention, Robert Lilliet, at an advanced age.

— At Macao, J. T. Roberts, Esq.,
— At Port Macquarie, of remittent fever, after an illness of twenty days, Capt. John Rolland, of the Buffs Regiment, commandant of that settlement.

— At Ahmedabad, of fever, Lieut. C. Pavin, 8th regt. Bombay N.I.

— At Gibraltar, Georgette, wife of Capt. F. R. Chesney, M.A.

— At Madrid, P. C. Turner, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Barcelona.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Onchasma	lb	9	4	6	to	9	4	6			
Cassia, Java	cwt.										
Charribon		3	0	0		3	0	0			
Sumatra		2	17	0		2	0	0			
Boarban											
Mocha		5	10	0		8	0	0			
Cotton, Surat	lb	0	0	10		0	1	1			
Madras		0	0	10		0	1	0			
Amoy		0	0	0		0	0	11			
Beorban		0	1	6		0	0	11			
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.											
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.										
Amieadels, Star		4	0	0		5	0	0			
Boxer, Reddied		3	5	0		3	50	0			
Unrained, or Tincal											
Campfire carmined		12	0	0		13	0	0			
Cardamom, Malabar		10	4	0		6	0	0			
Cage		0	1	6		0	2	0			
Cassia Buda	cwt.	15	0	0		17	0	0			
Lignea		9	0	0							
Castor Oil	lb	0	0	0		0	1	0			
China Root	cwt.	1	15	0							
Cornutus Indicus		3	10	0		5	0	0			
Columbo Root											
Dragon's Blood		5	0	0		20	0	0			
Gamburman, lump.		4	0	0		7	0	0			
Arabic		2	10	0		2	0	0			
Assafetida		2	10	0		7	0	0			
Benjamin		38	0	0		50	0	0			
Antial	cwt.	5	0	0		5	0	0			
Galbanum		10	0	0		16	0	0			
Cambogium		3	0	0		13	0	0			
Myrrh		2	0	0		0	0	0			
Olibanum		2	0	0		0	0	0			
Lau Lake	lb	0	0	3		0	0	0			
Dye		0	6	0		0	7	0			
Shell, Black		3	0	0		5	10	0			
Shivered		4	5	0		5	10	0			
Sick		2	0	0		3	0	0			
Musk, China	oz.	0	5	0		0	17	0			
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	12	0		0	14	0			
Oil Cassia		0	0	8		0	0	0			
Cinnamon		0	8	0							
Cloves		0	1	0							
Mace		0	0	7		0	0	8			
Nutmegs		0	0	3							
Opium	lb										
Rhubarb		0	2	0		0	0	0			
Sal Ammoniac	lb	4	0	0							
Senna	lb	0	0	6		0	2	0			
Turneric, Java	cwt.										
Turneric, Bengal	cwt.	1	15	0		to	2	10	0		
Chin		3	20	0		to	3	10	0		
Zedary											
Galla, in Sorts		7	0	0							
Blue		8	0	0							
Indigo, Fine Blue	lb	0	12	0					0	16	0
Fine Blue and Violet		0	14	0					0	15	0
Fine Purple and Violet		0	13	3					0	14	0
Fine Violet											
Good Ditto		0	19	3					0	19	0
Good Violet & Copper		0	12	0					0	12	0
Middling											
Fine and Good Copper		0	13	0					0	12	0
Good ind. & brok skin.		0	11	0					0	12	0
Fine Good Squares											
Fine ind. and mid. do.		0	5	0					0	4	0
Large and Bad		0	1	6					0	6	0
Consuming Qualities		0	8	0					0	11	0
Madras Fine		0	9	0					0	11	0
Do. Mid. & Ordinary		0	3	0					0	8	0
Rice, Bengal	cwt.	0	16	0					1	0	0
Flower											
Sago	sl.	1	15	0					3	10	0
Sago, R. Root		2	0	0							
Silk, Raw Skin	lb	0	15	0					1	19	0
Not		0	12	4					0	13	0
Ditto White		0	14	11					1	7	3
China		1	4	5					1	13	0
Organzine		1	11	0					1	19	0
Spices, Cinnamon	lb	0	4	6					0	8	4
Cloves		0	3	2					0	3	6
Mace		0	6	0					0	6	0
Nutmegs		0	1	9					0	6	0
Ginger	cwt.	1	15	0					0	1	10
Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	6							
White		0	3	0							
Sugar, Yellow	cwt.	1	10	0					1	14	0
White		1	16	0					2	2	0
Brown		1	14	0					1	18	0
Slam and China		0	17	0					2	5	0
Tea	lb	0	2	1					0	2	3
Congon		0	2	6					0	3	1
Seouchong											
Campai											
Twankey		0	3	4					0	3	8
Pekoe											
Hyson Skin											
Hyson		0	4	0					0	6	4
Gunpowder											
Tortolashell		1	4	0					2	5	0
Wood, Sanden Red	ton	20	0	0					22	0	0

Great languor has succeeded the late extraordinary activity in most branches of foreign trade. Cotton and Sugar are exceptions. The former still continues in demand, though the sales are not so extensive as during the last month. East-India Sugars are improving. Siamese Sugar is much inquired after; and higher prices are asked for Mauritius Sugars. Spices are dreadfully depressed. At the Company's sale in the middle of the month, Nutmegs fetched 8s. 6d. to 7s. 1d.; they have since been sold at 4s. 3d. to 5s. 3d. This article formerly sold at 11s. to 12s. Few purchases are made in other sorts of spices. Some advance has taken place in Tea. The Coffee market is stagnant; Saltpetre and Silk are dull.

For Sale June—Prompt 2 September.

Ten.—Bohea, 500,000 lbs.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Soucheang, 8,700,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.
—Total, including Private Trade, 7,500,000 lbs.

For Sale 8 June—Prompt 26 August.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece-Goods:
also an Assortment of Silk Piece-Goods, if they
arrive in time.

Private Trails—Lingeloths—Sallampore—Chankans—Nusline—Baffas—Bandamroo—Ender-

ties—Mammoories—Habassius—Sannos—Sper-
suckers—Choppas—Choppa Romas—Chunts—
Socaville Muslins—Punjuns—Malras Handker-
chiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Shawls—
Crape Shawls and Scarfs—Crapes—Wrought Silks—
Silk Piece Goods—Silk Crapes—Satins—Da-
masks.

For Sale 20 June—Prompt 7 October.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk—
Hasan Silk—Shawl Wool.

For Sale 12 July—Prompt 30 September.

Licensed.—Indigo.

**CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM-
PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.**

CARGOES of the *William Fairlie*, *Lady Melbourne*, *Marquis Camden*, *General Harris*, *Princess Anne*, *Sir David Scott*, and *Marquis Russell*, *Siam*, *China*; and the *Marchioness of Ely* and *Am*, from *Bombay*.

Company's—Tea—Musk—Calicoes—Prohibited
Goods—China—China and Bengal Raw Silk—
Cotton—Indigo—Refined Saltpetre.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—
Wrought Silks—Nankams—Blue Nankams—
Paper—Indian Ink—Feathers—Child Root—
Dragon's Blood—Succades—Tortoise Shell—Ele-
phant's Tooth—Jury Ware—Coral Beads—
Gongs—Table Mats—Bamboo Cane—Whamphoe
Cane—Sherry and Madeira Wine.

SHIPS CHARTERED by the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Destination.	Order of Sale.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners.	Commander.	To Sail from Onward.
Madras &c.	April 25	Brotherbury	720	Alfred Chapman, Esq.	Thomas Fewson	June 2 1858
	May 2	Abidin	470	Charles Waller, Esq.	Charles Waller	—
Bengal		Chile - Harold	450	Robert Ganger, Esq.	John W. Wain	—
		Berwick	443	James Greig, Esq.	John M. Elliback	—
Bombay		Redy Konnaway	437	George Jones, Esq.	Thomas Surfen	—
		Woodward	395	Fraser, Nicol, and Co.	John L. Studd	—
China and	18	Orion	395	S. Macdonald, Esq.	Thomas White	—
Quebec		Burroughs Castle	390	Wigram and Green	George Denny	—
China and		Commander of Harcourt	347	Henry Blanshard, Esq.	George Bunn	—
Hankow.		Essexford Merchant	331	Charles Stewart, Esq.	Francis G. Stewart	16
		Jana	1174	Joseph Har, Esq.	W. Youngblood	—
Bengal		Lord Humeau	268	John L. Hawthorn, Esq.	James Talbot	—

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination	Assigned to sail	Ship's Name	Master	Owners or Consignees	Captains	Where loading	Reference for Freight or Passage
Gen. Malabar and Bangal	July 1 (th. Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	J. H. Johnston	Deftford	R. J. Saunders, Agent, 014 B. S. House	
	July 2 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Michael O'Brien	City Canal	Edmund Road, Riches-court, Lane 46	
	July 3 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. A. West	City Canal	W. Abercrombie, Biffin-lane	
	July 4 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Wm. A. Bowen	City Canal	Anticost and Thornhill, Old S. S. House	
Malabar and Bangal	July 5 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	J. A. Cumberland	E. I. Docks	John Lynes, Jun.	
	July 6 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	John L. Heathorn	Blackwall	J. L. Heathorn, Coleman-street	
	July 7 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Geo. W. Cole	W. I. Docks	S. Margherita & Co., King's Arms Yd	
	July 8 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Wm. H. Bides	City Canal	R. F. Wade, London-street	
Bangal	July 9 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Samuel Owen	N. G. arrived	Edmund Road	
	July 10 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Robert Dey	W. I. Docks	John & Co., Biffin-lane	
	July 11 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Dey	City Canal	J. Pitt & Co., Strand 14-15	
	July 12 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Joseph Stuart	City Canal	John & Co., Biffin-lane	
Bangal	July 13 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	David Blair	City Canal	John & Co., Biffin-lane	
	July 14 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	George Finlay	City Canal	William Rutherford, Jun.	
	July 15 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Henry H. Sumner	City Canal	William Rutherford, Jun.	
	July 16 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	July 17 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 18 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 19 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 20 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	July 21 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 22 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 23 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 24 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	July 25 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 26 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 27 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 28 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	July 29 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 30 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	July 31 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 1 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Aug 2 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 3 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 4 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 5 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Aug 6 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 7 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 8 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 9 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Aug 10 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 11 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 12 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 13 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Aug 14 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 15 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 16 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
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Bangal	Aug 18 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
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	Aug 20 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
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Bangal	Aug 22 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
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	Aug 24 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 25 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Aug 26 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 27 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 28 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
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Bangal	Aug 30 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Aug 31 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Sept 1 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Sept 2 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Sept 3 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Sept 4 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
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Bangal	Nov 30 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Dec 1 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Dec 2 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Dec 3 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Dec 4 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Dec 5 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
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	Dec 7 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Dec 8 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Dec 9 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Dec 10 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Dec 11 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Dec 12 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
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	Dec 30 (Fri.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Dec 31 (Sat.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Jan 1 (Sun.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Jan 2 (Mon.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Jan 3 (Tue.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Jan 4 (Wed.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
Bangal	Jan 5 (Thurs.)	Malabar	400 R. J. Saunders, Agent.	Thos. Green	City Canal	Edmund Road	
	Jan 6 (Fri.)	Malabar	4				

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of April 1825 to the 25th of May, 1825.

1825.	Bank Stock.	Reduced 3 per Cent.	3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Insured 3 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Direct Annuities.	Omanum.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New ditto.	Exchequer 3 p. Dy.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1825.
Apr. 26	232 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	33.85p	—	—	—	—	92 1/2	19	Apr. 26
27	233 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	34.86p	—	91 1/2	—	—	92 1/2	19	27
28	233 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	28 1/2	—	—	—	33.85p	—	—	—	—	92 1/2	—	28
29	231 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 1/2	—	92 1/2	—	29
30	232 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	—	—	—	—	81p	—	—	—	—	91 1/2	—	30
May 2	230	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	—	75.78p	—	—	—	—	90 1/2	—	May 2
3	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	280 1/2	—	—	—	72.74p	—	90 1/2	—	—	91 1/2	—	3
4	229	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.51p	90 1/2	—	4
5	229	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	—	73p	103	90 1/2	91	51.53p	90 1/2	—	5
6	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	—	74.75p	—	—	—	52.53p	90 1/2	—	6
7	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	—	71.72p	—	—	—	52.55p	90 1/2	—	7
8	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	—	63.70p	—	90	—	53.55p	91 1/2	—	8
9	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	70p	—	—	—	53.55p	91 1/2	—	9
10	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	280	—	—	—	71.72p	103 1/2	—	—	53.55p	91 1/2	—	10
11	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	280	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	11
12	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	12
13	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	13
14	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	14
15	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	15
16	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	16
17	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	17
18	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	18
19	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	19
20	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	20
21	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	21
22	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	22
23	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	23
24	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	24
25	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	—	68.70p	—	—	—	50.53p	91 1/2	—	25

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